

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

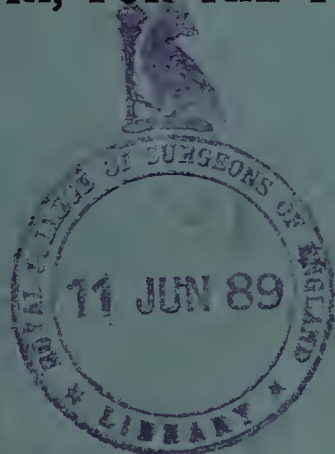
OF

The Sanitary Commissioner with the
Government of India,

1887,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.

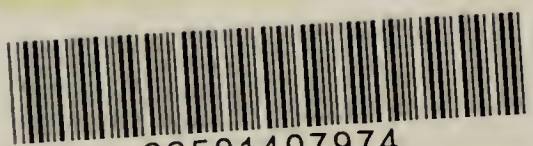


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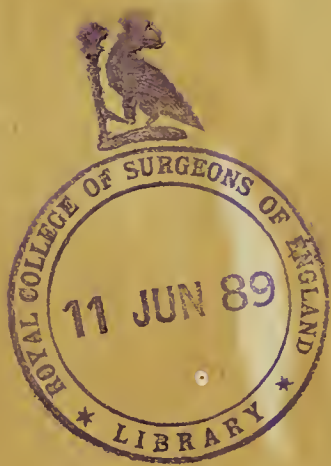
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1889.

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MAP
OF
INDIA

TO ILLUSTRATE THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1887.

Scale of English Miles.
0 50 100 200 300 Miles

NOTE.
The figures show the Areas to which the Statistical Tables
of European Troops have reference.
The group "Hill Stations" is not numbered on the Map.
Endemic Area of Cholera colored
Area affected epidemically by Cholera in 1887 colored
Area slightly affected by Cholera
.....

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1887

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BY

SURGEON-MAJOR G. HUTCHESON, M.D.

OFFICIATING STATISTICAL OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE SANITARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1887.

SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

The following summary of the main meteorological features of each month during 1887 has been furnished by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

A summary of the Meteorological phenomena of the year, month by month.

January.—The unusually high temperature which prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India at the close of the previous year was not maintained during January 1887. The weather was more than ordinarily stormy along the line of the hills, more especially in Sikkim and Bhootan, and the result was an abnormal deficiency of temperature at the hill stations. This unusual cold in the hills reduced temperature over the whole of Northern India, and the month was cool, except over the Nerbudda Valley, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Peninsula, and the Bay Islands, where there was a slight excess. The deficiency ranged from nearly 4° in the Sikkim Himalayas to 0.3° in Eastern Rajputana and Central India, while the excess ranged from 1° in Orissa and Sambalpur to 0.3° on the Malabar coast.

Pressure was below the average everywhere. The depression was greatest on the hills, and was generally greater in Northern than in Southern India.

This was a damp month over nearly the whole of India. At the hill stations in Northern India the excess of humidity was large, but the amount decreased southward, and in parts of the Peninsula and Ceylon the air was somewhat drier than usual.

January was a very cloudy month over the whole of Northern India, but at the more central stations, around the head of the Bay, and over both Peninsulas the sky was clearer than usual. The greatest excess was in Assam and Cachar.

Very unsettled weather prevailed over Northern and part of Central India during January. Five disturbances appeared in Upper India and travelled eastward, the third of which was unusually large and clearly marked. At the hill stations in the Punjab, at several places near the hills, and in the South-East of the Province the rainfall was excessive, but elsewhere in the Punjab it was short of the average. In Rajputana there was a marked excess, except in the more southern districts; and in Central India the rainfall was also excessive, except in the South. The North-Western Provinces showed a very heavy rainfall at almost every station, while in Oudh, on the contrary, the weather was abnormally dry. In Bengal, except in the Balasore district, the rainfall was exceptionally heavy, and this was also the case in Assam. The Northern portions of the Central Provinces and of the Berars both received more than the normal rainfall; but in the South, and from that region southwards over the whole of the Peninsula and Ceylon, rainfall was largely deficient. In Burma the variations from the average were irregular, and in the Bay Islands there was a decided deficiency.

The disturbances, to which the excessive rainfall of Northern and Central India was largely due, occurred as follows: the first between January 6th and 9th; the second between January 10th and 15th; the third between the 19th and 22nd, and two much smaller ones between the 22nd, and the close of the month. The third disturbance, *viz.* that between the 19th and 22nd, was the most severe. It gave showers to the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana on the 19th and 20th, moderate rain to the North-Western Provinces and Behar between the 19th and 21st, to Bengal and Assam between the 20th and 22nd, and to North Burma on the 23rd. It occasioned heavy snow in the Eastern Himalayas, but it was remarkable that the rainfall was relatively light in North-Western India, and increased eastward.

February.—Unsettled weather continued in the hills until the 7th of February, after which a period of cool dry winds set in over the whole of Northern India, during which some very low temperatures were recorded. The wave of cold apparently travelled from West to East, and the lowest temperatures were Quetta 18° , Jacobabad 29° , Pachbudra 31°

on the 7th; Ludhiana 34° , Sirsa 30° , Ajmere 32° , Mussoorie 25° on the 9th; and Darjeeling 21° , Julpaiguri 36° , Rungpore 37° , and Dinagepore 39° on the 10th. After this date temperature increased quickly, but on the average of the month the general temperature was low over the greater part of the country, the only exceptions being the North-Western Himalayas, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, Assam, and Cachar, where there was a trifling excess. The Nerbudda Valley had the greatest deficiency (-2.2°), but Lower Bengal, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Bay Islands were almost equally cool.

In this month the variations of pressure from the mean were irregular. In the North-West of the Punjab, over the central parts of the country, and the greater part of the Peninsula there was a slight to moderate excess, while over the Gangetic plain, Bengal, Assam, and the Eastern Peninsula there was a deficiency.

The amount of moisture in the atmosphere was almost everywhere below the normal. The deficiency was large all over North-Western and Central India.

In this month the sky cleared considerably; and though at some stations in Northern India there was still a slight excess of cloud, the weather generally throughout India was even finer than is normally the case.

The weather was unusually dry during February. The rainfall was deficient, except at a few places in the Carnatic, Ceylon, and Tenasserim; and over a large part of India, the month was rainless throughout. At the Bay Islands, Nancowry had a large excess, and Port Blair a slight deficiency.

The only unsettled period during the month in Northern India was between the 2nd and the 6th, but the disturbance was slight, and the rainfall was confined to the Himalayas. Showers occurred in Sind between the 13th and 15th, and in Assam on the 26th. In South Madras, including the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely, thunderstorms were reported on the 10th and 11th, and the excessive rain in parts of the Carnatic was due to these storms.

March.—Except in North-Eastern India, where conditions were unusually disturbed, the weather was generally fine and dry, and temperature increased quickly; but the relative coolness which had characterised January and February continued during March. In the North-Western Himalayas, over the plains of Upper India, and in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Orissa there was on the mean of the month a slight excess, but in all other parts of India the temperature was lower than usual. The deficiency was large in Tenasserim and the Bay Islands; moderate or slight elsewhere. Before the close of the month, maxima exceeding 100° were registered at a large number of the inland stations of the Peninsula, the highest being 107° at Secunderabad, 106° at Cuddapah and Kurnool, and 105° at Chanda.

During March pressure was largely below the average throughout the whole of the Indian region. The defect was greatest in the Punjab.

Over the whole of Upper and Central India the air continued abnormally dry during March, but in Assam, Bengal, and over the Peninsula the variations of humidity from the average were irregular.

The sky was, relatively to the average, less clear in March than in February. In Nepaul, Sikkim, Assam, Eastern and Lower Bengal, and in Burma the amount of cloud considerably exceeded the mean. Elsewhere the sky remained abnormally clear.

The rainfall of March is generally slight and uncertain, but during March 1887 was even less than usual over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, the Berars, Hyderabad, Bombay, and a great part of Madras. It was, however, considerably in excess in Bengal, Assam, and the whole of South Madras. In Ceylon and the greater part of Burma the rainfall was deficient, but in Tenasserim and the Bay Islands it was in excess.

Periods of disturbance occurred in the hills of North-Western India between the 2nd and 4th, between the 12th and 15th, and from the 27th to the end of the month. The rainfall connected with these disturbed periods was almost entirely confined to the hill districts. In North-Eastern India disturbed periods occurred on nearly the same dates as those in the North-West Himalayas. Between the 13th and 16th, heavy rain fell in North Bengal and North Behar. Between the 27th and 30th, a large disturbance occurred over Bengal. It affected not only Bengal, but the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, and Assam, and gave very heavy rain to Lower Bengal. Local thunder showers occurred in several parts of Madras.

April.—The weather was rather more settled than usual, and thunder showers, except in the North-Western Provinces, Malabar, Mysore, and the Carnatic, less frequent than is

normally the case. Temperature in consequence rose quickly, and the area over which the thermometer read in excess of the mean was steadily extending. On the Punjab plains the mean temperature was $3\cdot4^{\circ}$ above the average, and in the North-Western Himalayas, Rajputana, Central India, Sind, the Nerbudda Valley, Assam, and the Central Provinces the weather was hotter than usual, the excess varying between $0\cdot2^{\circ}$ and $1\cdot8^{\circ}$. In all other parts of India the relative coolness continued, the greatest deficiency being again reported from Southern and Eastern India. The maximum temperatures recorded were $113\cdot2^{\circ}$ at Agra, 113° at Jhansi, and $112\cdot9^{\circ}$ at Hoshangabad.

Pressure again rose above the normal during April over the greater part of the country, but in Sind and Guzerat, as well as over the South of the Peninsula and a large part of Ceylon and Burma, the deficiency remained.

The variations of humidity from the normal average were very irregular. In the Punjab, East Bengal, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana the air was drier than usual, while elsewhere it was either damper or showed very little departure from the average.

The sky cleared again in April over North-Eastern India, but remained very cloudy in Burma; while over the Central Provinces, the Berars, and a large part of the Peninsula the sky was more cloudy, relatively to the average, than it had been since the beginning of the year.

The weather during April was more than usually settled. No serious depression appeared during the month, though there was some disturbance in the North-Western Provinces during the first half of the month, and in Bengal and the Peninsula on different occasions throughout the month. In the Punjab the rainfall was deficient at all stations, except Dehra Ghazi Khan. In Rajputana there were a few instances of trifling excess, but in general the rainfall was short. In Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh similar conditions prevailed, but in Bengal, though the rainfall was deficient in most districts, it was less generally so than in regions further to the westward. In the Assam Valley several stations showed an excess, but in Cachar there was a slight deficiency. The Central Provinces and the Berars were generally dry, but in the Nizam's dominions there were several instances of unusually heavy rain. In the Bombay-Deccan there was some excess, but in all other parts of the Presidency the rainfall was short. The greater part of Madras was also short of rain, but the more southern parts of the Carnatic as well as Mysore had an excess. Ceylon had a general excess, greatest at Colombo. At the Bay Islands the rainfall was short, and in Burma the variations were irregular.

May.—In May the weather was unusually fine and dry, and temperature consequently rose with great rapidity. This rise was checked in Bengal and Behar by heavy rainfall attending a cyclonic storm which was formed in the North of the Bay, but in Upper India the temperature continued to increase throughout the month, and the last fortnight was one of intense heat in Upper India. Jacobabad registered a maximum of $122\cdot2^{\circ}$; Pachbudra of 119° ; Dera Ismail Khan of $118\cdot5^{\circ}$; Hyderabad of 118° , and Sirsa of $117\cdot8^{\circ}$. The means of the month showed an excess of temperature over the whole of Northern India (except Bengal), over Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Carnatic, and a deficiency over the Nerbudda Valley, the west and centre of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and the Eastern Peninsula. As in the preceding month, the greatest excess was over the Punjab plains, while the greatest deficiency was in Tenasserim.

In May pressure, relatively to the average, fell again, and the mean at the close of the month was below the normal, except in the West and South of the Peninsula and in part of Ceylon. The deficiency was large in the Punjab and the Circars.

The humidity was below the average in nearly all parts of India, but Burma, Ceylon, and some stations on the West Coast showed an excess.

The sky was abnormally cloudy over Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and the East of the Central Provinces, and remained cloudy over the greater part of the Peninsula, Ceylon, Burma, and the Bay Islands. The greatest excess of cloud was in Orissa and the Sambalpur district.

During the greater part of the month the weather was very quiet, but on the 23rd a storm appeared over the Bay. This storm subsequently crossed the Orissa Coast, passed quickly through Chutia Nagpur, and filled up in North Behar. It occasioned very heavy rainfall throughout its course, the heaviest fall in one day being $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Chandbally in the Balasore district. Over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh rainfall was everywhere deficient, and in many places altogether wanting. In Bengal, except East Bengal and the 24-Pergunnahs, there was a general and

considerable excess of rain. This excess was greatest in North Bengal, where it varied between 10 and 18 inches. The returns from Assam showed an excess of rain between Dhubri and Goalpara, and again at the head of the Assam Valley; but elsewhere throughout the Province there was a deficiency, greatest in the Sylhet and Silchar districts. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was deficient, and in the Berars excessive. In Hyderabad there were several cases of more than usual precipitation, but generally throughout that region the rainfall was light. In Bombay the rainfall was short, and, with some exceptions, this was also the case in Madras. In Ceylon, Ratnapura and Colombo registered more and all the other stations less than the normal amount. In Burma the variations were irregular, and in the Bay Islands there was a large excess.

June.—Was a relatively cool month throughout almost the whole of India. Only in Eastern Rajputana, Central India, Orissa, and Arakan was there any excess. The deficiency was greatest (about 2°) in the West of the Peninsula and in the Bay Islands. The maximum temperatures were not so high as those reported during the previous month.

The pressure variations in June were, in general, slight and irregular. There was, however, a fairly general excess over Northern India.

The variations of humidity from the mean were generally similar to those in May. In Upper India, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana there was less than the usual amount of moisture, while elsewhere there was generally more. In Burma, on the contrary, the variations were the reverse of those reported in May, there being a deficiency at the great majority of stations.

In June the variations in the amount of cloud, relatively to the average, were irregularly distributed. In the Punjab, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Berars, and over the greater part of the Peninsula the amount of cloud was on the whole in excess of the average, though there were several exceptions. Elsewhere the weather was on the whole finer than usual, more especially in the North-Western Provinces.

The weather during June was rather changeable. The monsoon currents at times blew very freshly, and the rainfall was heavy throughout the country; at others both currents were feeble, and the rainfall fell off. The monsoon storms which were formed at different times over the Bay were less lasting and less numerous than in most years, and probably in part due to this the monsoon currents in Upper India were weaker than usual. In the Punjab the only region reporting excessive rain was the mid-Indus Valley; in all other places the rainfall was lighter than usual. In Rajputana there was general deficiency, and this was also the case at all the Central India stations, except Neemuch. In the North-Western Provinces, with one or two local exceptions, the rainfall was short, and the same remark applies to Oudh. In Bengal the variations were irregular. In the North Behar, North Bengal, and the Mymensing district there was again an excess, but in other parts of the Province the fall was short. In Assam there was a general and in places large excess. In the Central Provinces the variations from the average were irregular, and this was likewise the case in Hyderabad. In Bombay the rainfall was copious, and in some places there was considerable excess. Madras, Mysore, and North Ceylon also had a generally heavy rainfall, but in the south of Ceylon and in Burma the fall was considerably short of the average. In the Bay Islands there was again an excess.

July.—In July the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal was rather below the average strength, and hence did not penetrate fully into the Punjab and the hills. In consequence temperature was in excess over the Punjab plains and at the hill stations; but the only places at which this excess reached considerable proportions was the Indus Valley, where Jacobabad and Peshawar showed an excess of $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. In Behar and Chutia Nagpur and in Assam and Cachar there was also an excess. In all parts of India, except those mentioned above, temperature was in defect, the amount varying from about 2° in Rajputana, Central India, the Nerbudda Valley, and the Bay Islands to 0.1° in Orissa and Sambalpur. The only high maximum temperatures recorded were reported from the Punjab and Sind, where Jacobabad registered 115.4° , Peshawar 115.3° , Dera Ismail Khan 114.5° , Rawalpindi and Sialkote 111.5° , and Lahore 110.1° .

The variations of pressure from the normal were even slighter than during June over a large part of the country, but there was less irregularity, a fairly general deficit being reported from Northern India, and an equally general excess from the Peninsula and Ceylon. In Burma pressure was below the normal.

July was a generally damp month, though much less so in the Peninsula than in Northern India.

Except in North Bengal, the East of the North-Western Provinces, Assam, the South of the Peninsula, and Ceylon, this was a very cloudy month.

The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon was weaker and more intermittent than usual, and hence the rainfall in Northern India was less than the normal. Elsewhere there were fairly good rains. In the Punjab, except at some stations in the Indus Valley and in the South-East of the Province, the rainfall was again short. In Rajputana, on the contrary, the average was almost everywhere exceeded, in some cases very considerably so; and this was equally the case in Central India. The North-Western Provinces, except the Meerut and Bareilly divisions, had fairly good rain; but in Oudh, except at Nawabganj, where there was a large excess, the amount was generally deficient. Behar and Bengal, especially North Bengal, had very deficient rains, and this was also the case in Assam. The rainfall of the Central Provinces and the Berars, like that of Central India, was much in excess of the average, and the northern parts of the Nizam's dominions had also copious rainfall. Some parts of the Bombay Deccan, as well as parts of Guzerat and Sind, had less than their average amount, but generally throughout the Bombay Presidency the rainfall was in excess of the normal. All the northern parts of Madras had more than the usual amount of rain, but all over the south of the Carnatic the fall was largely deficient. In Mysore the variations were irregular, and in Ceylon there was a general deficiency. In Burma the rains were very heavy, and in the Bay Islands Nancowry had more and Port Blair less than the average amount.

August.—During August the monsoon currents on both sides of India were fairly steady, and, except in the Indus Valley, Western Rajputana, Kathiawar, and Guzerat, the rainfall was good throughout the country, and the weather was almost everywhere unusually cool. In Behar, Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, and Tenasserim there was a trifling excess, varying between 0.1° and 0.3° ; but in all other places there was a deficiency. The defect was largest on the plains of Upper India and in the Nerbudda Valley, where it averaged nearly 2° , and amounted to 4° at Delhi, 3.8° at Agra, 3.7° at Sirsa, and 3.5° at Lucknow.

In August pressure rose above the average in almost all parts of the Indian region, except at the hill stations and in Ceylon. The amount of excess was, however, generally very slight. August was also a month of generally excessive humidity, except in Sind, Bengal, and Burma, where the amount of moisture was below the mean.

Abnormally cloudy weather continued over the greater part of India, the only important exceptions being North Bengal, the Assam Valley, Ceylon, and Burma; and even in these regions several stations reported more than the usual amount. In the Punjab the excess of cloudiness was large.

The weather was quiet during August, and no storms of any magnitude traversed the country. Steady, moderate, and fairly continuous rain fell generally, and its distribution was regular and good. In the Punjab, for the first time during the year, the rainfall exceeded the average, the largest excess being reported from the South-East of the Province and the stations along the foot of the hills. The greater part of Rajputana also had more than usually heavy rain, and this was equally the case in Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the variations were irregular, but, on the whole, the amount received was short of the average. Some places in Behar and North and West Bengal had more than their normal amount, but elsewhere the fall was almost universally short. In Assam, except at the head of the valley and at the stations of Dhubri and Tura, the rainfall was deficient. In the Central Provinces and the Berars the average was very generally exceeded, and this was also the case throughout the Nizam's dominions. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall was almost everywhere deficient, but certain districts, as, for example, Sholapur, Bombay, and Goa, had more than usual. In Madras there was a fairly general excess, but this excess decreased southward; and in the southern districts, as well as over Mysore, there was a deficiency. In Ceylon the variations were irregular. In the Bay Islands the fall was heavier than usual, but in the Eastern Peninsula, with the exception of Arakan, it was much short of the average.

September.—Both monsoons blew with full force until about the 20th of the month, during which period general rain fell, and the weather was fairly cool. After the 20th both the Bombay and Bengal currents slackened considerably, and temperature rose, but not sufficiently to compensate for the previous coolness; and hence the mean temperature of the month was below the normal average over the greater part of the Indian region. In North-Eastern India, comprising Behar, Bengal, and Orissa, there was a slight excess varying between 0.1° and 0.3° , and in Assam an excess amounting to 1.2° ; but elsewhere the deficiency was universal, and again greatest on the plains of Upper India.

In September the variations of pressure from the mean remained small. At the majority of stations in Northern India pressure was deficient, and at most of those in the central parts of the country, the Konkan and Khandesh, it was slightly excessive, but the departures from the average were rather irregular.

September was an abnormally damp month in the North-Western Provinces, the South-East of the Punjab, and in the Carnatic, but was drier than usual elsewhere.

The sky had cleared considerably, and, except in parts of Bengal, the East of the Central Provinces, some stations in the Peninsula, and over the whole of Burma, the sky was clearer than usual. In Upper India, Rajputana, and Sind the amount of cloud was very small.

The weather during September was fairly normal in character. The monsoon, which, during the first half of the month blew strongly, decreased in force as the month progressed, and the rainfall diminished both in extent and amount. At the close of the month the weather was fine and bright, except over the Peninsula, Lower Bengal, and Burma, where rain still fell. In the Punjab a large excess of rain was reported from the Rawalpindi, Umballa, and Karnal districts, but in most other parts of the Province the fall was deficient. In Rajputana the rainfall was also deficient, except at some eastern districts. In Central India the variations were irregular. In the North-Western Provinces there was a fairly general excess over all the more western districts, as well as at Jhansi and Lalitpur; but in the eastern districts there was a considerable deficiency. A similar distribution obtained in Oudh. In Bengal the rainfall for the month was much lighter than the average, though slight rain fell almost daily throughout the month. In Assam almost all stations outside the Brahmaputra Valley had a deficiency—largest at Sylhet. In the Central Provinces and the Berars the amount of rain was generally in excess of the average, but the more southern stations, as well as those in the north of Hyderabad, exhibited a decided deficiency. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall was short of the average, except in the Deccan and on the Konkan coast, where there was an excess. In Madras, the Circars exhibited a deficiency, the North Carnatic and the Madras-Deccan an excess, and the South Carnatic a deficiency. This deficiency extended into Mysore. In Ceylon September was everywhere a dry month, while in Burma, on the contrary, it was generally abnormally wet. In the Bay Islands, Port Blair showed a considerable defect and Nancowry an excess.

October.—The fine weather which prevailed at the close of September did not extend into October, the weather during the latter month having been unusually unsettled. The North-East monsoon appeared in the Carnatic very early, and a series of small disturbances gave cloudy weather and fairly general rain to a large part of India. In consequence temperature remained low. In North-Western India the mean temperature of the month showed practically no variation from the average, and in the Konkan there was a trifling excess; but elsewhere the deficiency was general, and varied from a little over 1° in the Gangetic plain, the Nerbudda Valley, Bengal, and Ceylon to 0.1° in Arakan.

In October pressure rose above the average almost everywhere, the only regions where a deficiency was still reported being the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. The excess was greatest in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.

The North-Western Provinces, the South-East of the Punjab, and the Carnatic continued abnormally damp, but elsewhere the dry weather previously noticed held steadily.

The sky, relatively to the average, was less clear of cloud in this month than during September. This was more especially the case in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, where the amount of cloud was much above the normal. In Upper India, though there were several exceptions, the weather generally was slightly less cloudy than usual. In Burma and the Bay Islands the cloudiness was less than the normal.

The weather during October was somewhat unsettled over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but fine in the North-West. The rainfall of the North-East monsoon commenced in Madras about the 1st, and lasted till about the 14th. After the latter date there occurred a break of two or three days, when rain recommenced, and frequent heavy showers fell until the close of the month. In the Punjab, Rajputana, and the whole of the North-Western Provinces to the west of Cawnpore the rainfall of the month was largely deficient. In the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and over a large part of Central India there was a moderate excess, while in Oudh the variations from the mean were irregular. At some stations in Behar there was a moderate excess, but generally throughout Bengal and Assam the amounts received were below the normal. In the Central Provinces and the Berars the rainfall was heavy. In Hyder-

abad and in Bombay (except the Deccan and South Konkan) the fall was short of the average, while in Madras and Mysore there was a large excess. In Ceylon there was also an excess, but in Burma and the Bay Islands there was general and in places considerable deficiency.

November.—The weather remained in an unsettled state during the first half of November; and temperature was rather low during that period, but after the 14th an improvement set in, and the variations at the close of the month were somewhat irregular. In Western Rajputana, Sind, Cutch, and Guzerat the mean of the month was 1.6° , and at the Himalayan stations 1.4° above the average; while in Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and the Nerbudda Valley it was 1.2° below the average; but in all other districts the variations were less than 1° , and were irregularly distributed.

Pressure remained above the average throughout the whole of the Indian region. The excess was again larger in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal than elsewhere.

Except in the north of the Punjab, in Sind, Guzerat, and Burma, the weather, relatively to the average, was damper than during October.

In November the variations in the relative amount of cloudiness were very irregular. In the Western Punjab and at the hill stations the sky was clearer than usual, and this was likewise the case in the greater part of Bengal and Assam; but in other districts of Northern India the amount of cloud exceeded the average. In the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula north of Madras the cloudy weather noticed in the previous month continued, but in the south of the Peninsula, Ceylon, Burma, and the Bay Islands the sky was clearer than is normally the case.

The usual low pressure area prevailed over the Bay during November, and a series of shallow diffused depressions were formed in the south, and gave a good deal of heavy rain to the Peninsula. The Punjab and a large part of Rajputana were almost rainless throughout the month, but in Oodeypore and Banskara and the neighbouring districts the amounts were larger than usual, and this was likewise the case in the South-Western districts of Central India. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal (except East Bengal) the fall was very deficient, and in Assam the only stations giving an excess were Silchar and Goalpara. The south and centre of the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Hyderabad had generally copious rain. In the Bombay Presidency, all districts, except Sind, had more than the normal rainfall, and this was also the case in Madras and Mysore. In Ceylon the variations from the normal were irregular, and in the Bay Islands Port Blair had less and Nancowry more than the average. In Burma the rainfall was short, except at Mergui.

December.—Fine weather prevailed during December, and the absence of any cold weather disturbances at the close of the month accompanied a rather high temperature over the whole of North-Western India. At Pachbudra there was an excess of 3° , at Hyderabad and Agra of $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and at Ludhiana, Lahore, Bhuj, and Rajkot of over 2° . In the Nerbudda Valley there was again a deficiency of about 1° , but elsewhere the variations from the normal were small and irregular.

At a few places in the central parts of the country, in Sind, and Guzerat, and over the greater part of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Burma, pressure fell below the average in December; but all over Northern India the excess noticed in the two preceding months continued, though it was generally slight.

This was a dry month, except in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon, where there was a general excess of moisture.

December was an exceptionally fine month over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India. Only in the north of the Punjab was there any excess of cloud. In the Peninsula on the contrary, and more especially in the south and over Ceylon, the sky was very cloudy.

Except in the Peninsula, the weather over India was even finer than is normally the case. The month's rainfall was considerably below the average in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Bengal, Assam, the whole of the central parts of the country and of the Peninsula, Bombay (except Guzerat), and the northern districts of Madras. Over other parts of Madras there was an excess,—moderate in the interior, but large on the coast. There was also a very large excess in Ceylon, and a moderate excess at the Bay Islands. In Burma the rainfall continued defective.

Year.—The temperature variations for the whole year were generally small. They exceeded 1° in no district, and were generally very considerably less. Over the greater part of the country the normal average temperature was not reached but on the plains of

North-Western India, in Assam, and Orissa there was a slight excess. The first six weeks were cold over Northern India, the cold period reaching its maximum during the first or second week of February; but after that time temperature rose fairly regularly until about the 29th of May, when many of the maximum temperatures of the year were recorded in Upper India. The monsoon rainfall commenced early, and temperature fell quickly in June and remained below the normal in most parts of India during the whole of the monsoon period. In November and December there was, however, a partial recovery.

On the mean of the year pressure was generally deficient, though several stations in Bombay exhibited a trifling excess.

The variations of humidity from the average on the mean of the year were generally small. At the majority of stations the air was drier than usual, but in Northern Bengal and the Carnatic there was a slight excess of moisture.

The returns for the whole year show comparatively little departure from normal conditions in cloud proportion: at some places in Bengal and over a large part of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces the year, as a whole, was a little more cloudy than usual, while elsewhere the sky was somewhat less obscured than is normally the case.

Over the Punjab, with the exception of the south-eastern districts, the rainfall of the year was deficient, while in Rajputana, though there were many cases of deficiency, the general results, particularly in the east and south-east, showed copious rainfall. In Central India the year's fall was everywhere above the average. The most western districts of the North-Western Provinces, like the Punjab, had generally deficient rainfall, and this was also the case in the Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur districts; but elsewhere the yearly total was in excess of the mean. In Oudh and in Bengal the variations were very irregular. Several places in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal received amounts largely exceeding the average, but, as a general result, the rainfall throughout these Provinces was deficient. This was also the case in Assam. The Central Provinces and the Berars, like Central India, showed a considerable excess. In Hyderabad the variations were irregular. Over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency the year's rainfall was in excess of the average, but from Ahmedabad northward, across Guzerat, Sind, &c., there was a considerable deficiency. In Madras and Mysore the majority of stations exhibited an excess, but in the more southern districts the excess was much less marked than further to the northward, and at several stations there was a considerable deficiency. In Ceylon the variations were irregular. Burma, except at Kyauk Pyu, Tounghoo, and Mergui, exhibited a general deficiency. At Port Blair the total fall of the year was about the normal, while at Nancowry there was a large excess.

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE I.—Showing the Monthly BAROMETRIC PRESSURE and its variation from the average in thirty-four Stations of India during 1887.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore)	29.943	—'074	29.959	+ '008	29.820	—'036	29.777	+ '025	29.625	—'036	29.567	+ '021	29.518	—'019	29.628	+ '030	29.674	—'010	29.878	+ '043	29.967	+ '005	30.021	—'002
Dacca . . . . .	.945	—'062	.952	0	.830	—'027	.790	+ '026	.661	—'033	.595	+ '013	.549	—'022	.656	+ '032	.686	—'022	.879	+ '040	.963	+ '013	.013	—'002
Chittagong . . . . .	.875	—'073	.899	—'006	.802	—'029	.753	+ '004	.631	—'041	.584	+ '017	.524	—'034	.636	+ '029	.657	—'023	.816	+ '030	.885	+ '003	.930	—'007
Sibsagar . . . . .	.667	—'069	.672	0	.579	—'009	.543	+ '039	.386	—'044	.310	+ '005	.275	—'008	.362	+ '029	.395	—'028	.597	+ '029	.695	+ '018	.737	+ '003
Silchar . . . . .	.869	—'065	.877	—'011	.785	—'022	.743	+ '018	.609	—'041	.550	+ '009	.492	—'034	.605	+ '027	.620	—'038	.804	+ '026	.878	+ '001	.928	—'008
Cuttack . . . . .	.874	—'085	.901	+ '005	.764	—'038	.728	+ '030	.552	—'058	.517	+ '014	.482	—'019	.574	+ '021	.623	—'011	.823	+ '041	.917	+ '008	.970	+ '003
Hazaribagh	27.911	—'069	27.950	+ '014	27.838	—'026	27.799	+ '024	27.650	—'037	27.601	+ '024	27.569	+ '001	27.645	+ '022	27.712	+ '004	27.906	+ '040	27.988	+ '022	28.010	+ '012
Patna	29.784	—'083	29.799	—'001	29.644	—'035	29.586	+ '027	29.425	—'045	29.371	+ '020	29.349	—'009	29.438	+ '018	29.508	—'007	29.719	+ '035	29.841	+ '022	29.896	+ '013
Darjeeling	22.880	—'083	22.941	+ '004	22.921	—'025	22.960	+ '019	22.914	—'004	22.850	—'013	22.854	—'005	22.905	+ '008	22.935	—'021	23.040	+ '020	23.052	+ '015	23.009	+ '002
Allahabad	29.644	—'087	29.674	—'001	29.514	—'039	29.446	+ '018	29.285	—'040	29.209	+ '006	29.206	—'003	29.289	+ '012	29.377	0	29.588	+ '031	29.716	+ '031	29.758	+ '009
Lucknow . . . . .	.584	—'086	.610	—'002	.457	—'041	.387	+ '019	.238	—'034	.169	+ '017	.166	+ '011	.247	+ '025	.327	+ '004	.529	+ '030	.658	+ '026	.698	+ '009
Meerut . . . . .	.197	—'087	.219	—'009	.060	—'055	.006	+ '008	28.832	—'050	28.757	—'003	28.772	+ '006	28.845	+ '013	28.939	+ '004	.140	+ '025	.268	+ '022	.307	+ '009
Delhi . . . . .	.228	—'085	.252	—'006	.105	—'046	.054	+ '029	.878	—'035	.797	+ '013	.822	+ '037	.864	+ '014	.975	+ '010	.167	+ '023	.290	+ '020	.334	+ '004
Agra . . . . .	.404	—'079	.448	+ '014	.282	—'042	.215	+ '018	29.047	—'037	.974	+ '008	.974	+ '009	29.048	+ '014	29.170	+ '026	.363	+ '043	.491	+ '044	.522	+ '015
Jhansi . . . . .	.127	—'055	Not recorded		.001	—'039	28.925	+ '006	28.770	—'035	.697	—'003	.679	—'010	28.766	+ '010	28.873	+ '014	.061	+ '033	.180	+ '036	.215	+ '017
Ajmere . . . . .	.318	—'089	28.384	+ '013	28.244	—'037	.192	+ '006	.059	—'022	27.950	+ '003	27.950	—'003	.026	+ '005	.137	+ '018	28.305	+ '013	28.416	+ '020	28.428	—'006
Saugor . . . . .	.137	—'094	.200	+ '013	.076	—'034	.027	+ '003	27.894	—'022	.819	+ '001	.789	—'012	27.865	+ '003	27.957	+ '008	.135	+ '023	.234	+ '027	.251	+ '008
Jubbulpore . . . . .	.585	—'077	.647	+ '022	.497	—'040	.440	+ '004	28.295	—'040	28.236	+ '004	28.225	0	28.300	+ '011	28.381	+ '015	.571	+ '040	.671	+ '023	.697	+ '012
Mooltan	29.563	—'075	29.593	+ '002	29.396	—'074	29.348	+ '005	29.133	—'064	29.064	+ '016	29.031	+ '005	29.121	+ '017	29.249	+ '008	29.445	+ '003	29.616	+ '022	29.670	+ '012
Lahore . . . . .	.249	—'080	.279	—'003	.095	—'074	.054	+ '004	28.842	—'076	28.789	+ '008	28.775	—'001	28.856	+ '010	28.971	+ '004	.169	+ '018	.314	+ '014	.361	+ '008
Peshawar	28.885	—'068	28.928	+ '014	28.756	—'062	28.715	+ '019	.495	—'061	.400	+ '008	.356	—'008	.450	+ '014	.595	+ '007	28.798	+ '013	28.913	+ '018	28.993	+ '019
Ranikhet	24.014	—'096	24.065	+ '015	24.052	—'029	24.070	+ '008	23.982	—'031	23.915	—'022	23.908	—'020	23.940	+ '015	.595	+ '007	24.114	0	24.162	+ '009	24.142	0
Chakrata	23.154	—'101	23.230	+ '007	23.208	—'035	23.254	+ '016	.189	—'011	.121	—'011	.105	0	.147	+ '001	23.205	—'019	23.313	+ '010	23.349	+ '035	23.307	+ '009
Indore	28.083	—'079	28.149	+ '015	28.024	—'041	27.970	—'013	27.870	—'026	27.783	—'020	27.764	—'024	27.837	+ '010	27.921	—'008	28.068	0	28.160	+ '012	28.165	—'015
Deesa	29.460	—'080	29.514	+ '011	29.377	—'046	29.320	—'009	29.221	—'017	29.119	+ '008	29.094	—'004	29.180	+ '005	29.278	—'002	29.426	+ '008	29.527	+ '017	29.540	—'003
Kurrachee . . . . .	.941	—'070	.990	+ '009	.821	—'057	.765	+ '017	.648	—'002	.504	+ '003	.475	—'011	.568	+ '005	.704	+ '008	.860	+ '006	.973	+ '010	30.017	—'010
Bombay . . . . .	.910	—'041	.946	+ '024	.863	—'012	.812	+ '002	.793	+ '027	.672	+ '008	.697	+ '029	.740	+ '014	.813	+ '029	.849	+ '008	.914	+ '004	29.939	—'008
Belgaum	27.371	—'061	27.417	+ '004	27.343	—'033	27.304	+ '016	27.287	+ '004	27.223	—'023	27.244	—'005	27.261	+ '010	27.310	—'011	27.351	—'006	27.407	+ '011	27.424	—'007
Nagpur	28.888	—'073	28.934	+ '021	28.785	—'040	28.738	+ '011	28.597	—'036	28.564	+ '008	28.559	0	28.629	+ '015	28.690	+ '016	28.859	+ '037	28.956	+ '017	28.998	+ '014
Bellary . . . . .	.442	—'037	.477	+ '035	.377	—'009	.334	+ '015	.298	+ '025	.261	+ '005	.287	+ '014	.296	+ '005	.338	+ '014	.400	+ '022	.471	+ '027	.497	+ '014
Bangalore	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Madras	29.932	—'059	29.972	+ '005	29.864	—'043	29.832	+ '009	29.713	—'022	29.707	+ '006	29.731	+ '008	29.750	+ '004	29.771	—'003	29.846	+ '007	29.930	+ '011	29.959	+ '020
Rangoon . . . . .	.893	—'060	.903	—'011	.845	—'019	.824	+ '026	.743	—'009	.741	+ '012	.725	—'002	.771	+ '022	.770	—'016	.879	+ '038	.921	+ '026	.946	+ '005
Akyab . . . . .	.934	—'066	.946	—'008	.884	—'019	.829	—'003	.726	—'035	.683	+ '004	.626	—'045	.730	+ '021	.739	—'024	.884	+ '032	.952	+ '015	.990	—'001

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE II.—Showing the Highest, Lowest and Mean TEMPERATURE, in Shade, of each Month in thirty-four Stations of India during 1887.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.			
Calcutta (Alipore)	81.1	47.1	64.3	87.4	47.6	68.1	95.4	63.7	79.6	102.0	68.2	83.4	98.9	65.0	85.0	94.0	72.6	84.3	92.4	76.4	82.5	90.9	75.9	82.9	91.3	76.6	82.4	91.0	63.2	78.6	59.8	72.2	78.8	51.3	64.7	
Dacca	80.8	47.5	64.5	89.1	47.0	69.5	95.3	62.9	78.1	95.1	65.9	82.9	98.2	68.8	83.9	93.1	73.1	83.1	92.0	76.8	83.2	92.4	74.2	83.5	94.2	72.7	84.0	93.0	65.9	81.1	58.5	75.1	84.0	50.6	67.7	
Chittagong	82.4	48.0	65.7	86.9	48.7	68.9	90.7	61.4	76.5	92.4	63.2	82.1	95.9	69.8	83.2	92.4	70.6	81.7	90.7	73.8	80.8	92.6	74.0	80.8	91.5	70.7	81.3	91.3	65.5	79.6	60.1	74.9	83.1	53.7	67.9	
Sibsagar	73.2	40.1	58.4	79.6	41.2	62.6	84.2	56.4	69.0	94.0	60.1	75.1	95.6	68.1	81.8	94.6	71.1	82.6	97.2	75.5	85.4	94.0	74.5	82.9	95.6	73.5	83.4	89.6	61.3	77.6	51.2	68.7	74.1	44.7	60.9	
Silchar	80.4	45.4	61.7	87.3	45.5	66.5	91.7	58.9	73.1	95.2	61.4	78.5	101.6	68.1	82.5	95.8	70.3	81.2	97.8	74.3	84.1	96.0	74.3	82.3	101.3	73.5	83.1	96.6	64.5	79.9	56.3	74.4	87.0	47.5	66.0	
Cuttack	87.0	51.9	71.9	96.8	54.9	74.8	102.1	67.4	83.3	108.4	70.8	87.5	113.4	70.6	90.1	106.4	74.8	86.0	96.4	74.8	83.3	93.4	74.2	83.4	95.4	74.8	83.9	94.9	66.4	81.5	57.8	77.0	86.4	52.4	70.6	
Hazariabagh	77.9	42.4	58.8	85.6	40.9	64.0	94.3	59.6	75.6	105.0	62.8	83.1	106.3	63.8	85.5	99.0	71.7	81.1	88.5	70.7	77.8	87.3	70.5	77.4	90.3	66.3	77.0	89.7	58.8	73.9	51.8	67.4	74.6	45.3	60.8	
Patna	78.3	43.3	60.6	87.4	43.7	64.8	94.8	57.7	76.8	104.9	61.3	85.0	109.6	69.7	88.2	97.9	75.4	84.9	94.4	77.0	83.7	92.9	73.6	83.7	97.0	73.2	83.8	95.0	63.3	79.2	52.9	71.5	78.1	45.8	63.4	
Darjeeling	45.2	21.9	34.7	59.2	21.9	40.0	59.9	39.1	47.6	65.8	40.8	52.7	71.9	46.3	57.5	68.5	51.7	58.9	70.2	55.6	61.4	71.0	53.9	59.8	70.1	52.8	59.6	68.2	43.1	53.7	39.7	48.3	56.8	34.0	42.6	
Allahabad	79.3	41.8	59.3	89.4	39.1	61.2	98.4	53.7	77.0	110.6	57.7	86.1	111.8	75.7	93.3	110.5	74.4	92.4	96.7	74.9	83.7	92.4	74.6	81.6	95.8	70.6	82.7	96.9	56.9	77.1	47.7	67.8	81.3	41.6	61.6	
Lucknow	78.2	41.0	60.7	90.3	36.9	65.6	98.3	53.0	77.1	110.3	56.0	86.6	112.0	69.9	93.9	110.3	74.3	90.5	97.3	75.8	84.3	94.8	73.8	81.6	95.8	67.9	83.2	96.3	55.0	76.6	45.0	67.5	81.2	39.9	61.6	
Meerut	74.2	39.0	56.0	86.5	36.7	62.2	97.3	51.1	74.9	107.2	55.0	82.9	109.2	69.0	92.3	107.9	71.9	90.8	104.4	73.9	81.5	92.0	73.1	81.5	95.3	65.0	81.0	93.3	54.4	75.1	44.6	64.3	77.2	40.4	58.9	
Delhi	76.1	41.2	57.0	90.1	40.2	63.8	97.2	57.1	75.0	111.2	58.1	86.0	114.0	74.1	94.3	114.4	72.7	90.4	105.0	72.1	83.5	92.0	72.1	81.2	95.0	68.6	81.6	94.0	59.1	77.5	50.1	67.7	80.6	43.1	61.8	
Agra	80.2	40.6	61.1	95.2	36.5	66.3	101.1	55.5	79.2	113.2	61.9	90.1	116.6	76.2	99.1	114.4	78.0	96.0	107.1	74.7	85.3	92.1	74.3	82.4	96.1	69.2	83.3	94.9	57.4	79.6	48.6	70.3	82.5	44.6	64.5	
Jhansi	83.4	41.9	62.4	97.0	41.9	68.3	102.5	58.9	79.8	113.0	64.4	89.9	115.0	78.4	98.0	112.5	79.4	94.4	101.0	71.9	81.1	88.4	73.9	79.4	94.0	70.9	80.7	97.5	58.9	79.2	50.9	71.0	87.4	47.9	66.1	
Ajmere	78.2	35.9	57.7	95.3	32.0	64.1	97.8	44.8	75.7	107.3	55.7	85.9	112.8	72.1	92.8	108.8	71.1	85.3	98.8	72.6	79.6	89.7	71.6	78.0	96.3	63.1	79.7	95.3	49.7	74.9	41.9	65.5	84.2	41.9	60.5	
Saugor	80.8	42.5	63.3	93.2	42.1	66.2	97.0	56.4	76.8	107.4	63.1	86.1	110.0	73.6	92.4	107.2	70.6	85.3	91.3	69.5	76.4	87.1	68.7	75.5	89.3	65.7	77.1	90.8	55.8	73.7	48.9	66.8	79.9	47.4	64.1	
Jubbulpore	82.8	40.7	63.2	93.8	35.3	63.1	97.8	47.9	75.1	108.9	58.6	84.2	111.6	66.3	91.9	108.2	72.1	85.4	91.7	71.6	76.6	89.5	70.1	76.8	89.9	65.7	77.3	90.6	53.6	73.0	42.8	65.2	79.5	40.0	60.2	
Mooltan	73.1	35.4	53.4	90.6	33.4	59.7	98.6	48.5	71.5	106.6	53.4	83.8	115.6	70.2	90.9	112.6	71.2	88.8	106.1	77.2	92.8	103.6	75.7	90.4	102.6	73.2	87.3	99.6	55.4	78.3	41.5	65.7	82.6	36.4	58.3	
Lahore	71.0	31.2	51.8	87.6	30.5	58.9	94.1	46.1	70.9	106.6	53.0	83.3	116.1	64.7	93.1	112.1	67.5	89.2	115.3	74.1	91.6	102.5	72.9	86.6	99.0	61.0	79.1	96.0	48.8	71.9	35.9	59.3	78.1	31.4	52.0	
Peshawar	67.2	30.9	47.4	80.1	29.9	53.9	89.1	45.2	64.2	99.0	52.0	74.9	113.0	66.0	87.5	118.0	68.9	89.2	115.3	74.1	91.6	102.5	72.9	86.6	99.0	61.0	79.1	96.0	48.8	71.9	35.9	59.3	78.1	31.4	52.0	
Ranikhet	60.2	26.7	41.5	70.0	27.3	50.6	77.0	37.5	56.7	82.0	43.0	64.5	85.5	50.9	72.6	84.5	53.3	69.5	80.0	61.0	67.7	76.0	60.0	66.0	78.0	54.5	65.1	74.0	46.0	59.7	44.3	55.3	65.6	33.5	49.7	
Chakrata	55.3	24.1	37.6	67.1	23.1	45.6	71.3	32.4	52.8	81.7	41.2	61.0	84.2	52.5	63.8	82.5	48.8	65.4	75.7	67.2	74.7	75.3	56.8	63.4	72.9	51.9	62.9	70.9	41.7	57.3	40.7	51.9	62.3	29.6	45.7	
Indore	81.1	40.4	64.3	96.3	36.4	66.1	99.0	49.7	75.5	107.9	56.6	83.5	108.3	68.2	87.9	102.9	70.8	81.7	91.6	69.6	74.2	85.1	69.6	74.2	89.0	65.5	74.9	91.1	52.9	73.2	44.7	65.8	81.3	44.4	63.0	
Desa	87.8	44.5	66.7	98.9	36.2	72.0	105.3	52.2	80.2	110.6	60.3	89.7	115.0	74.5	91.7	111.5	74.2	89.3	101.4	73.9	81.3	92.3	73.1	79.6	100.5	66.4	81.0	102.4	55.2	81.3	50.2	75.5	91.8	48.3	70.4	
Kurrachee	79.1	43.5	63.3	89.2	43.1	69.0	98.9	56.2	76.0	95.2	64.8	80.4	97.0	73.7	84.3	104.6	78.7	86.8	94.5	76.1	83.3	89.2	76.2	80.8	91.4	72.7	80.1	99.9	60.8	78.6	56.9	74.3	86.9	46.5	68.2	
Bombay	83.3	60.0	72.5	91.3	55.9	73.7	88.6	69.0	77.8	93.5	73.5	81.2	91.4	77.8	84.2	91.2	73.9	81.0	87.1	74.3	79.5	85.4	73.5	79.2	86.7	73.4	78.9	92.1	71.7	81.0	68.0	79.3	88.9	66.0	76.2	
Belgaum	90.0	46.8	72.2	95.0	53.4	76.7	96.4	56.1	78.6	97.6	61.1	79.6	95.4	61.5	77.5	89.8	63.5	71.4	83.3	64.8	69.8	79.1														

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE III.—Showing the mean Monthly HUMIDITY and its variation from the average in thirty-four Stations of India during 1887.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore)	72	+1	63	-5	70	+1	70	-1	77	+1	83	-1	87	0	86	-2	86	-2	82	-2	74	0	69	-3
Dacca	70	+1	60	-4	66	-1	70	-3	78	-2	87	0	87	0	86	-1	83	-3	78	-3	75	+3	71	0
Chittagong	72	-1	69	-1	79	+5	73	-4	77	-3	85	-1	86	-1	85	-2	84	-3	82	-1	80	+1	77	+1
Sibsagar	87	+1	79	-2	82	+3	79	-2	80	-2	85	+2	82	-1	85	+1	85	-3	84	-1	82	-2	83	-1
Silchar	78	+3	64	-6	75	+3	71	-5	76	-4	85	0	80	-5	83	-3	81	-3	79	-2	73	-3	69	-7
Cuttack	65	0	56	-7	64	+2	71	+8	63	-2	73	-1	78	-3	80	-1	78	-3	71	-4	64	-4	62	-4
Hazaribagh	59	+8	32	-10	29	-6	23	-6	41	-1	71	+5	86	+1	85	0	82	-4	60	-5	49	-4	48	-4
Patna	72	+5	53	-4	50	+4	50	+9	61	+6	85	+10	90	+8	90	+7	82	+2	69	-1	61	-1	65	0
Darjeeling	73	+4	46	-10	38	+3	82	+7	87	0	94	-1	94	-1	96	+2	91	-4	87	+6	79	-2	71	-4
Allahabad	63	+3	39	-11	37	-6	36	0	37	-4	54	-1	82	+1	87	+4	76	-4	67	-2	62	-2	63	-6
Lucknow	69	+4	44	-11	39	-11	31	+1	34	-7	59	+4	79	+4	85	+7	74	+1	61	0	54	0	58	-1
Meerut	64	+6	30	-18	33	-10	25	-7	27	-11	43	-5	82	+9	86	+12	72	+4	58	+1	54	+2	61	-1
Delhi	62	+5	38	-8	30	-8	25	-4	25	-7	41	-3	75	+6	87	+12	69	+4	53	+3	47	+2	55	+3
Agra	57	+7	35	-6	26	-8	23	-5	25	-5	44	-3	85	+9	89	+12	75	+6	54	+4	49	+9	51	+5
Jhansi	55	+4	35	-9	48	+7	42	+7	47	+8	55	+5	80	+10	84	+9	65	+5	46	+4	42	-3	48	-2
Ajmere	54	+6	30	-8	23	-8	19	-7	24	-4	56	+4	87	+8	89	+6	76	-2	54	-3	47	+4	45	0
Saugor	66	+6	45	-5	34	-4	28	-1	27	-3	59	0	88	+6	86	+4	79	+1	66	0	59	+2	59	+1
Jubbulpore	69	+7	46	-10	40	-9	36	-8	22	-20	30	-19	88	+6	86	+4	79	+1	66	0	59	+2	59	+1
Mooltan	69	+2	55	-3	48	-9	33	-4	23	-10	41	+3	64	+5	81	+19	60	-1	53	-1	50	-3	54	-2
Lahore	65	+12	57	-2	54	0	42	-12	26	-15	32	-6	57	+4	65	+5	56	+8	50	+3	51	+3	60	+4
Peshawar	75	+8	50	-12	44	-9	53	+8	41	-11	63	-1	87	+1	91	+4	82	+2	64	+3	57	-3	58	-3
Ranikhet	71	+4	28	-7	25	-4	41	-3	37	-14	61	-5	92	+6	94	+3	82	-1	64	+4	57	0	54	0
Chakrata	49	+4	20	-9	26	-6	21	-2	36	+4	62	+1	88	+4	88	+6	78	0	56	-1	48	-7	52	+8
Indore	42	+4	20	-7	26	-4	21	-7	39	-1	52	-1	79	+2	81	+7	62	-6	35	-8	26	+9	36	-2
Deesa	61	+5	55	-2	61	-5	73	+5	76	+2	72	-2	80	+2	78	0	75	-1	62	-2	41	-14	48	-8
Kurrachee	73	+3	67	-2	74	+1	77	+2	71	-3	84	+2	87	0	85	-2	84	-2	77	-4	70	-1	67	-3
Bombay	42	-5	27	-11	41	0	52	+2	64	+4	85	+4	89	+5	88	0	85	0	77	+5	63	+5	51	+1
Belgaum	55	+3	28	-12	23	-8	39	+1	25	-4	66	+5	85	+3	84	+6	70	+1	61	0	56	+3	52	0
Nagpur	47	-3	34	-3	33	0	39	+5	44	+1	60	+2	63	0	64	0	65	+1	67	+2	56	+3	59	+1
Bellary	64	+3	53	+1	54	+4	56	+3	61	+1	79	+5	80	+3	80	+3	80	+4	81	+5	79	+6	76	+7
Bangalore	79	+6	75	+3	78	+4	80	+7	66	+1	71	+8	68	+3	79	+9	79	+8	86	+8	85	+5	83	+6
Madras	64	-2	61	-2	67	+2	67	0	85	+8	90	+1	91	+1	91	0	89	0	82	-3	70	-9	67	-6
Rangoon	66	-6	62	-7	67	-6	65	-9	75	-3	80	-7	86	-3	85	-3	82	-3	77	-6	76	-4	68	-8
Akyab																								

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in thirty-four Stations of India during 1887.

STATIONS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Calcutta (Alipore)	.	1'49	...	3'25	0'89	5'17	6'45	18'19	10'28	9'54	2'57	0'24	...	58'07
Dacca .	.	0'60	0'07	3'90	2'33	6'36	8'40	14'74	9'42	5'49	4'36	1'11	...	56'78
Chittagong	.	2'14	0'75	6'50	...	8'33	15'69	23'15	17'58	6'85	4'11	4'38	...	89'48
Sibsagar	.	2'76	0'64	6'63	6'50	13'52	16'17	10'79	14'38	14'18	3'86	...	...	89'43
Silchar	.	2'22	...	9'67	7'06	6'45	27'90	14'77	17'41	10'71	0'88	2'77	...	99'84
Cuttack	.	0'60	...	1'83	0'90	4'38	15'23	11'70	10'56	7'14	0'98	0'25	...	53'57
Hazaribagh	.	2'60	...	0'15	0'27	5'85	4'32	14'82	11'99	6'53	2'49	...	...	49'02
Patna .	.	1'45	...	0'56	0'13	9'61	6'29	8'64	5'25	3'51	3'20	...	...	38'64
Darjeeling	.	1'35	0'04	2'54	5'35	19'64	22'27	28'23	28'90	13'84	3'45	0'03	...	125'64
Allahabad	.	2'15	...	0'08	0'19	...	0'80	11'13	18'95	2'36	1'31	0'01	...	36'98
Lucknow	.	0'42	...	0'22	0'02	0'12	3'28	6'57	18'66	5'30	0'65	...	...	35'24
Meerut	.	2'43	...	...	0'08	...	0'42	8'90	9'73	5'61	...	...	0'41	27'58
Delhi .	.	2'34	...	...	0'09	...	2'01	12'92	17'39	3'92	0'02	...	0'30	38'99
Agra .	.	1'06	...	0'07	...	...	1'48	19'61	12'82	7'93	...	0'07	...	43'04
Jhansi .	.	0'41	...	0'30	0'13	...	3'68	21'90	13'44	12'00	0'14	0'37	...	52'57
Ajmere	.	0'80	...	...	...	0'08	1'97	10'55	7'82	0'70	...	...	0'01	21'93
Saugor	.	3'62	...	...	0'16	0'08	5'76	21'48	12'81	6'73	3'43	1'50	0'03	55'60
Jubbulpore	.	3'98	...	...	...	0'28	7'38	40'57	22'82	10'38	5'08	0'29	0'32	91'10
Mooltan	.	0'06	...	...	...	0'03	0'97	0'16	0'59	...	...	...	...	1'81
Lahore	.	0'41	...	...	0'01	0'14	2'41	2'50	9'98	1'18	...	...	...	16'68
Peshawar	.	0'13	0'07	0'05	0'64	0'05	...	0'80	1'08	1'25	0'05	...	0'15	5'11
Ranikhet	.	3'99	...	0'90	1'29	0'16	2'94	11'09	13'08	6'23	0'43	0'05	0'32	40'48
Chakrata	.	4'26	0'34	3'42	0'93	0'20	4'01	23'39	22'86	3'94	0'19	0'17	0'35	64'06
Indore	.	...	...	...	...	0'37	6'56	16'67	6'36	6'76	1'46	1'82	0'21	40'21
Deesa .	.	...	...	...	...	...	1'52	7'49	4'40	...	...	...	0'23	13'64
Kurrachee	.	1'08	...	...	...	...	0'03	1'66	0'56	...	...	...	...	3'33
Bombay	.	...	...	...	0'02	0'09	24'07	30'98	17'59	18'23	...	1'02	0'16	94'95
Belgaum	.	...	...	1'69	2'57	0'36	10'46	18'67	2'06	3'23	11'86	3'29	...	54'19
Nagpur	.	0'03	...	...	0'30	0'36	9'99	18'05	12'62	6'65	4'86	1'76	0'13	54'75
Bellary	.	...	...	...	0'15	0'71	4'05	2'69	2'96	2'69	2'72	1'40	0'56	17'93
Bangalore	.	...	...	0'05	0'12	4'42	2'70	2'00	6'22	4'49	9'06	3'79	1'14	33'99
Madras	.	0'01	...	0'30	...	0'06	0'63	2'99	8'67	7'70	24'36	13'57	11'95	70'24
Rangoon	.	...	...	0'38	0'66	15'62	21'08	29'82	12'85	16'57	2'17	...	...	99'15
Akyab	.	0'19	...	0'30	...	18'45	13'53	52'14	43'33	29'75	3'85	...	...	161'54

SECTION II.

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

2. The general health of the European Army of India was more satisfactory in 1887 than in the previous two years. The admission, daily sick, and death rates were all less. The unsettled state of Upper Burma, entailing extra reliefs and the transfer of sick to the Hill and other stations of India, had still the effect of raising the admission and death rates, but this indirect influence was probably less marked than in 1886—

Abstract of Statistics of European troops in India for the last ten years, 1878 to 1887, and for the ten year period, 1870-79.

YEAR.	Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.				
		Admis- sions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS BY DEATH AND INVALIDING.
1870—79	577,416	1,475	60	19'34	43	62
1878	56,475	1,651	68	21'46	45	66
1879*	49,582	1,977	78	24'28	49†	73†
1880*	51,796	1,789	74	24'85	26†	51†
1881†	58,728	1,605	70	16'86	38	55
1882	57,269	1,445	65	12'07	33‡	45
1883	55,525	1,336	63	10'88	33	44
1884	54,996	1,513	67	12'56	32	44
1885§	56,967	1,533	71	14'55	23	37
1886§	61,015	1,514	75	15'18	21	36
1887§	63,515	1,370	70	14'20	23	37

* Excluding troops serving in Afghanistan.
† Including troops in Afghanistan.

‡ Calculated on the strength obtained from Annual Returns.
§ Excluding troops on active service in Burma.

The ratio of deaths was 5'14 under the decennial average of 1870-79, and the admission-rate, 105 per mille under the average for the same period. The fall in the admission-ratio, as compared with that of 1886, was due to a decrease in the number of admissions from ague, enteric fever, venereal disease, rheumatism and neuralgia and diarrhoea. There was a considerable increase in the total number admitted for cholera, and the death-rate from this cause was 2'00 as compared with '49 in the previous year. The mortality from enteric fever declined from 5'08 to 3'76. The decrease in the sickness and mortality generally was confined to the armies of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. There was less sickness, but increased mortality in the European Army of Bombay. The total loss of the Army of India, from death and invaliding, was 37 per mille of average strength,—an increase of 1 per mille on the ratio of 1886.

3. The admission-rate was the lowest recorded during the past decade and less than the average of the decennial period, 1870-79, by 96 per mille of average strength. The death-rate was also less, although cholera was more prevalent than in the preceding year. There was a satisfactory decline in the mortality from enteric and remittent fevers, and the total number of deaths was 166 and 21 against 221 and 29 in 1886. Dysentery was also less fatal, and there were only 4 deaths from alcoholism, although the number of admissions from this cause was 699 against 645 admissions

with 9 deaths in 1866, and 327 admissions with 7 deaths in 1885. The total loss of the European Army of Bengal from death and invaliding was 34 per mille.

European Army of Bengal.

PERIOD.	Average Strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS BY DEATH AND INVALIDING.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1870—79	363,431	1,522	61	4·18	16·82	21·00	41	62
1878	35,836	1,675	68	4·16	17·47	21·63	40	62
1879*	29,255	2,108	82	8·95	20·92	29·87	47†	77†
1880*	31,583	1,813	75	4·84	22·89	27·73	22†	50†
1881*	35,901	1,729	72	3·23	13·82	17·05	37†	54†
1882	35,164	1,579	69	1·28	11·89	13·17	35	48
1883	34,079	1,463	66	0·94	10·27	11·21	31	42
1884	33,486	1,662	70	1·34	10·34	11·68	32	44
1885	35,031	1,661	73	1·17	11·99	13·16	20	33
1886	38,784	1,559	73	0·64	14·88	15·52	18	34
1887	40,601	1,426	69	2·27	12·56	14·83	19	33

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Afghanistan.

4. The admission, daily sick, and death rates of the European Army of Madras were all less than in 1886, and the death-rate was 4·73 under the decennial average of 1870-79. The indirect and unfavourable influence of active service in Upper Burma did not affect the British troops in the Madras Presidency to the same extent as in the previous year, when the death-rate was 16·46. As in Bengal, there was a decline in the mortality from enteric and remittent fevers and dysentery, and there was no death from diarrhœa. There was no death from alcoholism, although the sick-rate from this cause rose from 12·9 to 15·9. In contrast with the decline in the admission-rate for venereal in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, there was a slight progressive rise in the rate in the Madras Presidency. The total loss of the European Army of Madras from death and invaliding was 44 per mille of average strength, an increase of 4 per mille on the average annual ratio of 1886. In the Madras Presidency, 44 European soldiers were invalided for dysentery alone—

European Army of Madras.

PERIOD.	Average Strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	TOTAL LOSS BY DEATH AND INVALIDING.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1870—79	110,396	1,264	60	1·68	16·01	17·69	49	67
1878	10,815	1,392	66	2·77	19·05	21·82	48	70
1779	10,444	1,428	68	2·30	14·36	16·66	45	62
1880	10,310	1,368	64	0·10	10·08	10·18	20	30
1881	10,391	1,160	60	1·73	9·24	10·97	28	39
1882	11,020	1,058	57	0·82	9·43	10·25	24	34
1883	10,498	1,013	59	0·95	9·24	10·13	33	43
1884	10,785	1,109	57	0·93	7·60	8·5	32	40
1885*	10,519	1,154	66	0·19	8·94	9·1	24	33
1886*	11,181	1,380	82	0·09	16·37	16·46	24	40
1887*	11,725	1,250	77	·60	12·36	12·96	31	44

* Excluding troops on active service in Burma.

5. The admission-rate among the troops of the Bombay Presidency was less by 241 per mille than the average of the decennial period, 1870-79, and lower than in any year since 1878, with the exception of 1883. There was a slight rise in the death-rate, however, owing to the greater prevalence of cholera, the death-rate from this cause alone, being 2.50 against .36 in 1886. A satisfactory decline in the death-rate from enteric fever is noticed. There was more sickness from alcoholism, but the mortality from this cause was the same as in the previous year. As in the Bengal Presidency, the progressive annual rise in the admission-rate for venereal disease received a decided check, and a fall in the admission-rate from this cause of 33 per mille is shown. The admission-rate, for all classes of fevers, including enteric, declined 101 per 1,000 of average strength. The total loss of the European Army of Bombay from death and invaliding was the same as in the previous year, namely, 41 per mille of average strength—

European Army of Bombay.

PERIOD.	Average Strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admis- sions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invalid- ing.	TOTAL LOSS BY DEATH AND INVALIDING.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL		
1870—79 .	103,587	1,533	57	1.53	13.74	15.27	43	58
1878 .	9,825	1,848	67	4.79	15.67	20.46	58	78
1879 .	9,883	2,173	78	0.30	15.48	15.78	60	76
1880 .	9,903	2,150	78	0.00	30.90	30.90	49	80
1881* .	9,895	1,784	72	0.30	13.14	13.44	53†	67†
1882 .	11,085	1,405	61	0.63	9.74	10.37	36	46
1883 .	10,948	1,249	57	0.82	9.68	10.50	38	48
1884 .	10,725	1,455	65	4.85	14.54	19.39	31	51
1885 .	11,417	1,489	68	6.92	16.90	23.82	29	53
1886 .	11,050	1,490	73	0.36	12.31	12.67	28	41
1887 .	11,188	1,292	67	2.50	10.73	13.23	28	41

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan. † Including troops in Afghanistan.

6. The vital statistics of the troops serving in the Quetta District are incorporated with those of the Bengal Presidency. For the purposes of comparison, a table, as customary, has been added (Appendix: Table XI), which shows the sickness and mortality among the European troops during the year in this important and relatively distinct command. With a greater average strength, there has been a great and satisfactory diminution in sickness and mortality—

PERIOD.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Ad- missions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invalid- ing.	TOTAL LOSS BY DEATH AND INVALIDING.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	TOTAL.		
1884 .	1,441	2,056	83	27.07	41.63	68.70	23.30	92
1885 .	1,672	2,187	94	42.46	40.67	83.13	28.59	112
1886 .	1,752	2,442	73	20.57	19.41	19.98	11.41*	31
1887 .	1,932	1,374	52	1.03	10.35	11.38	8.28*	20

* On weekly strength.

The principal causes of sickness were intermittent and simple continued fevers, venereal disease, respiratory diseases, abscess and ulcer and rheumatism and neuralgia. The admission-rate for fevers was in excess of the average for the Army of India, and for respiratory diseases more than double the general average for all India, while the rate for venereal disease was only 195.6 in comparison with the common average of 361.2. Two deaths from cholera were noted. Of the

total number 22 deaths, 8 were due to fevers (including 2 to enteric fever), 5 to respiratory diseases, 2 to heat-stroke, 1 to dysentery and 2 to peritonitis. The decline in the death-rate from 68·70 in 1884 and 83·13 in 1885 to 11·38 in 1887, though somewhat remarkable, is in a great measure due to the almost total absence of cholera and other epidemics during the past two years, and to the improved sanitary and hygienic conditions of the garrison.

7. The chief causes of admission into hospital in the three Presidencies are shown in the following table :—

Chief causes of admission in
the three Presidencies.

Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.

BENGAL.	1887.	1886.	1870-79.	MADRAS.	1887.	1886.	1870-79.	BOMBAY.	1887.	1886.	1870-79.
1. Malarial fevers .	450	491	607	1. Venereal diseases .	400	394	198	1. Malarial fevers* .	373	472	660
2. Venereal diseases .	356	394	209	2. Malarial fevers* .	204	260	266	2. Venereal diseases .	337	371	191
3. Injuries .	121	120	91	3. Injuries .	124	134	101	3. Injuries .	112	124	95
4. Abscess and ulcer .	81	91	82	4. Abscess and ulcer .	84	95	108	4. Abscess and ulcer .	66	79	97
5. Respiratory diseases†	67	62	84	5. Dysentery .	62	71	77	5. Respiratory diseases†	46	62	64
6. Diarrhœa .	43	58	62	6. Diarrhœa .	38	60	65	6. Diarrhœa .	42	46	61
7. Rheumatism and				7. Respiratory diseases†	47	50	57	7. Rheumatism and			
Neuralgia .	38	43	62	8. Rheumatism and				Neuralgia .	33	38	49
8. Dysentery .	24	28	33	Neuralgia .	31	39	46	8. Dysentery .	22	23	28
9. Hepatitis .	23	21	47	9. Hepatitis .	37	36	67	9. Hepatitis .	18	17	41
TOTAL OF THE NINE .	1,203	1,308	1,277	TOTAL OF THE NINE .	1,027	1,139	985	TOTAL OF THE NINE .	1,049	1,232	1,286
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES .	1,426	1,559	1,522	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES .	1,250	1,380	1,764	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES .	1,292	1,490	1,533

* Including simple continued fever.

† Including tonsillitis and sore-throat.

The chief causes of sickness among the European troops composing the Army of India were malarial fevers with a total admission ratio of 391 against 445 in 1886. Venereal disease, however, was the principal cause of admission as in previous years in the Madras Presidency. The order of prevalence, as shown by the admission ratios, remained stationary in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, but in the Madras Presidency, diarrhœa takes the 7th place in consecutive order, while respiratory diseases take the 6th place and hepatitis should stand in the 8th place, while rheumatism and neuralgia show last with the lowest admission ratio of the year in this Presidency. Venereal disease, as noticed elsewhere, diminished in both the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, but increased to a slight extent in Madras. Fevers were less prevalent in all three Presidencies than in 1886. There was a marked diminution in the admission-rate for diarrhœa in Madras, with slight corresponding fall in the same rate for the other presidencies. Dysentery was less, while hepatitis was more, prevalent in all three presidencies.

Tonsillitis and sore-throat have been included in the group of respiratory diseases. The relative prevalence of each class is shown in the following table :—

	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1870-79.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1870-79.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1870-79.
Respiratory diseases proper .	37·5	34·6	39·6	62·6	26·3	31·2	33·5	44·2	23·9	36·2	43·2	44·9
Tonsillitis and sore-throat .	29·9	27·4	28·8	21·5	20·7	19·2	17·3	13·2	22·1	25·6	23·8	19·0
TOTAL .	67·4	62·0	68·4	84·1	47·0	50·4	50·8	57·4	46·0	61·8	67·0	63·9

Respiratory diseases proper were more prevalent in Bengal, while in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies there was a satisfactory decrease, most marked in Bombay in the admission-rate from such causes. There was a decrease in the admission-rate generally for tonsillitis and sore-throat, though in Bengal and Madras there was a slight rise in the rate which, on the other hand, fell in Bombay to the extent of reducing the general average.

8. The chief causes of mortality in the European Army of the three Presidencies are shown in the following table. The names of the diseases stand in the order of their fatality in the Army of India during the decennial period, from 1870-79 :—

Deaths from the Chief Diseases and from all Causes in the three Presidencies per mille of Strength.

DEATHS FROM	BENGAL.					MADRAS.					BOMBAY.				
	1887.	1886.*	1885.*	1880-84.	1870-79.	1887.	1886.†	1885.†	1880-84.	1870-79.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1880-84. ‡	1870-79.
Cholera	2.27	.64	1.17	2.33	4.18	.60	.09	.19	.91	1.68	2.50	.36	6.92	1.32	1.53
Hepatitis	1.31	1.26	.88	1.28	2.04	3.16	2.50	1.04	1.66	3.16	.80	1.18	.70	1.10	1.71
Enteric fever	4.09	5.70	4.05	2.88	2.28	2.98	3.85	2.19	1.71	1.42	3.40	4.16	2.54	2.82	1.75
Apoplexy and heat-stroke . . . . .	.71	.88	.91	1.64	1.53	.43	.90	.38	.76	1.42	1.07	.91	1.14	1.49	1.56
Dysentery . . . . .	.54	.90	.34	1.00	1.37	.85	2.77	.38	.55	2.32	.80	.63	2.89	1.54	.98
Remittent and simple continued fevers . . . . .	.64	.83	.57	.91	*1.74	.51	.89	.19	.21	†.62	.72	.27	1.49	1.36	*1.14
TOTAL OF THE SIX	9.76	10.21	7.92	10.04	13.14	8.53	11.00	4.37	5.80	10.62	9.29	7.51	15.68	9.63	8.67
ALL CAUSES	14.83	15.52	13.16	16.17	21.00	12.96	16.46	9.13	10.02	17.69	13.23	12.67	23.82	16.92	15.27

* Excluding troops on active service in Burma. † Including deaths from Intermittent fever. ‡ Approximate averages.

Enteric fever was the chief cause of mortality in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, and hepatitis the chief cause in the Madras Presidency. The mortality from enteric fever declined in all three Presidencies. The death-rate from hepatitis rose to the average of the decennial period in the Madras Presidency. There was a considerable increase in the mortality ratio from cholera in all three Presidencies. The mortality from apoplexy and heat-stroke was higher in the Bengal and Bombay and lower in the Madras Presidency, in which the death ratio from dysentery fell from 2.77 in 1886 to .85 in 1887. The total average mortality from the six chief causes was less in Bengal and Madras, and greater in Bombay than in 1886. The decline in mortality in Bengal was due to the lessened fatality from enteric fever, in Madras to the improvement in the death-rate from dysentery, and the rise in Bombay to the greater prevalence and increased death rate from cholera. The principal feature in the ratios of mortality is the decrease in all three Presidencies from enteric fever, the increase in the cholera-ratio, and the exceptional rise in the mortality from hepatitis and abscess of the liver in the Madras Presidency.

9. The following statement shows the admission and death rates for a series of years in the several geographical groups of stations occupied by the European Army of Bengal:—

Statement showing the Admission and Death-rates, in the several groups of Stations of the Bengal Presidency during the twenty year period, 1860-79, and the ten-year periods 1860-69, 1870-79, and during 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

PERIOD.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.													
	BENGAL PROPER.		GANGETIC PROVINCES AND OUDH.		MEERUT AND ROHILKHAND.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.		HILL STATIONS.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	
	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.
1860-79†	1,566	22.00	1,512	24.32	1,518	22.46	1,850	28.45	1,794	22.98	1,056	13.50	1,638	25.49
1860-69	1,821	29.57	1,615	28.59	1,576	26.61	2,169	38.48	1,741	25.24	1,069	14.78	1,755	29.98
1870-79	1,311	14.43	1,410	20.06	1,461	18.31	1,530	18.41	1,847	20.71	1,044	12.23	1,522‡	21.00‡
1880*	1,469	16.03	1,494	29.32	2,011	22.98	1,935	15.07	2,126	36.41	1,253	20.75	1,813	27.73
1881*	1,610	12.02	1,741	15.94	1,867	17.81	1,728	10.11	1,949	23.44	1,177	9.97	1,729	17.05
1882	1,187	11.19	1,699	22.61	1,613	8.86	1,891	10.51	1,796	12.12	975	8.65	1,579	13.17
1883	1,011	9.10	1,474	17.04	1,528	10.56	1,497	14.27	1,601	9.47	1,454	6.33	1,463	11.21
1884	1,195	10.07	1,381	14.72	2,028	17.01	1,874	15.53	1,992	9.75	1,201	5.91	1,662	11.68
1885	1,449	13.09	1,539	15.23	2,463	18.00	1,687	10.93	1,566	12.67	1,395	9.50	1,661	13.16
1886	1,675	15.46	1,630	17.09	1,902	16.68	1,526	15.91	1,442	16.64	1,219	10.27	1,559	15.52
1887	1,617	14.17	1,437	19.01	1,750	14.31	1,696	20.03	1,375	13.63	1,112	12.42	1,426	14.83

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan and on the march. † Approximate averages.
‡ Including troops in Afghanistan and on the march.

The Agra and Central India group returned the highest death-rate. Intermittent and continued fevers were much more prevalent in this group than in the previous year, and the admission-rate was 698·9 against 470·6 in 1886. The mortality ratio from cholera was 5·46 in comparison with 1·18, and the death-rate from apoplexy and heat-stroke 1·21, while in the previous year no death occurred from the latter causes. Excluding Hill-stations, the Punjab group was the healthiest, and both the admission and death rates were under the average for the Bengal Presidency. Bengal proper comes next with a death-rate of 14·17 and the Meerut and Rohilkhand group with 14·31, also under the average of the Presidency. The highest admission-rate, 724·8, was for intermittent and continued fevers in the Meerut and Rohilkhand group against 285·1—the lowest in the Gangetic provinces group. Venereal disease was most conspicuous in the stations of Bengal proper and the admission-rate was 449·9 against 323·1 in the Punjab. The death-rate from cholera was 5·46 in the Agra and Central India group, while in the stations of the endemic area, there was only 1 admission and no death from the disease. Hill-stations returned the highest ratio of mortality, 6·21, from enteric fever. In Bengal proper there was no death from enteric, remittent or simple continued fever, in contrast with the high death ratios of the other groups. On the other hand, the death-rate from hepatitis in Bengal proper was more than double the same rate in any other group, and the ratio of the next chief cause of mortality in lower Bengal, namely, dysentery was five times that of any other individual group, but such high relative ratios of mortality from individual diseases are far from constant.

10. In only three groups were the death-rates in excess of the previous year, and in all the groups the ratios of mortality were considerably less than the decennial average. The rise in the death-rate of the Gangetic provinces and Oudh group was due to the greater prevalence of cholera, and an increase in the mortality from enteric fever and from apoplexy and heat-stroke. In the Agra and Central India group the increased mortality was due to cholera, apoplexy and heat stroke. Hill stations record the lowest mortality, which, however, was higher than in 1886. Enteric fever, as elsewhere, was the principal cause of mortality, while cholera, which was altogether absent from Hill stations in the previous year, appeared in two stations (Ranikhet and Chaubattia) of the North-Western Provinces. The highest ratio of mortality, 6·39 from enteric fever, was in the Gangetic provinces, and Oudh group, closely followed by the Hill-station group, with a death-rate of 6·21. The Punjab group returned the lowest ratio, 3·20, barring Bengal proper, in which no death occurred from this cause or from cholera. The following table shows the chief diseases causing mortality, with the different groups of stations in order of their respective death ratios from the highest to the lowest in 1887 :—

CHOLERA.	Enteric Fever.	Ague, Remittent and Simple Continued Fevers.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Respiratory diseases.
1. Agra and Central India.	Gangetic Provinces.	Agra and Central India.	Bengal Proper .	Bengal Proper .	Punjab.
2. Gangetic Provinces.	Hill-stations .	Meerut and Rohilkhand.	Agra and Central India.	Gangetic Provinces.	Meerut and Rohilkhand.
3. Punjab . .	Meerut and Rohilkhand.	Punjab . .	Gangetic Provinces.	Agra and Central India.	Agra and Central India.
4. Meerut and Rohilkhand.	Agra and Central India.	Bengal Proper .	Punjab . .	Hill-stations .	Hill-stations.
5. Hill-stations .	Punjab . .	Gangetic Provinces.	Meerut and Rohilkhand.	Meerut and Rohilkhand.	Gangetic Provinces.
6. Bengal Proper *	Bengal Proper *	Hill-stations .	Hill-stations .	Punjab . .	Bengal Proper.

* Bengal Proper returned no deaths from cholera, enteric fever and respiratory diseases.

Of the large stations with a strength of over 1,000, the following returned a death-rate over 15 per 1,000, namely :—

	Average Strength.	Mortality per 1,000 of average Strength.
Fort William	1,090	18·35
Allahabad	1,051	26·64
Meerut	2,234	17·01
Peshawar	1,638	18·32

Ferozepore, with a strength of 972 European troops, recorded the low mortality of 6·17 per 1,000 of average strength. The highest ratios of mortality occurred in the Forts of Chunar and Lahore, namely 53·33 and 44·64, with the relatively very small garrisons of average strength 75 and 112, respectively. The stations of Nowgong, Benares, Attock, Amritsar, Jhansi, and Meean Meer returned mortality ratios ranging from 34·21 in Nowgong to 21·32 in Meean Meer.

11. A large proportion of the troops composing the European Army of Bengal was located at Hill-stations during the year. The

Sickness and mortality at the Hill-stations of the Bengal Presidency.

 average strength of troops occupying Hill-stations ranged from 583 in January to 10,754 in June. The following statement shows the number of European troops actually located in the Hills in the Bengal Presidency during the summer of 1887.

Statement showing Number of European Troops, &c., located in the Hills during 1887.

NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hills Depôts	2,389	314	732
Regular Hill-stations	4,842	237	437
Temporary locations	6,470	144	279
Mussoorie Summer Home . . . . .	...	...	60
TOTAL	13,701	695	1,508

The percentage of the effective force, together with women and children on the Hills, was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Artillery	19·30	32·85	37·16
Cavalry	18·75	18·93	21·09
Infantry	34·83	51·41	55·51
(Children at the Summer Home, Mussoorie, total number 60)	—	—	—
Percentage in Hills to total strength	31·23	43·01	46·55

Enteric fever, cholera and hepatitis were the chief causes of mortality at Hill stations; and venereal disease, fevers, injuries, respiratory diseases, abscess and ulcer, rheumatism and neuralgia, and diarrhœa the chief causes of sickness. The rise in the death-rate of the year was due to an outbreak of cholera at Ranikhet, and in a minor degree to the greater mortality from enteric fever. Of the total number of deaths, 108, at Hill-stations and at Hill convalescent depôts, 44 were returned as enteric fever, 10 cholera, 10 hepatitis, 8 respiratory diseases, and 8 as phthisis.

12. There was less sickness among the European troops serving in the districts noted, but the mortality was greater. Fevers

Sickness and mortality in Rajputana, Malwa, Sind, and Aden.

 were less prevalent and the number of admissions for venereal disease was 1,630 against 2,388, and the general admission-rate was 1413·4 against 1636·7 in 1886. The death-rate, however, was 17·10 against 14·94, and the increase was chiefly due to cholera. There was the same number

of deaths from heat-stroke as in the previous year. The death-rate from enteric fever declined from 5·83 to 3·92, but there were 4 deaths from remittent fever and one from simple continued fever against none from such causes in last year's record. Ahmedabad, Neemuch, and Indore returned the highest sick-rate, while the greatest mortality occurred at Neemuch and Indore, the respective death ratios reaching the large aggregate of 58·94 and 55·56. Of the 30 deaths at Neemuch, 17 were from cholera, 2 each from remittent fever, dysentery and hepatitis. The Indore garrison with a strength of 108 had 6 deaths. In the large garrison of Mhow there was a total of 23 deaths, of which 13 were caused by enteric fever and 5 by cholera. The garrison of Kurrachee, with the average strength of 968, returned 10 deaths, 6 of which were due to enteric fever, 2 to dysentery and 2 to phthisis; and Aden, with the average strength of 850, recorded also 10 deaths, 5 from heat-stroke, 2 from dysentery, and 1 each from remittent fever, alcoholism and accidental drowning.

13. There was a decrease in the sick-rate, but a slight increase in the death-rate among troops serving in the Deccan and in Nagpur during the year. The admission-rate was 1183·5 against 1279·4, and the death-rate 10·88 against 10·52 in 1886. There was a death-rate from cholera of 1·10, or a total of 10 deaths, from this cause. The ratio of mortality from enteric fever declined from 4·49 in the previous year to 3·73. The other chief cause of mortality was hepatitis, with a death-rate of 1·65. Ahmednagar recorded the highest average mortality and a total of 14 deaths, including 7 from enteric fever, 2 from cholera, and 2 from phthisis. Secunderabad, with an average strength of 2,817, returned 34 deaths—12·07 per 1,000 of average strength, including 16 from enteric fever, 8 from hepatitis, and 4 from cholera. The Poona garrison was the healthiest of the group, with a ratio of mortality of 7·19 per 1,000 of average strength, the chief cause of death being enteric fever. Bombay, with an average strength of 758, had 7 deaths, including 1 from enteric fever, 2 from intermittent fever, and 1 from sun-stroke.

14. The decrease in sickness was due to the diminished prevalence of fever of the simple continued type, of dysentery and diarrhoea, and to a considerable fall in the number of admissions for venereal diseases. The death-rate was slightly higher. There was a total of 49 deaths, including 16 from enteric fever, 7 from hepatitis, 4 from respiratory diseases, and 4 from dysentery. Enteric fever was more prevalent than in the previous year, and there was an increase in the mortality from this cause, while the death-rates from dysentery and hepatitis diminished to some extent. There was only 1 death from heat-stroke, against 3 in the previous year. Cannanore shows the highest admission-rate, and Malliaporum the highest ratio of mortality. There were 5 deaths at the latter station, all from different causes. Of the 13 deaths in the garrisons of Madras and Palaveram, 4 were caused by abscess of liver, 3 by dysentery and 1 by sun-stroke. Bangalore, with an average strength of 2,077, returned 19 deaths, of which 11 were due to enteric fever, 3 to accident, and 1 to cholera.

15. Both sickness and mortality in the regular stations of Burma and Pegu were greatly less than in 1886. The admission-rate was 1467·7 against 1905·2, and the death-rate 11·61 against 34·73. With an average strength of 1,809 in these reputedly unhealthy stations, there was a total of 21 deaths only, including 4 from abscess of liver, 2 each from dysentery and remittent fever, 1 from cholera, 1 from enteric fever, and 5 from violence out of hospital, including 2 from accidental drowning. Port Blair, with an average strength of 132 Europeans, returned 1 death from abscess of the liver. Toungoo, with an average garrison of 442, had 2 deaths, 1 from remittent fever and 1 from Bright's disease, while Rangoon, with a strength of

915, recorded 12, 4 from violence, 2 from hepatitis, and 6 from all other causes; and Thayetmyo 6 deaths, including 1 from cholera and 1 from heat-stroke. The death-rate from climatic causes was exceptionally low.

16. There was a total absence of enteric fever in the Hill-stations of Madras and Bombay in 1887, and fevers of remittent and continued type were less prevalent. The death-rate rose from 14·68 to 15·62, owing to increased mortality from hepatitis and abscess of liver. Mount Aboo, with an average strength of 95, had 3 deaths, 1 each from remittent fever, hepatitis, anæmia and debility. The chief causes of admission were intermittent fever and venereal. Purandhar and Taragarh, each returned 1 death. The chief cause of sickness at Wellington was venereal disease, and of the 4 deaths recorded, 3 were from abscess of the liver and 1 from rupture of bladder. Wellington dépôt returned 6 deaths, including 3 from hepatitis and 1 from accident out of hospital. The chief causes of sickness were intermittent fever and venereal disease, of which the admission-ratio was 435·4, which indicates excessive sickness from this cause.

17. The returns for 1886 were altogether incomplete, and no comparison can be drawn regarding the sickness and mortality of that with the past year. The vital statistics of the European force serving in Upper Burma during 1887 is shown in a supplementary table in the Appendix. The average strength of the European troops was 4,319 and the total number of deaths which occurred in the stations or *en route* to and from Upper Burma, was 174, of which 63 were from fevers, 27 from dysentery, 19 from hepatitis, 16 from violent deaths out of hospital, including 1 only from gunshot in action. There was 1 death from cholera and 1 from small-pox. The chief causes of sickness were intermittent fever and venereal disease, and next in order dysentery, abscess and ulcer, simple continued fever, diarrhœa, wounds and accidents. There were 16 deaths from apoplexy and heat-stroke, and, of the deaths by violence out of hospital, 13 were due to accidental drowning and 1 to lightning-stroke. The ratio of mortality was 40·29 per 1,000 of average strength against 14·20, the ratio for the European troops composing the Army of India. At least 20 per cent. of the mortality was due to direct exposure and accident, and the total mortality compares very favourably with that of troops on active service in Afghanistan in 1878 to 1880.

18. Cholera prevailed to a greater extent in the Army of India than in 1886. There were 183 admissions and 127 deaths, against 41 cases and 30 deaths; 69 per cent. of those admitted died, but it is doubtful if the percentage of deaths to admissions be correct, as in many stations recording admissions and deaths the same number was returned under each head. It may be rightly inferred that some forms of epidemic and choleraic diarrhœa are entered as simple diarrhœa, as the extreme fatality of 100 per cent. rarely, if ever, occurs, except in individual and sporadic seizures. All the cases admitted in Dinapore, Benares, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Quetta, Naini Tal, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, and Secunderabad died. The average percentage of deaths to cases treated in the decennial period from 1870-79 was 69·11, and the percentage noted, namely 100, would seem to indicate an increasing virulence, which probably is not the case.

19. There was a total of 92 deaths from cholera in the Bengal Army, against 25 in the previous year. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Punjab, but the ratio of mortality was highest in the Central India group of stations. There were 10 deaths at Hill-stations, 7 at Ranikhet, 2 at Naini Tal, and 1 at Chaubattia; 10 deaths among troops marching in the Punjab, and 1 among troops marching in Bengal; and, in all, 21 stations returned deaths from the disease. Each group of

stations recorded cases showing how widely distributed the disease was, though the ratio of mortality only reached 2·27 against 4·18 and 9·24 in the decennial periods, from 1870-79 and 1860-69, respectively.

20. Eight seizures, with seven deaths, occurred in the Madras Army. There were 4 deaths in the garrison of Secunderabad, 1 at Choolera in the Madras Army. Kamptee, and 1 at Bellary. One admission, with one death, occurred at Thayetmyo in Lower Burma, included in the Madras Command. The death-rate from this cause was '60 against 1·68 in the decennial period from 1870-79.

21. The cholera mortality in the Bombay Army rose from '36 in the previous year to 2·50. There were in all 28 deaths, Choolera in the Bombay Army. the greatest number of deaths being returned from Neemuch and Mhow, 17 and 5, respectively. Two deaths from the disease were noted at Kirkee, 1 at Poona, and 2 at Ahmednagar, and the garrison of Indore recorded one death—

Total number of admissions and deaths from CHOLERA recorded in the three Presidencies and the annual ratios per mille of Strength.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
	Number.	Per mille of Strength.	Number.	Per mille of Strength.	Number.	Per mille of Strength.	Number.	Per mille of Strength.	Number.	Per mille of Strength.	Number.	Per mille of Strength.
1860-69 . . .	5,754	14·7	3,609	9·24	†	...	†	...	†	...	†	...
1870-79 . . .	2,162	5·9	1,519†	4·18	318	2·9	186	1·68	217	2·1	159	1·53
1880 . . .	213*	6·7*	153*	4·84*	1	0·1	1	0·10	...	...	...	...
1881* . . .	160	4·5	116	3·23	33	3·2	18	1·73	6	·6	3	·30
1882 . . .	78	2·1	45	1·28	15	1·4	9	·82	10	·9	7	·63
1883 . . .	48	1·4	32	0·94	19	1·8	10	0·95	15	1·4	9	0·82
1884 . . .	71	2·1	45	1·34	12	1·1	10	0·93	67	6·3	52	4·85
1885 . . .	64	1·8	41	1·17	6	0·6	2	0·19	129	11·3	79	6·92
1886 . . .	36	0·9	25	0·64	1	0·1	1	0·09	4	0·4	4	0·36
1887 . . .	136	3·3	92	2·27	8	·7	7	·60	39	3·5	28	2·50

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan. † Three hundred and sixty-five of these occurred during 1879 in Afghanistan.
‡ For these years the statistics are not available.

22. The comparative prevalence of cholera during 1885, 1886 and 1887 among the troops of the several geographical groups of the Bengal Army is shown in the following table, in contrast with the decennial averages of 1860-69 and 1870-79—

Cholera in the Geographical groups of Bengal.

GROUPS.	1887.			1886.			1885.			1870-79.			1860-69.		
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths per cent. of treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths per cent. of treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths per cent. of treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths per cent. of treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Deaths per cent. of treated.
Bengal Proper	·5	...	...	·9	·94	100·00	3·4	2·85	83·33	1·2	·85	69·57	10·8	6·26	57·79
Gangetic Provinces .	5·4	3·83	70·59	3·2	1·88	57·89	3·9	1·74	44·44	6·6	4·24	63·96	12·3	8·12	65·90
Meerut and Rohilkhand .	2·5	1·93	76·92	1·9	1·71	88·89	·9	·70	75·00	3·0	2·06	68·91	9·3	6·55	70·43
Agra and Central India . . .	6·1	5·46	90·00	1·2	1·18	100·00	2·4	1·90	80·00	4·4	3·22	72·38	26·6	15·94	60·02
Punjab . . .	3·5	2·01	55·10	·1	...	...	·9	·77	81·82	5·5	3·95	72·55	14·4	8·89	61·60
Hill Stations . . .	2·2	1·34	61·54	...	...	..	...	...	..	2·3	1·60	68·37	3·3	1·80	54·55

There were admissions from cholera in each geographical group and with the exception of Bengal proper, each group recorded deaths, the highest ratio of mortality occurring in Agra and Central India. All the ratios of mortality were under the decennial averages, with the exception of that of the Agra and Central India group, in which the ratio was 2·24 in excess of the decennial average of 1870-79. The deaths per cent. of treated in this group were 90·00 against 72·38,

and 60·02 in the decennial periods from 1870-79 and 1860-69. The mortality from cholera among the general population of Central India was greater than in any year since 1875, and this may account for the high average mortality among European troops stationed within the area of comparatively excessive incidence of the disease in Bengal. On the other hand, there were more deaths from cholera among the general population of the North-West Provinces and Oudh than has as yet been recorded in any one year; and in Lower Bengal, judging from the record of mortality, the disease reached a maximum of prevalence without affecting the European troops in any degree approximate to its incidence amongst the general population.

23. Small-pox was more prevalent, and there were 39 admissions and 2 deaths in Bengal against 19 admissions and 1 death in 1886. Both deaths occurred at Agra. The disease prevailed most in Punjab stations, and there were 4 admissions from small-pox at Hill-stations. There was one admission and no death in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The case was returned from Ahmedabad. The European Army of Madras had a total immunity from the disease—

Total number of cases and deaths from SMALL-POX, and the annual death-rate per 1,000 from this disease, in the three Presidencies for a series of years.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	
1860—69 .	848	132	0·34	‡	...	...	‡	...	...
1870—79* .	294	45	0·12	55	10	0·09	59	5	0·05
1880† .	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	3	0·30
1881† .	4	...	...	9	1	0·10	2	...	...
1882 .	38	4	0·11	6	...	...	...	...	...
1883 .	86	7	0·21	9	1	0·10	10	1	0·09
1884 .	51	6	0·18	19	1	0·09	8	1	0·09
1885 .	5	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
1886 .	19	1	0·02	1	...	...	2	...	...
1887 .	39	2	·05	...	...	...	1	...	...

* Including troops on active service and on the line of march. † Excluding troops in Afghanistan.
‡ For these years the statistics are not available.

24. There was a considerable decrease in the admission ratio for ague both in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies. The Intermittent fever less prevalent. Madras ratio remained all but stationary. There was a slight increase in the death-rate, the Bombay Army having returned 2 deaths from this cause against none in the previous year—

Annual admission and death rates from INTERMITTENT FEVER in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 .	439	0·66	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79* .	425	0·17	140	0·02	528	0·16
1880 .	678†	0·32†	378	0·10	995	0·50
1881† .	663	0·11	238	...	754	...
1882 .	597	0·03	146	...	512	0·27
1883 .	425	0·03	99	...	405	0·18
1884 .	623	...	130	...	420	0·09
1885 .	565	0·06	118	...	509	...
1886 .	382§	0 16	135§	...	358§	...
1887 .	356§	·12	136§	...	269§	·18

* Including troops on active service and on the march. † Excluding troops in Afghanistan.
‡ For those years statistics are not available. § Excluding Febricula.

In former years the ratios of intermittent fever and febricula were tabulated together, but from the beginning of 1886 febricula has been included under simple continued fevers. The following table, therefore, which shows the ratios for intermittent fever and febricula separately, contains the data necessary in comparing such ratios for a series of years :—

*Ratios of Intermittent Fever and Febricula.**

PERIOD.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Ague plus Febricula.	Ague minus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.	Ague plus Febricula.	Ague minus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.	Ague plus Febricula.	Ague minus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.
1870—73 . . .	434	383	51	132	95	37	511	479	32
1881 . . .	614	529	85	239	203	36	739	582	157
1882 . . .	576	517	59	148	120	28	513	481	32
1883 . . .	419	362	57	96	69	27	403	378	25
1884 . . .	618	555	63	129	71	58	414	368	46
1885 . . .	562	499	63	118	69	49	498	443	55
1886 . . .	...	371	...	...	133	...	...	359	...
1887 . . .	...	356	...	...	136	...	...	269	...

* From Annual Returns.

The marginal table shows the comparative prevalence of intermittent fever in the different geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency. There was an increase in the ratio in Bengal proper, Agra and Central India, and a decrease in the other groups. The comparatively high ratio of the Meerut and Rohilkhand group is still maintained.

Admission rates per mille of strength for intermittent fever.

	1887.*	1886.†	1885.†	1870-79.†	1860-69.†
Bengal Proper . . .	376	264	318	174	341
Gangetic Provinces . .	173	255	382	181	269
Meerut and Rohilkhand .	668	760	1,289	433	249
Agra and Central India .	618	387	577	547	790
Punjab . . .	347	268	524	686	544

* Excluding Febricula. † Including Febricula.

25. The annual admission-rate for remittent and simple continued fevers declined in all three Presidencies, and the death-rate likewise in Bengal and Madras. Simple continued fever is variously returned, either as intermittent or simple continued, by different medical officers. Some officers scarcely returned any cases of intermittent fever from certain stations as heretofore, but classed all the minor fevers as simple continued fevers—

Annual admission and death rates from REMITTENT and SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVERS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . .	194	2·92	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79* . . .	182	1·57	126	0·61	131	0·98
1880 . . .	132†	23·4†	72	0·29	122	2·73
1881† . . .	101	0·70	41	0·19	86	0·91
1882 . . .	63	0·74	26	0·27	46	0·54
1883 . . .	62	0·41	30	0·28	31	0·55
1884 . . .	60	0·36	36	...	85	2·05
1885 . . .	45	0·57	31	0·19	68	1·49
1886 . . .	109§	0·83	125§	0·89	114§	0·27
1887 . . .	93§	·64	68§	·51	104§	·72

* Including troops on active service and on the march.
† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.
‡ For these years statistics are not available.
§ Including Febricula.

To admit of comparison the following table is given; and the ratios of remittent and simple continued fevers, and of febricula are contrasted with a view to illustrate the change in the mode of grouping such fevers:—

*Ratios of Remittent and Simple Continued Fevers and of Febricula.**

PERIOD.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Remittent and simple continued fevers minus Febricula.	Remittent and simple continued fevers plus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.	Remittent and simple continued fevers minus Febricula.	Remittent and simple continued fevers plus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.	Remittent and simple continued fevers minus Febricula.	Remittent and simple continued fevers plus Febricula.	Difference Febricula.
1870—73 .	166	217	51	92	129	37	120	152	32
1881 .	95	180	85	41	77	36	83	240	157
1882 .	61	120	59	26	54	28	47	79	32
1883 .	60	117	57	28	55	27	30	55	25
1884 .	56	119	63	36	94	58	80	126	46
1885 .	43	106	63	31	80	49	66	121	55
1886 .	...	103	...	...	119	...	...	113	...
1887 .	...	93	...	...	68	...	...	104	...

* From Annual Returns.

26. Enteric fever is the most fatal of all the diseases to which the European soldier in India is liable. The ratio of mortality from this cause is much higher than that from cholera.

Enteric fever.

The bacteriologist has indicated its origin in one of the many micro-organisms, which, it is assumed, assail vital function and activity, and displace or consume in the evolution of what they are the highest and most perfect of all created living structures. The act or process by which the minutest and lowliest of created organisms destroy the highest is as yet unknown. Reference is often made to presumed zymotic poisons resulting from the evolution of such organisms, just as certain ptomaines are the result of the saprophytic action of *Bacterium termo* and its congeners in multitudes, which follow each other in rapid succession in the work of setting free the elements of dead organic matter, and resolving into its inorganic constituents what but a little while before was living tissue. All at present known is that certain micro-organisms in their evolution in the human body disturb functional activity, lessen vital power, and may ultimately annihilate motion and still all operation and faculty of life. That such is the case has become a positive, and not merely a speculative, reality in Medical Science. But whether the "Typhusbacillen" of Gaffky are pathognomonic of abdominal typhus, or Kock's comma bacillus the cause or pathognomonic of cholera may remain matters for further elucidation. There is no room for doubt, however, that some of the minute colonies of micro-organisms of the dust of the atmosphere, and certain microbes of the incubation chamber of the scientist are essentially the deadliest foes of human kind. Enteric fever may owe its origin to a micro-organism or certain organisms may be pathognomonic of the disease, but the exact determination and demonstration of such organisms are still problems unsolved. Practical Sanitarians still maintain the view that enteric fever has its origin in pythogenic conditions, and that the removal of sanitary blots lessens the incidence and tends to eradicate the disease. All action taken in England and elsewhere with a view to remedy sanitary defects generally has had this effect; but no single insanitary condition or combination of sanitary evils can be definitely represented as the exciting cause of enteric fever.

The doubt, so long expressed as to the exact nature of the disease still named by some "Bengal Remittent Fever," has been resolved not only by a consensus of medical opinion in India, but by the exact determination of facts and the recorded statistics of the past decade. The enteric fever of England and of India is one and the same disease. It is the most fatal, as stated, of all the diseases to which the British soldier in India is liable, and it occurs every-

where throughout India, from the Eastern to the Western Frontiers, on the hills and mountains as on the plains, and there is no station or cantonment in India which can be said to be exempt from the disease. Natives, as well as Europeans, are liable to attack, and women and children of certain age, are probably as subject to the disease as the youth of the European Army. In mild cases enteric fever runs a remarkably uniform course which simulates mild remittent, intermittent, and simple continued fevers to such a degree that the exact nature and diagnosis of the disease was not generally understood till quite recently. The insanitary condition of all Indian stations in their surroundings is so pronounced that if contamination of water and of food-supply, defective sewerage, and drainage, accumulation of excreta and reeking effluvia of all kinds be individually, or in combination exciting causes as generally believed of enteric fever, it is not surprising that the disease should be so widespread and more fatal than all other diseases under the favouring conditions which, as stated, surround every station and cantonment of the Indian Empire.

27. The following table shows the admission and death rates for enteric, intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers for a series of eight years :—
Comparison of admission and death rates for enteric, and some other fevers.

Annual admission and death rates per mille from ENTERIC and from Ague, Remittent, and Simple continued FEVERS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.						MADRAS.						BOMBAY.					
	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Ague, remittent and simple continued fevers.	TOTAL.
1870-79*	5.3	607.3	612.6	2.28	1.74	4.02	3.9	266.5	270.4	1.42	0.62	2.04	3.1	659.9	663.0	1.75	1.14	2.89
1880†	8.7	809.6	818.3	3.07	2.66	5.73	2.6	450.1	452.7	1.36	0.39	1.75	9.5	1117.3	1126.8	5.76	3.23	8.99
1881†	6.3	763.9	770.2	2.62	0.81	3.43	0.9	278.7	279.6	0.58	0.19	0.77	4.2	840.6	844.8	2.83	0.91	3.74
1882	7.3	600.0	667.3	2.90	0.77	3.67	4.0	171.5	175.5	2.09	0.27	2.36	5.1	558.5	563.6	1.90	0.81	2.71
1883	8.1	486.4	494.5	2.52	0.44	2.96	8.6	128.4	137.0	2.86	0.28	3.14	5.7	436.4	442.1	1.55	0.73	2.28
1884	12.6	682.8	695.4	3.31	0.36	3.67	11.4	166.0	177.4	1.67	...	1.67	9.1	504.4	513.5	2.05	2.14	4.19
1885	14.0	611.0	625.0	4.05	0.60	4.65	6.4	149.4	155.8	2.19	0.19	2.38	7.3	577.5	584.8	2.54	1.49	4.03
1886	21.6	490.5	512.1	5.70	0.99	6.69	11.9	259.8	271.7	3.85	0.89	4.74	12.3	472.2	484.5	4.16	0.27	4.43
1887	13.4	449.7	463.1	4.09	.76	4.85	11.5	203.6	215.1	2.98	.51	3.49	11.3	372.6	383.9	3.40	.90	4.30

* Including troops on active service and on the march. † Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

There was a fall in both the admission and death rates from enteric fever in all three Presidencies. The decrease in the death-rate was most marked in Bengal, corresponding with a very great diminution in the admission-rate in the same presidency. The ratio of admissions per mille for intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers was also less in all three Presidencies, and the death-rate from such causes lower in the Bengal and Madras, whereas in Bombay the death-rate rose from .27 to .90. The combined mortality from enteric and the other fevers noted was less in all three Presidencies, and the total in Bengal was 4.85 against 6.69 in 1886. All the enteric fever ratios are higher than the decennial averages, but prior to 1880, enteric fever was undoubtedly very frequently returned under "Other fevers," and the progressive increase of late years in the admission and death ratios is simply due to greater accuracy in diagnosis. It is satisfactory to note, however, that this progressive increase has received a decided check in the year under review. The conclusion is, that the mortality from enteric fever reached a maximum in 1886, and that

under ordinary circumstances the high death-rate of that year is not likely to be much exceeded in the future.

28. The following table is introduced to show the fluctuations in the death-rates from enteric and the other fevers during the years 1872-87:—

Relationship between enteric and some other fevers in the three Presidencies.

Statement showing the Death-rate from Fevers per 1,000 of Strength among the European Troops of the three Presidencies from 1872 to 1887.

PRESIDENCIES.	FEVERS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881*.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
BENGAL	Intermittent, remittent, and simple continued																
	Enteric . . .	1'78 1'62	1'39 1'53	1'10 2'01	1'18 1'59	0'71 1'75	0'66 1'55	1'56 4'69	2'63* 3'86*	2'66* 3'07*	0'81 2'62	0'77 2'90	0'44 2'52	0'36 3'31	0'60 4'05	0'99 5'70	·76 4'09
	TOTAL . . .	3'40	2'92	3'11	2'77	2'46	2'21	6'25	6'49*	5'73*	3'43	3'67	2'96	3'67	4'65	6'69	4'85
MADRAS	Intermittent, remittent, and simple continued																
	Enteric . . .	0'69 2'34	0'70 0'78	0'17 1'04	0'36 0'63	0'46 1'99	0'27 2'00	1'11 1'20	0'76 1'44	0'39 1'36	0'19 0'58	0'27 2'09	0'28 2'86	... 1'67	0'19 2'19	0'89 3'85	·51 2'98
	TOTAL . . .	3'03	1'48	1'21	0'99	2'45	2'27	2'31	2'20	1'75	0'77	2'36	3'14	1'67	2'38	4'74	3'49
BOMBAY	Intermittent, remittent, and simple continued																
	Enteric . . .	0'74 2'22	0'56 1'31	0'76 1'33	1'28 1'77	0'29 1'86	0'50 1'39	1'12 2'55	1'61 1'93	3'23 5'76	0'91 2'83	0'81 1'90	0'73 1'55	2'14 2'05	1'49 2'54	0'27 4'16	·90 3'40
	TOTAL . . .	2'96	1'87	2'09	3'05	2'15	1'89	3'67	3'54	8'99	3'74	2'71	2'28	4'19	4'03	4'43	4'30

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

The rise in the death-rate from enteric fever in Bengal from 1'62 in 1872 to 5'70 in 1886 is very marked and corresponds with the greater accuracy of the differential diagnosis of the fevers of India by the officers of the Medical Staff. Besides accuracy in diagnosis and differentiation of a certain class of diseases, the increase in enteric fever, as it appears in statistical returns, is in part due to the greater incidence of the disease among European troops owing to the larger proportion of youths now comprising the bulk of the effective force in India. This fact, as stated, probably accounts for the rise in the general death-rate from fevers, owing to the liability of the young soldier to contract enteric fever during the first years of his service in India. The decline in the death-rate from other fevers is accounted for by the transfer of certain doubtful cases of "Other fevers" to the no longer doubtful head "Enteric." The rise in the death-rate from enteric fever, and the decline in the same rate from other fevers, are illustrated in the following table:—

	DURING 1870-79.			DURING 1880-85.			DURING 1886.			DURING 1887.		
	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.*	TOTAL OF BOTH.
Army of India . . .	2'03	1'42	3'45	2'89	1'02	3'91	5'08	0'84	5'92	3'76	·74	4'50
„ Bengal . . .	2'28	1'74	4'02	3'18	1'08	4'26	5'70	0'99	6'69	4'09	·76	4'85
„ Madras . . .	1'42	0'62	2'04	1'79	0'22	2'01	3'85	0'89	4'74	2'98	·51	3'49
„ Bombay . . .	1'75	1'14	2'89	2'77	1'55	4'32	4'16	0'27	4'43	3'40	·90	4'30

* Intermittent, remittent and simple continued fevers.

29. As usual, the largest proportion of admissions was returned from the Gangetic Provinces group and Hill-stations. The following table shows the different groups arranged in

Distribution of enteric fever in the Bengal Presidency.

order of the admission ratios for enteric fever in 1886 as contrasted with the diminished ratios in 1887 :—

GROUPS.		Average Strength.	Number of Cases.	Admissions per 1,000	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.	Percentage of deaths to cases.	Percentage of deaths to cases in 1876-85.
Gangetic Provinces .	{ 1886 .	5,853	184	31·4	33	5·64	17·93	} 32·15
	{ 1887 .	6,259	168	26·8	40	6·39	23·81	
Hill Stations	{ 1886 .	5,455	169	31·0	32	5·87	18·93	} 27·27
	{ 1887 .	5,960	120	20·1	37	6·21	30·83	
Punjab	{ 1886 .	13,165	295	22·4	89	6·76	30·17	} 36·42
	{ 1887 .	13,431	122	9·1	43	3·20	35·25	
Rohilkhand and Meerut	{ 1886 .	4,677	80	17·1	23	4·92	28·75	} 39·12
	{ 1887 .	5,172	66	12·8	24	4·64	36·36	
Agra and Central India	{ 1886 .	3,395	54	15·9	25	7·36	46·30	} 43·26
	{ 1887 .	3,295	32	9·7	13	3·95	40·62	
Bengal Proper . . .	{ 1886 .	2,135	14	6·6	7	3·27	50·00	} 43·90
	{ 1887 .	1,976	1	·5	...	...	...

While the admission-rate fell to a considerable extent in all the groups, the death-rate rose in two and fell slightly in the Rohilkhand and Meerut group, by about 50 per cent. in the Punjab and Agra and Central India group, and the stations of Bengal proper returned no death from the disease. The immunity enjoyed in Bengal proper during the year under review is remarkable, as there was actually only one case returned. Both the admission and death ratios in the stations of the Punjab group declined by over 50 per cent. The percentage of deaths to cases, however, increased in the first four groups and decreased in Agra and Central India. As compared with the decennial average, the Hill-stations only show a higher percentage of deaths to cases treated, but such comparison is relative only owing to the more accurate diagnosis of the disease in recent years, and the better classification and differentiation of Indian fevers generally. The percentage of enteric to total fever cases and the percentage of deaths from enteric to total cases treated are shown in the following table, which, excluding the exceptional data for Bengal proper for the year under review, illustrates the fact hitherto observed that when the greater number of fevers is returned as enteric the proportion of deaths to cases is less than it is when a smaller number is entered as enteric :—

	HILL STATIONS.		GANGETIC PROVINCES.		PUNJAB.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILKHAND.		BENGAL PROPER.	
	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.	Percentage of enteric in total fevers.*	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.
Enteric Fever 1886 .	12·45	18·23	7·11	17·93	5·22	30·17	3·27	46·30	2·04	28·75	1·23	50·00
Do. 1887 .	9·93	30·83	8·61	23·81	1·94	35·25	1·37	40·62	1·73	36·36	·10	...

* Enteric, remittent, simple continued, and ague.

30. The garrison of Mhow with an average strength of 1,429 returned the highest admission and death rates of all the large garrisons of India, namely 39·2 and 9·10, respectively. Lucknow, with an average strength of 2,567 European soldiers, had 79 admissions with 16 deaths, or admission and death rates of 30·8 and 6·23; and Secunderabad 87 admissions with 16 deaths, or admission and death rates of 30·9 and 5·68, respectively. Ahmednagar with an average strength of 778 recorded an admission rate of 15·4 only, and a death-rate of 9·00. Of the small garrisons, Benares had an admission-rate of 35·5 and a death-rate of 14·18; Fyzabad an admission-rate of 33·4 and a death-rate of 8·34; Roorkee an admission-rate of 56·2 and a death-rate of 14·01; Sialkot an admission-rate of 18·2 and a death-rate of 8·64; Murree 57·9 and 16·08; and Cherat 17·7 and 11·16, respectively.

31. The following statement indicates the relationship between enteric fever and age in the European Army of the three Presidencies :—

Relationship between enteric fever and age.

Statement showing the death-ratios of the European Army from Enteric Fever at different ages, together with ratios of liability to it, from 1877 to 1887.

YEAR.		MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT, AT DIFFERENT AGES.					
		Under 25.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.	
		Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1877	.	2.45	44.2	1.55	27.9	0.99	17.8
1878	.	6.04	53.0	3.55	31.1	1.04	9.1
1879	.	6.17	54.1	2.73	23.9	1.78	15.6
1880	.	6.25	56.26	3.15	28.35	1.09	9.81
1881	.	4.56	59.84	1.57	20.60	0.79	10.37
1882	.	4.32	56.18	1.55	20.16	0.78	10.14
1883	.	4.34	66.36	1.50	22.94	0.70	10.70
1884	.	4.61	62.05	1.83	24.63	...	...
1885	.	5.16	61.06	2.30	27.22	0.74	8.76
1886	.	7.44	63.05	3.08	26.10	1.02	8.65
1887	.	5.37	54.24	2.63	26.57	.68	6.87

The ratio of liability to enteric fever at different ages remained more or less constant for some years, and youth is relatively one of the predisposing causes of the disease.

32. The mortality from enteric fever and the ratio of liability at different periods of residence in India are illustrated in the statements which follow :—

Relationship between enteric fever and length of service in India.

Statement showing the proportion of men who have served in India two, five, and seven years from 1871—87.

PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE OF MEN TO TOTAL STRENGTH WHO HAVE SERVED IN INDIA.			PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE OF MEN TO TOTAL STRENGTH WHO HAVE SERVED IN INDIA.		
	Two years and under.	Five years and under.	Seven years and under.		Two years and under.	Five years and under.	Seven years and under.
1871	36.2	64.6	78.9	1880	33.4	65.4	77.2
1872	33.7	66.7	80.0	1881	38.9	70.4	81.1
1873	31.7	65.5	79.6	1882	33.1	71.9	82.9
1874	25.9	64.3	79.8	1883	32.3	74.7	85.5
1875	26.1	60.1	81.0	1884	36.2	75.0	86.2
1876	25.5	57.6	75.1	1885	36.6	73.0	86.8
1877	25.2	56.2	72.6	1886	38.8	74.7	86.8
1878	28.9	59.8	73.0	1887	35.3	72.7	86.1
1879	32.1	60.9	72.6				

Statement showing the death-ratios of the European Army from Enteric fever at different periods of residence in India, together with ratios of liability to it, for 1877—87.

YEAR.	MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.					
	1st and 2nd years.		3rd to 6th year.		7th to 10th year.	
	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1877	3.31	59.5	1.35	24.2	0.90	16.1
1878	7.90	63.4	2.64	21.2	1.38	11.0
1879	7.99	67.2	2.18	18.3	1.24	10.4
1880	9.08	75.98	1.78	14.90	0.47	3.93
1881	4.55	60.02	2.07	27.31	0.56	7.39
1882	4.68	61.10	1.93	25.19	0.34	4.44
1883	4.98	70.34	1.55	21.89	0.55	7.77
1884	5.47	70.04	1.55	19.85	0.46	5.89
1885	6.55	68.87	1.93	20.29	0.38	4.00
1886	8.63	64.12	3.31	24.59	1.12	8.32
1887	7.13	66.57	2.37	22.13	.82	7.66

The percentage of liability to enteric fever during the first and second year's residence is greater than the total of all the other periods. The high average mortality is shown to be due to the large proportion of young men under 25 comprising the bulk of the European Army of India and the short system of service which permits of an excessive number of youths being passed into service in a sub-tropical climate at a period of life when they are most susceptible to particular diseases, and especially to enteric fever. The high average death-rate from enteric fever among the troops in India compared with the death-rate from the same cause among troops serving in the United Kingdom, points to specific and predisposing causes at work in India, which do not obtain to the same or nearly the same extent in England. The average mortality from the disease among troops in India is about ten times greater than at home.

33. The number of cases of enteric fever admitted during the years 1886 and 1887 is shown in the following statement and to admit of comparison the numbers of admissions for simple continued, remittent and intermittent fevers are likewise given :—

GROUPS.	January to March.		April to June.		July to September.		October to December.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Bengal Proper	4	1	3	...	5	...	2	...
Gangetic Provinces . . .	40	40	73	45	36	40	35	43
Meerut and Rohilkhand . .	20	8	32	17	18	12	10	29
Agra and Central India . .	6	2	13	3	24	14	11	13
Punjab	39	18	122	38	80	30	54	36
Hill stations	1	4	88	52	79	52	1	12
Convalescent Depôts . . .	...	...	16	10	10	18	1	4
Quetta District . . . . .	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	3
Troops marching in Bengal and North-Western Provinces .	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY .	113	73	349	165	258	166	116	140
Simple continued fever . . .	253	276	1,365	1,173	1,366	1,383	778	742
Remittent fever	80	17	137	62	158	87	82	59
Intermittent fever	1,325	1,364	2,890	2,506	5,574	4,056	5,016	6,538

The seasonal distribution of enteric fever varies, and the period of greatest prevalence differs in the several groups, year by year. In the Gangetic provinces the variation in the percentage of admissions was slight throughout the four quarters, while the maximum prevalence which was in the 2nd quarter in 1886 in the Meerut and Rohilkhand group occurred in the 4th quarter in 1887. In Agra and Central India group the period of maximum prevalence was about equalized between the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year, although, in 1886, it was distinctly marked in the 3rd quarter. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the period of prevalence was in the 2nd and 4th quarters, as contrasted with the 2nd and 3rd quarters in 1886. The totals for the Bengal Presidency indicate that from April to September was the period of greatest, and that the 1st quarter is the period of least prevalence of enteric fever, and the same be said of simple continued and remittent fevers. Intermittent fever prevails in the two last quarters and reaches a minimum in the 1st quarter of the year.

The following table shows the percentage of admissions for the different fevers, in each of the four quarters of the year :—

Bengal Presidency.

	January to March.		April to June.		July to September.		October to December.		TOTAL FOR EACH YEAR.
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	
Enteric fever . . .	13	13	42	30	31	31	14	26	= 100
Simple continued fever . . .	7	7	36	33	36	39	21	21	= 100
Remittent fever . . .	17	8	30	7	35	39	18	26	= 100
Intermittent fever . . .	9	9	19	7	38	29	34	45	= 100

Enteric, simple continued, and remittent fevers were most prevalent in the third, and intermittent in the fourth quarter. It must be noted, however, that the differentiation of the different fevers is not so marked as indicated by the table, for while one officer returns one fever as simple continued, another officer describes the same fever as intermittent. Again, the quarterly percentage of enteric fever, which in 1886 in Bengal was greatest in the second quarter, reached a maximum as usual in Madras and Bombay, in the third quarter of the year under review, as thus tabulated—

Quarterly Percentage of Enteric Fever in the three Presidencies in 1886 and 1887.

PRESIDENCIES.	January to March.		April to June.		July to September.		October to December.		TOTAL FOR EACH YEAR.
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	
Bengal	13	13	42	30	31	31	14	26	= 100
Madras	10	13	21	12	56	63	13	12	= 100
Bombay	14	14	21	29	47	38	18	19	= 100

However, the greatest incidence of enteric fever in Bengal is usually in the second quarter, followed in the third quarter by an approximately high admission-rate. The third quarter, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is marked as the special season of prevalence, as shown from the following statement of quinquennial percentages :—

Quarterly Percentage of Enteric Fever in the three Presidencies in 1883-87.

PRESIDENCIES.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.
Bengal	13	36	32	19	= 100
Madras	14	17	54	15	= 100
Bombay	16	23	44	17	= 100
India	13	32	37	18	= 100

The fact, however, remains that the incidence of enteric fever in the army of India, as a whole, is greatest in the third quarter ; and it may be truly said that, as elsewhere throughout the world, the maximum of sickness from fevers is in the third quarter, when intermittent fever, in certain seasons and in particular localities, assumes an epidemic form and affects the admission-rate to an extent disproportionate to all other causes.

34. The cause, or the exciting or predisposing causes, of enteric fever are no nearer elucidation than in former years, and the views of medical officers regarding the nature and etiology of the disease have undergone no definite change or modification.

Extracts from the reports of
Medical Officers.

Sir J. A. Hanbury, Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras, writes—
“July to October, when enteric is most prevalent, are months in which heat and moisture are atmospheric conditions, the ground often saturated, vegetation abundant, and decomposition rapid. Additional evidence has been furnished as to the now well-ascertained influence of age as a predisposing cause. Out of a total of 91 cases, 61 were admitted from the 7th Hussars, a regiment which had arrived from England at the beginning of the year; 56 of the admissions and all the deaths took place among men 25 years of age and under.”

Deputy Surgeon-General Chapple says of an outbreak at Mhow—

“We must reject seasonal influence as an exciting cause, though it must be admitted that heat was a more powerful predisposing cause, even more so than unacclimatised youth, the latter factor of susceptibility still remains, though enteric fever may be said to have disappeared with the hot season.* I believe the origin of enteric fever in India to be pythogenic, but I am convinced the disease was not contracted in the barracks.”

Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, M.B., Bombay, reports—

“The cases at Deesa would lead to show that one factor in the causation of the disease was of great importance in the prevalence of enteric at that station, as no fresh cases have occurred since the disposal of excreta was arranged more satisfactorily. Perhaps it is too soon to come to a decided conclusion, but it is remarkable that in so many months (from April 1887 to June 1888) there has been no case at Deesa where great heat and the youth of the soldiers—factors we believe as producing enteric in this country—both exist to a remarkable degree.”

Brigade Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, in charge of station hospital, Lucknow, writes—

“There is much reason to believe that enteric fever is more common among natives especially in childhood, than is usually believed; and if this be so, the source of infection is not far to seek. There was a remarkable outbreak among the junior officers of the 8th Bengal Cavalry which seems traceable to bad sanitation and impure milk.”

Again he says—

“In the latter year (1886) the bulk of the cases occurred during the hot dry months, *viz.*, March, April, and May. During the past year the admissions have been more evenly spread over the entire period (year).”

The same officer, under the head ‘Simple continued fever,’ remarks—

“This disease has practically disappeared from the admissions of this hospital, but one case being shown under this head for 1887. I have long doubted the existence of any such disease. The existence of the term in the official nomenclature is in my opinion a mistake, as it leads to incorrect diagnosis, and many cases of mild or badly-marked enteric fever are entered under the heading ‘simple’ because the term is a convenient one and saves trouble in diagnosing doubtful cases. With one exception, every case was shown to be either enteric fever or of a distinctly intermittent nature and due to malaria.”

Surgeon-Major J. P. H. Boileau, in medical charge of the station hospital, Ferozepore, writes with reference to this same question of the diagnosis of Indian fevers—

“I, for instance, would not diagnose a case as ague unless there was a distinct cold stage, a distinct hot stage, and a distinct sweating stage.”

And accordingly that officer and two others have returned an excessive proportion of cases of simple continued fever, which term includes the “simple enteric” and intermittent fevers returned by Brigade Surgeon Hamilton and the great majority of medical officers.

Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., in charge of station hospital, Quetta, records his opinion thus—

“I am unable to decide dogmatically as to the clear lines which separate enteric from remittent fever, and much more light is yet needed on the subject. I consider that the malarial poison forms the distinct element in both diseases as seen in India.”

* This was not the case, as it is apparent from later reports that the epidemic of enteric at Mhow was not over; for in the remaining months of the year, from August to December, when the average temperature was 77° to 75°, 21 cases were recorded, including 9 in August and 7 in September.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies, in medical charge of station hospital, Roorkee, states—

“The disease is climatic, acting upon young soldiers recently arrived in India, and living under altered conditions of life, food and temperature.”

Surgeon-Major A. Sanderson, in charge of the station hospital at Jubbulpore, states that—

“the season of the year is observed to have no influence, as the cases occur from month to month with no special regard to temperature, &c.”

Surgeon-Major R. Blood, in charge of the station hospital at Roorkee, was of opinion, in which other officers concur, that in the case of youths recently arrived in India the disease “was contracted on the journey up-country.”

Fevers in the Quetta District.

35. The admission and death rates from fevers in the Quetta district for a series of years are thus tabulated :—

Fevers in the Quetta District.

	1882.*		1883.*		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Ad-mission-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Enteric fever . . .	12'9	3'23	11'6	4'83	29'6	9'27	9'5	2'71	5'6	3'77	1'6	1'03
Intermittent fever . .	265'9	...	252'4	...	484'7	...	1,277'4	...	1,602'6	...	531'6	...
Remittent and continued fevers . . .	74'3	...	18'4	...	282'7	5'56	62'9	4'74	89'1	4'39	123'1	3'11
TOTAL .	353'1	3'23	282'4	4'83	797'0	14'83	1,349'8	7'45	1,697'3	8'16	656'3	4'14

* Including Gulistan for a short period.

It will be seen that the admission-rate has diminished by over fifty per cent., and the death-rate by nearly fifty per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the death-rate is in marked contrast with the high rates of the three preceding years. The high admission and death rates under the head “Remittent and continued fevers” were evidently due to indefinite diagnosis, as some of the deaths recorded under remittent fever bear a marked resemblance to cases of enteric fever. One case is stated to have “had high temperature with congested bowels, with diarrhœa, throughout the attack. Some ulceration was found near the ilio-cœcal valve.” Another of the fatal cases of remittent fever “was first attacked as if with ague, but remittent fever supervened and he died exhausted by diarrhœa after some time. Congestion of the intestinal track was also evident in this case.” A death, ascribed to simple continued fever of 26 days’ duration and ending in collapse, is imperfectly recorded.

36. Four stations only returned cases of dengue, and there were no deaths from the disease. There was a total of 120 admissions, as follows :—

Dengue.

Umballa	92
Fyzabad	23
Lucknow	4
Jullundur	1

Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott states that the disease is endemic in Umballa, and believes it to be of malarial origin, as it always appears when ague begins to be prevalent. It was usually of a mild type, though the “break-bone pains” lasted a considerable time. At Lucknow the few cases occurred during September, October and November, and at Fyzabad in October and November. There were no cases recorded among the women and children of the European army, though the disease existed, and may always exist, in the lower, as well as the upper, provinces of Bengal.

37. Dysentery and diarrhoea were less prevalent in all three presidencies, and the death-rate from both causes was less than in the previous year. The admission and death rates for dysentery were, as usual, higher in the Madras than in the other presidencies. Diarrhoea, instead of being more as in the previous year, was less prevalent in Madras than in Bengal or Bombay, and there was no death from this cause throughout the Madras army. The admission and death rates for a series of years in the army of India, and the army of each of the three presidencies, are recorded in the following table:—

Admission and Death Rates per mille from BOWEL-COMPLAINTS in the three Presidencies from 1860 to 1887.

PERIOD.	INDIA.				BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1860-69 .	†	...	†	...	49	2·72	109	0·75	†	...	...	...	†	...	...	...
1870-79* .	40	1·48	63	0·12	33	1·37	62	0·12	77	2·32	65	0·04	28	0·98	61	0·17
1880 .	54	2·96	82	1·31	49†	2·72	79†	1·17	46	0·58	44	0·19	56	4·14	90	2·02
1881† .	32*	1·72*	56*	0·32	29	1·00	56	0·31	37	1·15	44	0·19	23	1·82	57	0·30
1882 .	29	0·57	46	0·07	27	0·77	45	0·03	50	0·36	39	0·18	14	0·18	54	0·09
1883 .	27	0·38	46	0·04	23	0·35	49	0·06	49	0·28	45	...	18	0·55	39	...
1884 .	29	0·38	50	0·09	22	0·18	51	0·03	53	0·37	42	0·19	26	1·03	53	0·18
1885 .	31	0·86	52	0·05	25	0·34	56	0·03	54	0·38	41	...	28	2·89	49	0·17
1886 .	35	1·20	56	0·07	28	0·90	58	...	71	2·77	60	0·36	23	0·63	46	...
1887 .	31	0·65	42	0·06	4	0·54	43	0·07	62	0·85	38	...	22	0·80	42	0·09

* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

Both the admission and death ratios for both complaints in the Army of India, and the armies of the three presidencies, were all below the decennial average. The admission-rate for diarrhoea in the Bengal and Madras presidencies was not only less than the decennial average, but also less than that recorded in any year since and including 1880. Dysentery was much less fatal in Madras than in the previous year, and the ratio of mortality from this cause was ·85 as compared with 2·32, the decennial average.

38. There were 139 admissions with 48 deaths from heat-stroke, and 8 admissions with 6 deaths from apoplexy, including cerebral congestion, in the army of India. Of the deaths from heat-stroke, 32 occurred in the army of Bengal, 5 in Madras and 11 in Bombay; and of fatal cases of apoplexy, 5 were in Bengal and 1 in Bombay—

Admission and Death Rates from HEAT-STROKE in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860-69	†	...	4	2·19	†	...	†	...
1870-79*	4	1·52	4	1·53	3	1·42	4	1·56
1880	7	2·69	8†	3·14†	3	0·78	6	3·03
1881†	4*	1·48*	5	1·75	2	0·96	3	1·21
1882	2	0·85	3	0·94	2	0·82	2	0·63
1883	3	1·10	4	1·32	1	0·38	2	1·10
1884	3	1·09	3	1·04	2	0·84	4	1·49
1885	3	0·86	3	0·91	2	0·38	3	1·14
1886	4	0·88	4	0·88	2	0·90	4	0·91
1887	2	·85	3	0·91	1	0·43	2	1·07

* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics for Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

The admission-rate was less than the decennial average in all three presidencies and the ratio of mortality was also less; and the rates for the Army of

India, as a whole, were under that of 1886. With a fall in the admission-rate in Bengal and Bombay there was a rise in the death-rate, and the increase was more considerable in Bombay than in Bengal.

39. There was an increase in the admission and death rates from hepatitis in all the three presidencies during the year, and the death-rate in the Madras presidency reached the decennial average of 3·16, the highest rate recorded within recent years. While the decennial admission-rate was 67 with a death-ratio of 3·16, the admission-rate of the year was 37 with a death-ratio of 3·16, which indicates the severity of the cases treated during the past year. The number of casualties in the Madras Army increased the average ratio for the whole Army of India to the extent of giving a higher ratio of mortality from hepatitis than has been recorded since 1880, with the exception of 1881, the ratio of which year included the casualties occurring among troops on active service and on the march. The following table shows the admission and death rates from this cause in all the three presidencies, as contrasted with the rates for the Army of India :—

Admission and Death Rates from HEPATITIS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860-69	†	...	59	3·31	‡	...	‡	...
1870-79*	50	2·19	47	2·04	67	3·16	41	1·71
1880	31	1·34	31†	1·36†	45	1·26	28	1·31
1881†	32*	1·60*	32	1·64	39	1·54	29	1·52
1882	30	1·40	30	1·48	36	1·72	22	0·81
1883	29	1·13	27	1·06	41	1·72	23	0·82
1884	26	1·11	26	0·84	36	2·04	18	1·03
1885	23	0·88	21	0·88	33	1·04	18	0·70
1886	23	1·47	21	1·26	36	2·50	17	1·18
1887	25	1·56	23	1·31	37	3·16	18	0·80

* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ Statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

The high death-rate from hepatitis in the Madras presidency was exceeded in Bengal proper, and in the hill-stations and hill convalescent depôts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies. There were 9 deaths with a death-rate of 4·55 in lower Bengal, and 8 deaths with a ratio of mortality of 8·34 in the hill-stations of Madras and Bombay.

40. The admission-rate for respiratory diseases remained unchanged, and the death-rate shows only a very slight increase during the year. The ratios of admissions and deaths from respiratory diseases in the three presidencies are contrasted with the same rates for the army of India, as follows :—

Admission and Death Rates from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860-69	‡	...	75	0·99	‡	...	‡	...
1870-79*	75	0·97	84	1·25	57	0·32	64	0·70
1880	83	2·93	81†	1·81	54	0·78	101	2·73
1881*	83	1·76	87†	1·37	49	0·38	93†	1·01
1882	74	0·75	80	0·85	47	0·27	84	0·90
1883	76	0·67	88	0·67	41	0·28	73	1·01
1884	73	0·73	79	0·72	46	0·09	82	1·40
1885	65	0·88	68	0·69	51	0·38	67	1·93
1886	60	0·62	62	0·75	50	0·36	62	0·45
1887	60	0·68	67	0·76	47	0·68	46	0·36

* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

The preceding table includes the ratios for affections of the throat and tonsils; and, as in former years, a supplementary table is necessary to facilitate comparison of the sickness due to respiratory diseases proper, and simple affections of the fauces:—

PERIOD.	INDIA.			BENGAL			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	ADMITTED PER 1,000.			ADMITTED PER 1,000.			ADMITTED PER 1,000.			ADMITTED PER 1,000.		
	Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	TOTAL.	Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	TOTAL.	Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	TOTAL.	Respiratory Diseases.	Tonsillitis and Sore-throat.	TOTAL.
1870-79 . . .	56	19	75	63	21	84	44	13	57	45	19	64
1885 . . .	39	26	65	39	29	68	34	17	51	43	24	67
1886 . . .	34	26	60	35	27	62	31	19	50	36	26	62
1887 . . .	33	27	60	37	30	67	26	21	47	24	22	46

There have been no deaths from minor throat affections for the past three years. The general ratio of mortality from respiratory diseases proper was exceeded in the Bengal presidency, and in Bombay the ratio fell to the low average of '36. There was no death from this cause in the stations of Bengal proper, and only 1 in the Gangetic Provinces group. The Meerut and Rohilkhand and Punjab groups had each a death-rate above the general average. In the Quetta district the ratio of mortality from respiratory diseases, chiefly pneumonia, was 2'59, and in the stations of Southern India the death-rate was '93. The death-rate in the hill-stations of the Bombay and Madras presidencies was 1'04, while in the hill convalescent depôts of Bengal it reached 1'40.

The relation of some forms of pneumonia to epidemic pneumonia and to specific infectious fevers operating through the blood and leading to secondary lung affection, and the importance and fatality of the simple uncomplicated disease, necessitate separate classification of deaths from this cause—

Admission and Death Rates from PNEUMONIA in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1885	3'9	0'75	3'9	0'57	1'2	0'38	6.3	1'66
1886	2'9	0'47	3'2	0'58	1'4	0'18	3'2	0'36
1887	3'0	0'53	3'7	0'66	1'7	0'43	1 8	0'18

The admission and death rates for the whole Army of India and for the Armies of Bengal and Madras were all slightly higher than in 1886, while those for Bombay show a large measure of improvement, due to the fact that all the statistics of the garrison of the Quetta district are for the first time included in those of Bengal. There were 5 deaths in the stations of Southern Afghanistan, and the admission-rate was 15'4 against 7'7 and the death-rate 2'49 against '91 in 1886. Both in Bombay and Madras all the fatal cases occurred in different stations, and in Bengal, of the 27 casualties 16 were in the Punjab and 5 at Quetta. None of the cases appear to have been associated with specific infectious fever, and all were returned as the simple local inflammatory affection due to exposure.

41. There was a satisfactory decrease in the admission-rate for venereal disease in the European army of India. As compared with 1886, the ratio of admissions fell from 389 to 361, and the progressive increase which marked the ratios of former years thus received a decided check in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies. In Madras, however, there was a slight increase to the extent of 6 per 1,000. The

Venereal disease in the Army of India as a whole.

decrease in the general admission-rate in 1887 is all the more important as there had previously been a steady and progressive increase in sickness from such cause in all three presidencies year by year, and in 1886 all the ratios were higher than they had ever been, and nearly double in each instance the decennial averages of 1870-79—

Admissions from VENEREAL DISEASES in the three Presidencies.

PRESIDENCY.	ADMISSIONS PER MILLE.									
	1860-69.	1870-79.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bengal .	265	209	276*	276*	271	281	291	363	394	356
Madras .	†	198	275	258	288	289	307	350	394	400
Bombay .	†	191	269	261*	224	218	292	272	370	337
India .	†	203	250	260	265	270	294	343	389	361

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

The above table, which is derived from the weekly sick-returns, may be compared with the details furnished in the annual returns, as shown thus—

ARMY OF INDIA.

Venereal Admissions of 1885, 1886, and 1887, compared.

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1887.		1886.		1885.	
	STRENGTH, 63,924.		STRENGTH, 61,750.		STRENGTH, 57,116.	
	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis . . .	4,830	75.5	7,074	114.5	6,972	122.1
Ulcer of penis . . .	4,255	66.6	2,678	43.4	1,638	28.7
Secondary syphilis . . .	1,875	29.4	2,055	33.3	10,926	191.9
Gonorrhœa and other venereal diseases . . .	12,141	189.9	12,015	194.6		
TOTAL .	23,101	361.4	23,822	385.8	19,572	342.7

The relative increase in the ratio of admissions for ulcer of penis and decrease in the admission-rate for primary syphilis is accounted for by differences in recording the same complaint. This decrease must, however, be viewed in connection with the new method of tabulating venereal diseases. This latter had effect during November and December 1887, and tended to reduce the admission ratio by eliminating doubtful cases, *i.e.*, cases not distinctly specified as of venereal origin. The general decrease in the admission-rate has been already noticed, and the diminished ratio for secondary syphilis indicates somewhat less prevalence of the severer forms of venereal disease. The fact that there was a diminution in the number of admissions, and that the disease was less virulent in form, may be viewed in connection with the action taken by Government to afford greater protection by the re-opening of certain lock-hospitals, and enjoining greater care in the prevention of the disease.

42. The improvement in the ratio of admissions in Bengal is apparent from the following table. The total ratio compares favourably with the ratios of the two previous years, as also the ratio for the severer form of the disease, which was less marked than in 1885 and 1886.

Prevalence of venereal disease
in the Bengal Army.

ARMY OF BENGAL.

Statement showing the proportion of different forms of VENEREAL DISEASES in the European Army of Bengal, 1876 to 1887.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSION-RATE PER 1,000.											
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.*	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Primary syphilis .	59·8	55·7	96·2	62·0	83·4	98·4	87·1	87·7	86·7	129·3	168·0†	139·7†
Secondary syphilis .	21·2	22·2	22·4	24·2	22·7	23·5	22·3	24·8	25·3	31·6	33·1	27·2
Gonorrhœa and other venereal diseases .	111·4	122·1	176·3	128·8	130·8	150·4	161·0	170·2	178·2	202·2	185·7	188·9
TOTAL .	192·4	200·0	294·9	215·0	236·9	272·3	270·4	282·7	290·2	363·1	386·8	355·8

* Excluding cases amongst the troops in Southern Afghanistan.

† Including 1,841 admissions from ulcer of penis, or a ratio of 46·5 in 1886; and 2,737 admissions or a ratio of 66·9 in 1887.

The admission-rate for primary and secondary syphilis for the past 18 years, as recorded in whole numbers, is as follows :—

ARMY OF BENGAL.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.	
	Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.
1870 . .	...	24	1876 . .	60	21	1882 . .	87	22
1871 . .	73	24	1877 . .	56	22	1883 . .	88	25
1872 . .	62	23	1878 . .	96	22	1884 . .	87	25
1873 . .	49	18	1879 . .	62	24	1885 . .	129	32
1874 . .	66	23	1880 . .	83	23	1886 . .	168	33
1875 . .	71	21	1881 . .	96	23	1887 . .	140	27

43. The following statement shows the comparative prevalence of venereal disease among European troops in 1886 and 1887, in the ten cantonments of Bengal in which the lock-hospitals were closed experimentally during 1886, and re-opened in the first quarter of 1887 with a view to mitigate the excessive prevalence of the disease under a system of non-protection. It will be observed that in the Bengal Command the average admission-rate remained stationary in the stations which were under protection, and decreased enormously, to the extent of 125·5 per 1,000 of average strength in the non-protected stations, as soon as protection was afforded by the re-introduction of the lock-hospital system :—

Statement showing the comparative prevalence of Venereal among European Troops in 1886 and 1887.

[In 1886 the experimental closure of Lock-Hospitals in the ten Cantonments noted was continued, while in 1887 the experiment was abandoned and the Lock-Hospital system re-introduced in the first quarter of the year.]

DISEASES.		Allahabad.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Mecan Meer.	Meerut.	Peshawar.	Rawal Pindi.	Chakrata.	Kasauli.	Murree.	Average ratio for 10 stations noted.	Bengal Command, excluding the above-mentioned 10 stations.
PRIMARY SYPHILIS	1886 .	180·7	82·7	120·4	116·3	216·9	174·0	206·5	149·9	302·5	65·2	180·0	102·5
	1887 .	55·6	108·1	2·1	64·2	108·0	86·2	100·2	33·5	87·7	90·3	82·1	69·4
	Increase .	...	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	...	...
	Decrease .	125·1	...	118·3	52·1	108·9	87·8	106·3	116·4	214·8	...	97·9	33·1
SECONDARY SYPHILIS	1886 .	42·1	47·2	22·5	39·2	37·8	22·8	44·3	25·4	64·8	87·0	37·0	31·5
	1887 .	32·0	51·3	10·5	36·7	28·4	11·0	28·4	73·2	52·6	48·4	32·0	25·4
	Increase .	...	4·1	...	...	...	...	...	47·8	...	...	...	...
	Decrease .	10·1	...	12·0	2·5	9·4	11·8	15·9	...	12·2	38·6	5·9	6·1
GONORRHEA	1886 .	347·8	240·1	100·0	192·2	162·8	194·3	197·4	94·6	120·4	83·3	183·4	144·2
	1887 .	222·4	154·1	182·0	230·5	161·7	139·5	163·2	122·4	131·6	154·8	166·2	154·5
	Increase .	...	...	82·0	38·3	...	...	...	27·8	11·2	71·5	...	10·3
	Decrease .	125·4	86·0	...	...	1·1	54·8	34·2	...	...	...	17·2	...
ULCER OF PENIS	1886 .	99·0	27·6	102·0	37·9	43·1	16·8	79·1	162·6	...	90·6	64·6	40·7
	1887 .	138·6	...	167·3	23·0	32·4	96·0	45·3	57·5	5·9	9·7	60·1	69·4
	Increase .	39·6	...	65·3	...	...	79·2	...	...	5·9	...	...	28·7
	Decrease .	...	27·6	...	14·9	10·7	...	33·8	105·1	...	80·9	4·5	...
TOTAL	1886 .	669·6	397·6	344·9	385·6	460·6	407·9	527·3	432·5	487·7	326·1	465·9	318·9
	1887 .	448·6	313·5	361·9	354·4	330·5	332·7	337·1	286·6	277·8	303·2	340·4	318·7
	Increase .	...	...	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease .	221·0	84·1	...	31·2	130·1	75·2	190·2	145·9	209·9	22·9	125·5	...

44. In the Madras Army, venereal was never more prevalent than during the past year. The admission-ratio was the highest on record, and greatly exceeded that for every other class of disease. Since 1883 there has been a progressive increase in sickness from this cause, and within the period from 1883 to 1887, the rise in the admission-rate equals 112 per 1,000 of average strength of the European troops located within the limits of the presidency—

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Statement showing the proportion of different forms of VENEREAL DISEASES in the European Army of Madras, 1876 to 1887.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSION-RATE PER 1,000.											
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Primary syphilis .	60·5	96·8	106·1	114·5	107·3	89·0	109·6	111·1	101·7	123·7	143·8*	176·6*
Secondary syphilis .	29·5	23·2	20·8	25·6	26·4	24·1	23·7	21·8	26·3	21·9	33·7	32·7
Gonorrhœa and other venereal diseases .	88·5	108·8	118·0	120·3	164·6	146·3	159·8	156·0	179·7	209·3	215·7	193·6
TOTAL .	178·5	228·8	244·9	260·4	298·3	259·4	293·1	288·9	307·7	354·9	393·2	402·9

* Including 532 admissions, from ulcer of penis, or a ratio of 47·5, in 1886; and 1,159 admissions, or a ratio of 98·5, in 1887.

45. As in Bengal, so in Bombay, the progressive increase of sickness from venereal received a decided check during the year, and the admission ratio was considerably less than in 1886. The admissions for primary disease decreased, while the rate for secondary syphilis remained stationary. Secondary syphilis was more prevalent in Bombay than in Madras, and much more so than in Bengal, though the general admission-rate was lowest in Bombay—

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Statement showing the proportion of different forms of VENEREAL DISEASES in the European Army of Bombay, 1876 to 1887.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSION-RATE PER 1,000.											
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.*	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Primary syphilis .	59·2	64·8	79·9	109·3	85·6	86·7	67·8	62·8	89·7	98·7	135·7†	114·9†
Secondary syphilis .	27·6	20·2	22·0	24·6	21·5	22·7	25·6	21·2	19·9	25·9	33·5	33·4
Gonorrhœa and other venereal diseases .	91·4	120·8	124·9	135·2	147·3	145·5	130·0	135·0	180·4	145·6	205·2	189·8
TOTAL .	178·2	205·8	226·8	269·1	254·4	254·9	223·4	219·0	290·0	270·2	374·4	338·1

* Excluding cases amongst the troops in Southern Afghanistan.

† Including 305 admissions from ulcer of penis, or a ratio of 27·7, in 1886; and 359 admissions, or a ratio of 31·9, in 1887.

The great increase of venereal disease in the Army of India during recent years is amply illustrated as regards each presidency in the following table. The admission-rate for the primary disease has risen over 100 per cent. in all three presidencies, and for the secondary, and graver form of the affection, to the same extent in the Bombay army.

Admission-rates from Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Gonorrhœa and other Venereal Diseases for 1887 compared with rates of 1872.

	PRIMARY SYPHILIS.			SECONDARY SYPHILIS.			GONORRHŒA AND OTHER VENEREAL DISEASES.		
	1887.	1872.	Difference.	1887.	1872.	Difference.	1887.	1872.	Difference.
Bengal Army .	139·7	61·9	+ 77·8	27·2	22·6	+ 4·6	188·9	98·5	+ 90·4
Madras „ .	176·6	65·4	+ 111·2	32·7	29·2	+ 3·5	193·6	68·8	+ 124·8
Bombay „ .	114·9	54·4	+ 60·5	33·4	14·0	+ 19·4	189·8	82·4	+ 107·4

46. There were 3 deaths from heart disease in the artillery, and 2 deaths in the cavalry in Bengal, and 1, in the same branch of the service, in Burma. In the infantry there were in all 12 deaths, 6 in the Bengal, 3 in the Madras, and 3, including 1 from aneurysm of the aorta, in the Bombay Army. The following table shows the relative mortality from the causes noted in the different arms of the service, and the ratio of mortality of the past year is compared with that of the period from 1881 to 1886 :—

								Ratio of Mortality per 1,000 of Average Strength.	
								1887.	1881-86.
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·27	·49
Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·60	·52
Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·25	·39

Heart disease and aneurysm are more common in the mounted branches of the service, and the ratio of mortality in the cavalry is shown to be higher than in the artillery for the periods noted.

47. There were 7 deaths, and the death-rate was ·11 against 12 deaths and a death-rate of ·20 in 1886. The admission-rate, however, was greater—namely 15·9 against 14·7 in the previous year. There was, therefore, greater sickness from this cause, but less mortality. During the ten years from 1877-86, there were 138 deaths directly attributed to alcoholism, and the mortality in the ten-year period and in 1887, according to age and length of service, is shown as follows :—

PERIOD.		ACCORDING TO AGE.							Ratio per mille of total deaths to total Strength.
		Under 20.	20—24.	25—29.	30—34.	35—39.	40 and over.	TOTAL.	
1877-86	.	1	14	40	46	18	19	138	0·24
1887	.	...	3	...	3	1	...	7	0·11
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL, 1877-86	.	1	10	29	33	13	14	=100	
Do.	1887	...	43	...	43	14	...	=100	...

PERIOD.		ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.				
		1st and 2nd years.	3—6 years.	7—10 years.	10 and over.	TOTAL.
1877-86	.	31	51	32	24	138
1887	.	1	5	...	1	7
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL, 1877-86		23	37	23	17	=100
Do.	1887.	14	72	...	14	=100

48. Twenty-eight cases of suicide were reported in 1887 against 31 in the previous year. The greatest proportion of deaths is from gunshot ; and in the year under review, 24 resulted from the facile use by the men of their own weapons ; 1 was from cut-throat

and 3 from hanging. The distribution of deaths according to age and length of service in the decennial period from 1877-86 and in 1887 is shown thus —

Suicide in the Army of India.

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO AGE.							Ratio per mille of totals to Strength.
	Under 20.	20—24.	25—29.	30—34.	35—39.	40 and over.	TOTAL.	
1877-86	77	104	87	37	10	315	0'55
1887	11	11	5	1	...	28	0'44
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL, 1877-86	24	33	28	12	3	=100	...
Do. 1887	...	39	39	18	4	...	=100	...

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SERVICE.				
	1st and 2nd years.	3—6 years.	7—10 years.	10 and over.	TOTAL.
1877-86	81	112	81	41	315
1887	5	16	6	1	28
PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL, 1877-86	26	35	26	13	=100
Do. 1887	18	57	21	4	=100

From which it would appear that suicides in the army are more rife at or about the age of puberty, when buoyant and expectant manhood resents, more freely than at any other period, the unexpected restraints, trials and disappointments of real life.

The percentage of suicides according to season among the European troops in the ten-year period 1877-86 and in 1887 is as follows :—

TOTAL PERIOD.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.	TOTAL CASES.
1877-86 . . .	17	25	30	28	=100	315
1887 . . .	36	32	18	14	=100	28

49. In 1887, 1,443 men were invalided, or 22'57 per mille of average strength, against 1,303 men, or 21'10 per mille of average strength in the previous year. There was an increase in the ratio in all three presidencies, and this increase was most marked in Madras. The proportion of invalids to strength was least, as usual, in Bengal, and greatest in Madras, the ratio in Bombay remaining nearly the same as in 1886.

50. The proportion of invalids recommended for discharge from the service was 37 in the army generally against 41 in 1886. The percentage of those invalided as unfit for further service is shown in the marginal table.

The numbers invalided for discharge were fewer than in 1885, and in 1886. In Madras, however, corresponding with the greater number invalided, and the rise in the invaliding ratio, there

Percentage of those Invalided for Discharge to total number invalided.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Army of India . . .	35	37	39	41	40	41	37
„ „ Bengal . . .	43	40	45	45	43	46	41
„ „ Madras . . .	32	38	40	36	47	42	43
„ „ Bombay . . .	17	26	21	33	29	28	22

was an increase of one in the percentage of those invalided as incapable of further service. The admission, death, and invaliding ratios in the three presidencies are contrasted in the following table. The great diminution in the invaliding ratios generally is due to the system of short service, and not to any marked decrease in sickness or disability for duty :—

Admission, Death, and Invaliding Rates in the three Presidencies from 1870 to 1887.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invalid- ing per 1,000.	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invalid- ing per 1,000.	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invalid- ing per 1,000.
1870	1,732	22'68	50'41	1,456	20'94	78'93	1,563	16'27	29'17
1871	1,508	17'83	44'54	1,193	20'10	45'82	1,518	14'02	30'54
1872	1,514	27'45	43'13	1,357	18'98	35'27	1,588	18'86	40'62
1873	1,350	15'40	37'75	1,271	18'29	52'57	1,316	11'72	41'66
1874	1,444	14'62	38'24	1,144	12'96	52'53	1,286	10'64	35'88
1875	1,387	17'32	38'71	1,110	14'85	45'05	1,404	20'92	40'56
1876	1,443	16'02	35'89	1,131	15'77	41'51	1,317	12'30	46'89
1877	1,251	11'64	39'08	1,178	16'83	47'47	1,366	12'09	48'04
1878	1,675	21'63	40'54	1,392	21'82	47'24	1,848	20'46	57'65
1879	1,913	44'15	46'70	1,428	16'66	45'02	2,173	15'78	60'11
1880	*1,813	27'73	22'25	1,368	10'18	20'17	2,150	30'90	48'87
1881*	1,729	17'05	†36'92	1,160	10'97	27'91	1,784	13'44	†53'35
1882	1,579	13'17	34'96	1,058	10'25	24'12	1,405	10'37	35'85
1883	1,463	11'21	30'89	1,013	10'19	32'70	1,249	10'50	38'08
1884	1,662	11'68	31'84	1,109	8'53	31'82	1,455	19'39	31'36
1885	1,661	13'16	20'34	1,154	9'13	24'21	1,489	28'82	29'02
1886	1,559	15'52	18'33	1,380	16'46	23'86	1,490	12'67	28'27
1887	1,426	14'83	18'67	1,250	12'96	30'79	1,292	13'23	28'19

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Afghanistan.

51. The chief causes of invaliding remained the same in the Bengal presidency. The increase in the invaliding ratio in Madras was due to venereal disease, injuries, dysentery, rheumatism, and fevers. Eye affections and mental diseases show a ratio over 1 per mille in Bombay, and accordingly have been added as principal causes of invaliding during the current year, while fevers may be excluded from the list of chief causes, as the ratio was only '62 as compared with 1'18 in 1886. In the following table the chief causes are stated, and the ratios for 1886 and 1887 are given in all cases where the ratio exceeds 1 per mille :—

BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
Diseases.	Invaliding rate.		Diseases.	Invaliding rate.		Diseases.	Invaliding rate.	
	1887.	1886.		1887.	1886.		1887.	1886.
Circulatory diseases .	2'98	2'91	Anæmia and debility.	4'25	3'22	Anæmia and debility	5'96	6'00
Anæmia and debility	2'44	1'85	Circulatory diseases	2'89	3'13	Circulatory diseases .	4'10	3'27
Phthisis	1'59	1'77	Hepatitis	2'04	3'13	Phthisis	1'87	1'91
Hepatitis	1'05	1'37	Dysentery	3'74	1'97	Venereal diseases . .	1'60	1'64
Venereal diseases . .	1'12	1'21	Phthisis	1'87	1'61	Rheumatism	1'25	1'27
			Mental diseases . .	1'11	1'52	Intermittent and re- mittent fevers.	'62	1'18
			Venereal diseases	2'81		Injuries	1'07	1'18
			Injuries	2'13		Dysentery	1'60	1'09
			Rheumatism	1'62		Hepatitis	1'42	1'09
			Fevers	1'02		Eye diseases	1'42	
						Mental diseases . .	1'33	

Circulatory diseases and debility are the chief causes of invaliding in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies; while in the year under review, debility, dysentery, circulatory diseases, venereal diseases, injuries and hepatitis, were the principal

causes in Madras. The high invaliding ratio for venereal disease in Madras corresponds with the high admission-rate for the disease in the same presidency.

52. There was an increase in the number of invalids from mental diseases both in Bengal and Bombay, while in Madras there was a decrease. All the invalids in Madras and Bombay were entered for discharge, except 1 in Bombay, while 8 of the total 37 in Bengal were recommended "for change of air and climate" only. Bombay and Madras show higher ratios of invaliding from such causes than Bengal. Dementia and melancholia are the chief phases of mental disease in all three presidencies.

Total cases of MENTAL DISEASES.

YEAR.					Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
1877	.	.	.	.	44	14	11	69
1878	.	.	.	.	40	8	8	56
1879	.	.	.	.	51	16	6	73
1880	.	.	.	.	39	7	6	52
1881	.	.	.	.	39	18	18	75
1882	.	.	.	.	48	15	14	77
1883	.	.	.	.	54	19	13	86
1884	.	.	.	.	58	18	12	88
1885	.	.	.	.	35	20	20	75
1886	.	.	.	.	30	17	9	56
1887	.	.	.	.	37	3	5	65

53. The invaliding of the year was not exceptional. The percentage of men under 25 years of age invalided was 49.41 against 43.92 in 1886. At all other ages, the percentage of invaliding was less. The slight increase in the general ratio of invaliding was therefore due to an increase in the number of invalids under 25 years of age.

The marginal tables show the influence of length of service and of residence in India on invaliding: 52.88 per cent. of the total number invalided were under 5 years' service. Under a system of short service the percentage noted is what might be expected. Again, 73 per cent. of the men composing the Army of India had not more than 5 years' Indian service, and 77.90 per cent. of the total invalided had been less than 5 years in India.

In the appendix to this section, the invaliding of the year at different ages and periods of residence is shown in percentages according to age and residence, and the ratio of invalids to effective strength is given in detail.

54. The comparison of the vital statistics of newly-arrived regiments with those of the army generally cannot be drawn with the accuracy of former times. The system of short service, entailing constant reliefs, and the interchange of young soldiers in different corps, vitiate to a great extent any attempt at such a comparison. The

Number of men under 2 years', and between 2 and 5 years', service invalided per cent. of total number invalided.

SERVICE.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Under 2 years . . .	25.02	24.31	22.56	24.19	18.94	17.35
2 to 5 years . . .	52.88	49.85	54.64	49.97	57.81	57.30

Table showing percentages of men up to 5 years' residence in the Army of India and percentages of these men invalided to total invalided.

RESIDENCE.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
0 to 5 years' residence invalided	73.77.90	75.74.46	73.77.20	75.74.16	75.76.75	72.74.65	70.71.75	65.67.66

relative experience of newly-arrived corps in 1887 for the first year of their residence in India is shown as follows :—

Experience of newly-arrived Regiments in 1887 (during their 1st year of Indian residence).

	Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.							
		Admis- sion-rate.	Daily Sick- rate.	Death- rate.	DEATHS FROM				
					Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Apo- plexy & Heat- stroke.	Dysen- tery and Diarrhœa.	Hepa- titis.
Army generally .	63,515	1,369'7	70'3	14'20	3'76	'74	'85	'71	1'56
Newly arrived regi- ments . . .	3,279	1,394'3	68'1	12'50	4'88	'30	'91	'91	1'52

The greater mortality from enteric fever in regiments new to India, compared with the mortality from the same cause in the army generally, is, as usual, the marked feature in such a comparison.

55. The effects of a tour of Indian service on individual corps, and regiments, are sufficiently obvious from the statement which follows. There were 882 men present with the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment on arrival in India, and after a tour of 15 years' service, of the original number of men present, only 43 returned to England with the regiment ; and of 883 men present with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, after the same period of service, only 24 proceeded with the Colours to England :—

Statement showing the Loss from all Causes, and from Deaths and Invaliding in the course of their Tour of Indian Service, of the Regiments which left India for England during the season 1887-88.

REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.	Years in India.	STRENGTH.			CAUSES OF LOSS.			Loss of 1,000 of Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 FROM THE DIFFERENT CAUSES.		
		Present on arrival in India.	Embarked for England.	To be ac- counted for.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Other causes.		Deaths.	Invaliding.	Other Causes.
A/2nd R. A. .	13	140	10	130	18	27	85	928'57	128'57	192'86	607'14
C/2nd „ .	13	149	7	142	21	36	85	953'02	140'94	241'61	570'47
D/4th „ .	15	157	12	145	21	28	96	923'57	133'76	178'34	611'47
5/1st N. I. Division	12	92	3	89	11	13	65	967'39	119'57	141'30	706'52
12th Lancers .	11	384	45	339	41	59	239	882'81	106'77	153'65	622'39
2nd Hampshire Re- giment . . .	15	882	43	839	125	231	483	951'25	141'72	261'91	547'62
2nd N. Staffordshire Regiment . . .	8	872	109	763	97	81	585	875'00	111'24	92'89	670'87
1st K. O. Yorkshire Regiment . . .	15	883	24	859	93	245	521	972'82	105'32	277'46	590'04

NOTE.—B.-2nd Royal Artillery failed to furnish the necessary information for this statement.

56. The proportion of married and unmarried soldiers in the European army of India, and in the different arms of the service in the three presidencies, is given in the following statement:—

The proportion of married and unmarried soldiers.

Abstract Statement of Married and Unmarried Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on the 1st of May 1888.

PRESIDENCIES.	Corps.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to ac- tual Strength.	Corps.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to ac- tual Strength.	
Bengal . . Madras . . Bombay . . TOTAL . .	Artillery.	412 257 159 828	6,683 2,174 2,677 11,534	5.80 10.57 5.60 6.70	Cavalry.	162 108 25 295	3,531 1,125 523 5,179	4.39 8.75 4.56 5.39	
Bengal . . Madras . . Bombay . . TOTAL . .	Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners.	23 39 11 73	19 12 18 49	54.76 76.47 37.93 59.84	Infantry.	908 375 197 1,480	32,492 10,389 7,324 50,205	2.72 3.48 2.61 2.86	
TOTAL OF ALL ARMS . {						Bengal	1,505	42,725	3.40
						Madras	779	13,700	5.38
						Bombay	392	10,542	3.51
TOTAL . .						2,676	66,967	3.84	

57. The average number of women was lower and, with the exception of 1883, when the average number stood at 6,015, there were fewer children on the rolls of the European army of India than at any former period—

Statistics of women and children.

Strength and Mortality of Women and Children in the Army of India from 1875 to 1887.

YEAR.							WOMEN.		CHILDREN.	
							Average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1875							6,335	25.89	12,359	69.75
1876							6,050	20.83	11,882	55.88
1877							5,644	22.50	11,266	50.33
1878							5,170	29.20	10,423	79.73
1879							4,640	25.00	8,993	75.06
1880							4,134	21.05	7,596	60.43
1881							3,741	25.93	6,548	60.17
1882							3,539	19.78	6,208	50.26
1883							3,290	21.28	6,015	46.88
1884							3,371	17.50	6,453	54.86
1885							3,419	12.87	6,632	46.29
1886							3,391	15.92	6,552	45.48
1887							3,242	18.20	6,333	51.79

The mortality amongst women was greater than in the previous year. There were in all 59 deaths in the three presidencies : 7 resulting from the accidents and diseases of child-birth, 6 from cholera, 6 from phthisis, 6 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 5 from anæmia and debility, 4 from enteric fever, 4 from heat-stroke,

and 21 from all other causes. Anæmia and debility, fevers, respiratory diseases, diarrhœa, rheumatism and neuralgia and eye diseases were the chief causes of sickness. There were 18 admissions from enteric fever with 4 deaths, against 19 admissions with 8 deaths in 1886. The death-rate was lowest in the Bombay presidency, in which there were 9 deaths,—2 from the accidents of child-birth, 2 from cholera, 2 from phthisis, and 3 from other causes. In the Madras presidency, 2 deaths were recorded from enteric fever, 2 from phthisis, and the other deaths were due to general causes. Sickness was proportionately greater in the Madras than in the other presidencies, and least in Bombay. In all three presidencies, the principal causes of admission were anæmia and debility, to which more than one-third of the total number of admissions was due. Of the 6 deaths from cholera, 1 occurred at each of the following stations, namely: at Fort William, Chunar, Allahabad, and Meean Meer, in the Bengal, and 2 at Kirkee in the Bombay presidency. One death from small-pox occurred at Delhi. Four deaths resulted from heat-stroke,—2 at Lucknow, 1 each at Ferozepore and Rawal Pindi. The increase in the death-rate of the year was due to cholera and general causes. There was a lessened death-rate from enteric fever, phthisis, and the diseases of child-birth. The average mortality among women of the European troops in India and in each of the three presidencies is shown in the following table:—

	India.	RATIO OF MORTALITY PER 1,000.		
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1886	15.92	17.98	12.32	14.83
1887	18.20	19.15	17.54	16.10

The sickness and mortality among children were greater than in 1886. The admission-rate was 649.5 against 598.0 and the death-rate 51.79 against 45.48. Convulsions and teething, diarrhœa, anæmia and debility, respiratory diseases and fevers, were the chief causes of mortality. There were 7 deaths from croup and diphtheria against 11 in the previous year. Measles was more prevalent, and whooping-cough and small-pox less so. Cholera gave 8 admissions, with 7 deaths. The increase in the death-rate was due to measles, cholera, diarrhœa, anæmia and debility, and respiratory diseases. The highest rate of mortality was among children of the Bombay, and the lowest among the children of the Bengal presidency. The sick-rate was highest in the Madras, and lowest in the Bengal presidency. There were 93 deaths in the Madras presidency, and the chief causes of mortality were diarrhœa, convulsions and teething, anæmia and debility, and fevers. Of the 58 deaths in the Bombay presidency, 17 were due to convulsions and teething, 11 to diarrhœa, and 5 each to measles, anæmia and debility, and respiratory diseases. The chief causes of mortality in Bengal were convulsions and teething, diarrhœa, respiratory diseases, anæmia and debility, cholera and measles. Whooping-cough was present in Bengal in April only, in Madras for nine months of the year, and in Bombay for four months. The distribution of mortality in the three presidencies is shown thus—

	RATIO OF MORTALITY PER 1,000.			
	India.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1886	45.48	44.46	45.35	48.74
1887	51.79	50.37	53.54	53.60

The admission ratios of the different Presidencies are compared in the following table :—

PRESIDENCIES.	Cholera.	Enteric fever.	Remittent and simple continued fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Other fevers (excluding ague).	Pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and diphtheria.
Bengal .	2·3	6·5	42·7	2·6	48·4	·9	11·9	71·5
Madras .	<i>nil</i>	1·2	85·7	1·7	54·1	15·6	9·8	168·7
Bombay .	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	40·7	<i>nil</i>	95·2	12·9	1·9	41·6

Cholera was absent in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and there were in all 7 deaths from the disease among the children in Bengal. There were 4 deaths from enteric, and 20 from remittent and continued fevers. Small-pox was less prevalent in Bengal than in 1886. Measles and whooping-cough were common in the Bombay presidency. Whooping-cough prevailed in the Madras presidency, as in the previous year, but was rare in Bengal. Measles prevailed to a considerable extent in all three presidencies.

Twenty-five per cent. of the total mortality was due to convulsions and teething, 18 per cent. to diarrhœa, 11 per cent. to anæmia and debility, and 10 per cent. to respiratory diseases.

The causes of death and the ratio of mortality at different ages, are summarised in the following tables :—

Deaths of the Children of the Army of India of 1887, distributed by Age and the Causes of Mortality.

AGE OF THE CHILDREN WHO DIED.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.	Enteric fever.	Intermittent fever.	Remittent fever.	Simple con- tinued fever.	Other fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes mesen- terica.	Phtisis pul- monalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Group and Diphtheria.	All other Diseases.	Injuries.	Total DEATHS.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.
Under a month	1	11	3	14	3	..	8	1	41	261.31
1 month	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	2	..	10	
2 months	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	1	..	15	
3 "	1	4	3	3	13	137.18
4 "	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9	
5 "	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	16	
6 "	3	..	1	5	1	1	11	123.60
7 "	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	
8 "	3	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	10	
9 "	1	5	1	2	1	1	..	12	52.52
10 "	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	
11 "	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	
12 "	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	8	37.38
13 "	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	
14 "	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	11	
15 "	1	1	1	12	20.68
16 "	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	
17 "	1	3	21.31
18 "	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	
19 "	1	1	1	3	11.65
20 "	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
21 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13.82
22 "	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
23 "	7.78
2 years	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	24	
3 " .	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	14	21.31
4 "	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	
5 "	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	7.78
6 " .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
7 " .	1	1	1	3	7.78
8 " .	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
9 "	4	7.78
10 "	
11 "	
12 "	7.78
13 "	
14 "	
15 "	1	50.99
and upwards.	
TOTAL .	7	..	15	4	4	3	12	8	35	48	4	7	2	10	60	35	34	7	26	7	328	50.99

Ratio of Mortality at the different ages of Children of the Army of India, 1887.

AGES AS ON 1ST JULY 1887.			ARMY OF BENGAL.			ARMY OF MADRAS.			ARMY OF BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.				ARMY OF INDIA.	
			Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Ratio per 1,000 (excluding Cholera).	Ratio of liability to death (excluding Cholera) at the different ages. Standard=100.	
																1887.	Standard of 1881-85.
Under 6 months	.	.	230	58	252.17	97	28	288.66	71	18	253.52	398	104	261.31	261.31	38.49	39.60
Between 6 months and 12 months	.	.	306	37	120.92	111	20	180.18	86	12	139.53	503	69	137.18	137.18	20.21	22.78
" 12 " 18 "	.	.	269	25	92.94	110	20	181.82	66	10	151.52	445	55	123.60	123.60	18.21	15.06
" 18 " 2 years	.	.	253	12	47.43	126	9	71.43	78	3	38.46	457	24	52.52	52.52	7.74	7.69
" 2 years and 3 "	.	.	354	11	31.07	188	6	31.91	100	7	70.00	642	24	37.38	37.38	5.51	4.41
" 3 " 4 "	.	.	399	8	20.05	189	2	10.58	89	4	44.94	677	14	20.68	16.25	2.39	3.67
" 4 " 5 "	.	.	321	6	18.69	148	4	27.03	94	2	21.28	563	12	21.31	21.31	3.14	2.21
" 5 " 6 "	.	.	302	3	9.93	131	2	15.27	82	1	12.20	515	6	11.65	11.65	1.71	2.10
" 6 " 7 "	.	.	243	5	20.58	125	1	8.00	66	...	...	434	6	13.82	11.52	1.70	1.40
" 7 " 8 "	.	.	205	3	12.61	97	...	1.96	53	...	2.97	355	3	7.78	6.11	.90	1.08
" 8 " 9 "	.	.	158	5		86	...		42	1		286	6				
" 9 " 10 "	.	.	144	3		68	1		66	...		278	4				
" 10 " 11 "	.	.	121	...	12.61	73	...	1.96	38	...	2.97	232	...	7.78	6.11	.90	1.08
" 11 " 12 "	.	.	89	...		50	...		41	...		180	...				
" 12 " 13 "	.	.	78	...		37	...		29	...		144	...				
" 13 " 14 "	.	.	46	...	12.61	34	...	1.96	22	...	2.97	102	...	7.78	6.11	.90	1.08
" 14 " 15 "	.	.	55	...		35	...		26	...		116	...				
" 15 " and upwards	.	.	56	1		30	...		20	...		106	1				
TOTAL	.	.	3,629	177	48.77	1,735	93	53.60	1,069	58	54.26	6,432	328	50.99	49.90	100.00	100.00

58. There were 6,322 European officers on the strength of the Army of India on the 1st July 1887. The number includes officers in India, Europe or elsewhere. Of the officers of the British service, 24 died in India and 6 while on leave in England. The Indian service lost 38 officers in, and 10 out of, India. The ratio of mortality of officers of the British was 9·42 and of the Indian service 15·31, against 19·68 and 14·17 respectively in 1886. The total death-rate was 12·34, as compared with 16·90 per mille in the previous year—

Statement showing the Number and Causes of Deaths among the Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies in the three Presidencies during the year 1887.

ARMIES.		Year.	Strength in India, whether on leave or not, on the 1st July.	Deaths during the year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																								Total.	Strength in Europe or beyond the sea on 1st July 1887, whether on furlough or sick leave.	Deaths reported from England of officers whose corps are serving in India.	Died at sea.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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					Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Ague.	Malarial fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Old age.	Diabetes.	Apoplexy.	Heart disease.	Pneumonia.	Intussusception.	Liver disease.	Abscess of the liver.	Diseases of the kidney and heart.	Acute nephritis.	Asphyxia.	Accident.	Accidental fall from horse.	Accidental fall from train.	Accidental fall at polo.	Murdered.					Suicide.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Heat-apoplexy.	Cause not known.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
BENGAL.	British Indian

APPENDIX TO SECTION II.

ARMY OF INDIA,* 1887.

STATEMENT NO. I.—Distribution of the Strength, Deaths, and Invaliding of the European Army of the three Presidencies by Age and Length of Residence in India.

BY AGE.							BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.						
STRENGTH AT THE DIFFERENT AGES IN JULY.							STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN JULY.						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Percent. of total.	Average of 1881-85.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Per cent. of total.	Result of 1886.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . . .	2,257	548	432	3,237	52	43	Under 1 year . .	4,767	1,779	2,553	9,099	73	75
20 to 24 . . .	18,384	6,089	5,474	29,947			1 to 2 years . .	7,568	3,449	2,465	13,482		
25 to 29 . . .	12,941	3,532	2,929	19,402			2 to 3 „ . . .	7,111	1,532	1,146	9,789		
30 to 34 . . .	5,050	1,224	1,033	7,307	11	14	3 to 4 „ . . .	5,515	1,439	1,459	8,413	17	16
35 to 39 . . .	2,116	603	453	3,172	7	8	4 to 5 „ . . .	3,993	1,123	660	5,776		
40 and upwards .	644	179	117	940			5 to 6 „ . . .	3,522	781	797	5,100		
							6 to 7 „ . . .	2,503	494	445	3,442	10	9
							7 to 8 „ . . .	1,835	388	282	2,505		
							8 to 9 „ . . .	1,763	442	172	2,377		
							9 to 10 „ . . .	1,066	237	119	1,422		
							10 years and up- wards . . .	1,749	511	340	2,600		
TOTAL .	41,392	12,175	10,438†	64,005	100	100	TOTAL .	41,392	12,175	10,438†	64,005	100	100

MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES (excluding Cholera and Deaths from Violence).							MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE (excluding Cholera and Deaths from Violence).						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compa- rative ratio of Liabi- lity.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compa- rative ratio of Liabi- lity.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . . .	14	1	3	18	5'56	11'64	Under 1 year . .	86	25	43	154	14'26	34'05
20 to 24 . . .	224	56	65	345	11'52	24'11	1 to 2 years . .	111	33	24	168		
25 to 29 . . .	129	43	24	196	10'10	21'14	2 to 3 „ . . .	74	6	9	89		
30 to 34 . . .	41	17	9	67	9'17	19'19	3 to 4 „ . . .	41	13	12	66	8'36	19'96
35 to 39 . . .	30	5	6	41	11'43	23'92	4 to 5 „ . . .	36	9	4	49		
40 and upwards .	4	2	...	6			5 to 6 „ . . .	18	14	7	39		
							6 to 7 „ . . .	18	8	3	29	8'11	19'37
							7 to 8 „ . . .	16	6	...	22		
							8 to 9 „ . . .	13	3	1	17		
							9 to 10 „ . . .	8	3	...	11	11'15	26'62
							10 years and up- wards . . .	21	4	4	29		
TOTAL .	442	124	107†	673	...	100	TOTAL .	442	124	107†	673	...	100

INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.							INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.						
[AGES.	ARMIES.				Invalid- ed per 1,000.	Invalid- ed per cent. of the total.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Invalid- ed per 1,000.	Invalid- ed per cent. of the Total.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . . .	8	5	6	19	21'43	49'41	Under 2 years . .	160	78	122	360	15'94	25'02
20 to 24 . . .	356	179	157	692			2 to 5 „ . . .	416	207	138	761	26'17	52'88
25 to 29 . . .	245	103	98	446			6 to 9 „ . . .	142	56	38	236	24'22	16'40
30 to 34 . . .	82	43	26	151	20'67	10'49	10 years and up- wards . . .	46	21	15	82	31'54	5'70
35 to 39 . . .	54	25	17	96	31'86	9'10							
40 and upwards .	19	7	9	35									
TOTAL .	764	362	313†	1,439	...	100	TOTAL .	764	362	313†	1,439	...	100

* Excluding Upper Burma Field Force.

† The strength according to age and length of service could not be obtained for Deolali; consequently 4 deaths and 4 invalids at this station have been excluded.

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STATEMENT NO. II.—Distribution by Age, of the Strength of the European Army of India in July 1887.

ARMY AS A BODY.		Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
64,005		3,237	29,947	19,402	11,419		940
					7,307	3,172	

Deaths of 1887, and the death-rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.						DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTHS ABOVE STATED.					RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	Total = 100.	
Cholera	8	55	43	14	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	15	163	51	5	4	1	5·37	2·63	·68	1·22	54·24	26·57	6·87	12·32	100	
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	31	14	3	1	...	·93	·72	·41	·24	40·43	31·30	17·83	10·44	100
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	19	19	8	7	...	·60	·98	1·10	1·70	13·70	22·38	25·11	38·81	100	
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	3	...	3	1	...	·09	...	·41	·24	12·16	...	55·41	32·43	100
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	21	18	5	1	...	·63	·93	·68	·24	25·40	37·50	27·42	9·68	100
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	35	38	19	5	2	1·06	1·96	2·60	1·70	14·48	26·78	35·52	23·22	100
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	28	14	3	5	...	·87	·72	·41	1·22	27·02	22·36	12·73	37·89	100	
Circulatory diseases . . . . .	...	5	3	5	3	1	·15	·15	·68	·98	7·65	7·65	34·70	50·00	100
All other diseases	1	40	39	16	14	2	1·24	2·01	2·19	3·89	13·29	21·54	23·47	41·70	100	
All diseases	26	400	239	81	45	9	12·84	12·32	11·08	13·13	26·01	24·95	22·44	26·60	100	
All diseases, excluding Cholera	18	345	196	67	41	6	10·94	10·10	9·16	11·43	26·28	24·26	22·00	27·46	100	
Suicide . . . . .	...	11	11	5	1	...	·33	·57	·68	·24	18·13	31·32	37·36	13·19	100
Injuries	1	37	21	8	3	...	1·15	1·08	1·10	·73	28·33	26·60	27·09	17·98	100	
All causes, excluding Cholera	19	393	228	80	45	6	12·42	11·75	10·94	12·40	26·14	24·73	23·03	26·10	100	

STATEMENT No. III.—Distribution, by Length of Residence, of the Strength of the European Army of India in July 1887.

European Army.]

ARMY AS A BODY.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
64,005		22,581	29,078	9,746	2,600

Deaths of 1887, and the Death-rates at the different Periods of Residence.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTHS ABOVE STATED.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				Total=100.
	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	
Cholera	57	47	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	161	69	8	1	7.13	2.37	.82	.39	66.57	22.13	7.66	3.64	100
Other Fevers	21	22	5	1	.93	.76	.51	.39	35.91	29.34	19.69	15.06	100
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	22	20	8	4	.97	.69	.82	1.53	24.19	17.21	20.45	38.15	100
Alcoholism	1	5	...	1	.04	.17	...	.39	6.67	28.33	...	65.00	100
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	26	14	4	1	1.15	.48	.41	.39	47.33	19.75	16.87	16.05	100
Hepatitis	27	45	22	5	1.20	1.55	2.26	1.92	17.32	22.37	32.61	27.70	100
Phthisis pulmonalis	26	15	7	3	1.15	.52	.72	1.15	32.49	14.69	20.33	32.49	100
Circulatory diseases	4	7	4	2	.18	.24	.41	.76	11.32	15.09	25.79	47.80	100
All other diseases	34	46	21	11	1.51	1.58	2.15	4.23	15.95	16.68	22.70	44.67	100
All diseases	379	290	96	35	16.78	9.97	9.85	13.46	33.52	19.91	19.68	26.89	100
All diseases, excluding Cholera	322	243	79	29	14.26	8.36	8.10	11.15	34.06	19.97	19.34	26.63	100
Suicide	5	16	6	1	.22	.55	.62	.39	12.36	30.90	34.83	21.91	100
Injuries	24	30	15	1	1.06	1.03	1.54	.39	26.37	25.62	38.31	9.70	100
All causes, excluding Cholera	351	289	100	31	15.54	9.94	10.26	11.93	32.60	20.85	21.52	25.03	100

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Distribution, by Age, of the Strength of the European Army of India in July 1887.

ARMY AS A BODY.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
64,005	3,237	29,947	19,402	7,307	11,419	940

Invaliding of 1887, and the Invaliding Rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	NUMBER INVALIDED.						INVALIDED PER 1,000 OF THE ABOVE STRENGTHS.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				Total=100.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	21 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	
Fevers . . . . .	...	26	16	6	2	4	.78	.83	.82	1.46	20.05	21.34	21.08	37.53	100
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	49	41	10	5	1	1.51	2.11	1.37	1.46	23.41	32.71	21.24	22.64	100
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	1	27	29	9	9	2	.84	1.50	1.23	2.68	13.44	24.00	19.68	42.88	100
Venereal diseases	2	44	46	17	2	...	1.39	2.37	2.33	.49	21.12	36.02	35.41	7.45	100
Epilepsy and brain affections	1	17	7	2	1	...	.54	.36	.27	.24	38.30	25.53	19.15	17.02	100
Mental affections . . . . .	...	35	21	5	1	2	1.06	1.08	.69	.73	29.78	30.34	19.38	20.50	100
Palpitation . . . . .	...	50	22	3	3	...	1.51	1.13	.41	.73	39.95	29.89	10.85	19.31	100
Other circulatory diseases	3	70	37	9	4	...	2.20	1.91	1.23	.97	34.87	30.27	19.49	15.37	100
Respiratory diseases . . . . .	...	14	13	4	...	1	.42	.67	.55	.24	22.34	35.64	29.26	12.76	100
Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	52	31	9	4	1	1.57	1.60	1.23	1.22	27.93	28.47	21.89	21.71	100
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	27	27	12	13	3	.81	1.39	1.64	3.89	10.48	17.98	21.22	50.32	100
Spleen diseases . . . . .	...	2	2	1	...	...	.06	.10	.14	...	20.00	33.33	46.67	...	100
Anæmia and Debility	4	85	69	33	34	17	2.68	3.56	4.52	12.40	11.57	15.37	19.52	53.54	100
All other causes	7	194	85	31	18	4	6.06	4.38	4.24	5.35	30.25	21.87	21.17	26.71	100
ALL CAUSES	19	692	446	151	96	35	21.43	22.99	20.67	31.86	22.11	23.71	21.32	32.86	100

ARMY AS A BODY.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
64,005.	22,581	29,078	9,746	2,600

Invaliding of 1887, and the Invaliding Rates at the different Periods of Residence.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	NUMBER INVALIDED.				INVALIDED PER 1,000 OF THE ABOVE STRENGTHS.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				
	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	Total=100.
Fevers	9	34	7	4	.40	1.17	.72	1.54	10.44	30.55	18.80	40.21	100
Phthisis pulmonalis	28	60	17	2	1.24	2.06	1.75	.77	21.30	35.40	30.07	13.23	100
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	14	43	15	5	.62	1.48	1.54	1.92	11.15	26.62	27.70	34.53	100
Venereal diseases	20	62	23	6	.88	2.13	2.36	2.31	11.46	27.73	30.73	30.08	100
Epilepsy and brain affections	9	13	5	1	.40	.45	.51	.38	22.99	25.86	29.31	21.84	100
Mental affections	26	26	11	1	1.15	.89	1.13	.38	32.39	25.07	31.83	10.71	100
Palpitation	25	43	8	2	1.11	1.48	.82	.77	26.55	35.41	19.62	18.42	100
Other circulatory diseases	37	63	19	4	1.64	2.17	1.95	1.54	22.46	29.73	26.71	21.10	100
Respiratory diseases	15	12	4	1	.66	.41	.41	.38	35.49	22.04	22.04	20.43	100
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	18	66	12	1	.80	2.27	1.23	.38	17.09	48.51	26.28	8.12	100
Hepatitis	14	41	20	7	.62	1.41	2.05	2.70	9.14	20.80	30.24	39.82	100
Spleen diseases	...	3	2	...	...	.10	.21	...	...	32.26	67.74	...	100
Anæmia and Debility	38	120	51	33	1.68	4.13	5.23	12.70	7.08	17.40	22.03	53.49	100
All other causes	107	175	42	15	4.74	6.02	4.31	5.77	22.74	28.89	20.68	27.09	100
ALL CAUSES	360	761	236	82	15.94	26.17	24.22	31.54	16.28	26.74	24.75	32.23	100

STATEMENT NO. VI.—*Proportion of Deaths from the Chief Diseases in relation to Age and Length of Service in the European Army of India, 1887.*

COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.					COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.				
CAUSES OF DEATHS.	AGES.				CAUSES OF DEATHS.	YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Enteric Fever	49	26	8	11	Enteric Fever	50	28	10	3
Other Fevers	9	7	4	2	Other Fevers	7	9	6	3
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	5	10	12	15	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	7	8	10	14
Alcoholism	1	...	4	2	Alcoholism . . . . .	...	2	...	3
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	6	9	8	2	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	8	6	5	3
Hepatitis	10	19	28	15	Hepatitis	8	19	28	18
Phthisis pulmonalis	8	7	4	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	8	6	9	11
Circulatory diseases	1	2	8	8	Circulatory diseases	1	3	5	7
All other diseases	11	20	24	34	All other diseases	11	19	27	38
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	TOTAL	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT No. VII.—Composition of 100 Cases of Invaliding by Age and Length of Residence in the European Army of India 1887.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO AGE.				CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Fevers	4	4	4	5	. . . . .	2	4	3	5
Phthisis pulmonalis	7	9	7	5	. . . . .	8	8	7	3
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	4	6	6	8	. . . . .	4	6	6	6
Venereal diseases	6	10	11	1	. . . . .	6	8	10	7
Epilepsy and brain affections	3	2	1	1	. . . . .	2	2	2	1
Mental affections	5	5	3	2	. . . . .	7	3	5	1
Palpitation	7	5	2	2	. . . . .	7	6	3	3
Other circulatory diseases	10	8	6	3	. . . . .	10	8	8	5
Respiratory diseases	2	3	3	1	. . . . .	4	2	2	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	7	7	6	4	. . . . .	5	9	5	1
Hepatitis	4	6	8	12	. . . . .	4	5	8	9
Spleen diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	...	. . . . .	...	...	1	...
Anæmia and Debility	13	15	22	39	. . . . .	11	16	22	40
All other causes	28	19	20	17	. . . . .	30	23	18	18
ALL CAUSES	100	100	100	100	ALL CAUSES	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Invaliding in relation to Age and Length of Service combined, European Army of India, 1887.

AGES.	LENGTH OF INDIAN SERVICE.			INVALIDED PER CENT. OF TOTAL.		
	Total number Invalided.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 7 years.
Under 25 years	711	695	15	1	67.02	6.33
25 to 29	446	268	151	27	25.85	63.72
30 to 34	151	50	38	63	4.82	16.03
35 to 39	96	20	24	52	}	}
40 and upwards	35	4	9	22		
TOTAL	1,439	1,037	237	165	2.31	13.92
					100	100
	100	72.06	16.47	11.47		
		88.53				
Results of 1886	100	67.23	19.54	13.23		
		86.77				
Standard of 1881-85	100	67.68	15.31	17.01		
		82.99				

SECTION III.

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

59. The general health of the Native Army of India was more satisfactory than in 1886. The death-rate was only 11·68 against 13·27 in 1886, and 13·67 in 1885. The total mortality was less, as usual, than among European troops, and was only one-third of that of the prison population—

NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

Sickness and Mortality during the years 1877 to 1887.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877—81 . . .	118,669	1,422	48	1'94	24'90	27'40
1877 . . .	113,966	1,030	32	1'53	10'90	13'38
1878 . . .	117,273	1,460	43	2'06	18'04	21'02
1879 . . .	121,107	1,735	58	4'61	35'15	37'79
1880 . . .	126,385	1,545	56	0'53	39'22	41'12
1881 . . .	114,612	1,305	46	0'97	19'24	22'62
1882 . . .	114,894	1,129	37	1'02	12'24	14'76
1883 . . .	114,830	923	31	1'15	11'76	14'31
1884 . . .	114,827	1,042	33	0'71	10'50	12'22
1885* . . .	115,486	978	32	1'61	13'67	16'09
1886* . . .	106,010	973	31	1'27	13'27	19'46
1887* . . .	105,254	1,045	33	1'31	11'68	18'17

* Excluding men on active service in Burma.

60. Intermittent fever, abscess, wounds resulting from accident, dysentery, respiratory diseases, rheumatism, and diarrhœa were the chief causes of admissions and deaths. The chief causes of sickness; while respiratory diseases, fevers, cholera, phthisis, dysentery, diarrhœa, and debility were the principal causes of mortality. There was a considerable increase in the admission-rate for fevers and a slight rise in the same rate for dysentery and diarrhœa; and a decline in the number of cases of respiratory diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia. Although the death-rate declined generally, there was a slight increase in the ratio of mortality from cholera, small-pox, and enteric fever. There were 15 deaths from enteric fever against 5 in 1886. The deaths from small-pox were double those of the previous year. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was less. Scurvy was not more prevalent, but the death-rate was higher and 12 deaths were reported against 9 in 1886. Respiratory diseases were, as usual, the chief cause of mortality. The excessive mortality from respiratory diseases, and the low mortality from enteric fever, in the Native Army, are in marked contrast with the low death-rate from respiratory diseases, and the high death-rate from enteric fever in the European Army.

61. Both the admission and death ratios, of the Native Army of Bengal were less than in 1886. With the exception of 1883, there was actually less sickness than in any year since 1877. There were fewer admissions for respiratory diseases, dysentery, rheumatism, and injuries, but an increase in the admission-rate for fevers. The death-rate was 12·63 against 14·45 in 1886, and the health of the Native Army of Bengal, as a whole, was very satisfactory.

REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

Sickness and Mortality during the ten-year period, 1867 to 1876, and of the years 1877 to 1887 compared.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1867—76 . . .	30,508	1,360	42	2·12	13·84	17·25
1877 . . .	39,649	1,097	34	0·35	10·32	13·63
1878 . . .	41,116	1,645	49	2·09	22·59	25·57
1879* . . .	31,116	2,023	68	2·80	31·78	53·61†
1880* . . .	30,365	1,609	65	1·52	33·85	53·15†
1881* . . .	36,896	1,495	51	0·92	19·76	27·73†
1882 . . .	40,256	1,250	41	0·72	13·34	16·49
1883 . . .	40,932	985	32	0·56	10·55	13·98
1884 . . .	40,850	1,193	35	0·71	10·97	12·56
1885‡ . . .	40,753	1,076	34	0·29	10·11	14·18
1886§ . . .	40,547	1,065	34	1·87	14·45	22·29
1887§ . . .	42,586	1,057	35	1·50	12·63	19·95

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.
† These ratios are calculated on the total regimental strength, including the Army in Afghanistan.
‡ Excluding men on active service in Burma and Egypt.
§ Excluding men on active service in Burma.

62. The chief causes of sickness were the same as for the Army of India generally, although in Bengal, in 1887, diarrhœa shows a higher admission-rate than rheumatism and neuralgia. The admission-rate for intermittent fever was 488·6 against 456·2 in 1886, and this records the only important increase in sickness from individual causes. The admission-rates for respiratory diseases and dysentery were 49·5 and 54·3 against 54·6 and 58·4 in the previous year. The highest ratios of mortality were from respiratory diseases 3·19, from remittent and intermittent fever 2·18, from cholera 1·50, from phthisis 1·15, and from dysentery ·85. There was an increase in the death-rate from enteric fever, and there were 5 deaths from this cause against 1 in 1886. Dysentery and diarrhœa were less fatal than usual. There was only 1 death from small-pox against 2, 64 from cholera against 76, and 6 from scurvy against 3, in the previous year.

63. The sickness and mortality among Native Troops, in the stations comprised in the different geographical groups, are conveniently tabulated thus—

Health of Native Troops in the several geographical groups.

Statement showing the Admission and Death rates amongst the Regular Native Troops in Bengal, arranged in geographical groups, for 1887 and the preceding years.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000.									
	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		GANGETIC PROVINCES.		ROHILKHAND AND MEERUT.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.	
	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.
1867—76 . . .	1,523	19·13	1,062	8·38	987	11·19	1,588	9·61	1,459	14·24
1877 . . .	1,492	19·64	768	5·19	642	9·52	906	7·41	1,248	8·85
1878 . . .	1,527	22·13	1,036	7·88	1,008	9·83	1,581	12·96	1,896	18·33
1879 . . .	1,816	25·57	1,658	11·05	2,038	36·17	2,303	16·07	2,173	47·64
1880 . . .	1,757	40·63	1,222	20·50	1,395	24·46	1,884	28·52	1,687	38·02
1881 . . .	1,772	22·53	1,260	15·78	1,378	15·67	1,380	9·35	1,521	22·86
1882 . . .	1,560	18·22	1,081	10·01	1,083	9·98	1,248	7·18	1,268	13·30
1883 . . .	1,408	16·23	970	8·17	978	11·53	906	5·77	830	10·80
1884 . . .	1,367	14·61	929	6·00	1,188	10·62	1,312	7·84	1,083	8·49
1885 . . .	1,278	9·96	990	6·42	1,179	10·04	1,333	8·28	902	9·92
1886 . . .	1,692	38·45	896	5·35	1,349	13·64	1,386	6·00	779	8·61
1887 . . .	1,462	14·32	906	7·54	1,258	21·39	1,220	8·36	894	10·33

The direct order of greatest sickness and mortality in the groups was as follows :—

Sickness.	Mortality.
Bengal Proper and Assam.	Rohilkhand and Meerut.
Rohilkhand and Meerut.	Bengal Proper and Assam.
Agra and Central India.	Punjab.
Gangetic Provinces.	Agra and Central India.
Punjab.	Gangetic Provinces.

Bengal Proper and Assam show the highest admission-rate, and Rohilkhand and Meerut and Agra and Central India follow each other closely with admission-rates of 1258 and 1220, respectively, although some of these groups were more healthy than in 1886. There was a slight increase in sickness in the stations of the Gangetic Provinces and the Punjab. Mortality was higher in the Rohilkhand and Meerut group than elsewhere. And the death-rate in this group rose to 21·39 per mille of average strength—the highest ratio in those stations since 1880. This increase of mortality in the Rohilkhand and Meerut stations was due to cholera, remittent fever, and dysentery, and there were 33 deaths from cholera against 3 and 18 deaths from remittent fever against 5 in 1886. The decline in the death-rate in Lower Bengal and Assam from 38·45 in 1886 to 14·32 in 1887, is accounted for by the lessened mortality from cholera, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, and the diminution in sickness generally. The rise in the ratio of mortality in the Gangetic provinces was due to cholera, and in the stations of the Punjab to the increased death-rate from dysentery, diarrhœa and phthisis, from which there were 21 deaths against 10 in the previous year.

64. The chief causes of sickness in the different geographical groups of stations, during 1886 and 1887, are shown in the table which follows. Lower Bengal and Assam stations, it will be observed, returned during both years the highest ratio of admissions from fevers, bowel diseases and splenic complaints, and this is in accordance with the general belief that such diseases are more common in Lower Bengal than elsewhere. The Rohilkhand and Meerut stations follow next with the highest average ratio of admissions from such causes ; but the great difference in the admission-rate for Bowel complaints, as compared with the same rate as given for the stations of Lower Bengal, is a marked feature of the statistics as tabulated—

Chief Causes of Sickness in the several Groups of Stations of the Bengal Presidency during 1886 and 1887.

GROUPS.	RATIO OF ADMISSION PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.											
	* Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Spleen diseases.		Respiratory diseases.		Rheumatism and Neuralgia.		Abscess and Ulcer.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Lower Bengal and Assam .	719	779	168	291	12	10	81	82	30	40	108	89
Gangetic Provinces .	362	371	64	60	6	6	29	29	26	36	130	110
Rohilkhand and Meerut .	628	742	85	61	7	7	68	66	26	38	100	107
Agra and Central India .	647	677	76	55	5	4	38	51	38	49	151	154
Punjab .	447	312	57	38	4	5	35	41	20	30	93	92

* Intermittent, remittent, simple continued and enteric fevers.

The high admission-rate for respiratory diseases in Lower Bengal and Assam, followed closely by the Rohilkhand and Meerut stations, would seem to indicate that the minor and less fatal forms of respiratory disease are of more frequent

occurrence in damp and moist climates, where fevers and splenic complaints are most rife. In fact, the less fatal types of respiratory disease are much more common in Lower Bengal than in the colder, and much more variable, climate of the Punjab.

65. The varying incidence and mortality from cholera in different years are well illustrated in the following table, which also indicates the diverse ratios of mortality year by year from the same cause in the different groups of stations:—

Chief causes of Mortality in the several Groups of Stations of the Bengal Presidency during 1886 and 1887.

GROUPS.	RATIO OF DEATH PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.									
	Cholera.		Fevers.*		Bowel complaints.		Respiratory diseases.		TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Lower Bengal and Assam	1·77	10·52	2·47	5·36	3·71	13·39	2·12	1·34	14·32	38·45
Gangetic Provinces	2·01	·50	1·18	·83	·50	1·01	·83	·66	7·54	5·35
Rohilkhand and Meerut	6·25	·57	4·36	2·27	1·89	·76	3·97	3·98	21·39	13·64
Agra and Central India	1·57	...	·78	1·14	·52	·58	1·83	1·72	8·36	6·90
Punjab	·15	·05	2·30	2·00	1·12	·22	3·18	3·14	10·33	8·61

* Intermittent, remittent, simple continued and enteric fevers.

The highest ratios of mortality, corresponding with the highest ratios of sickness from fevers and bowel complaints, are recorded in Lower Bengal and the Rohilkhand-Meerut group of stations, in which the death-rate from fevers was in excess of those of Bengal in 1887. The fall in the death-rate from bowel complaints corresponding with a fall in the death-rate from cholera in Lower Bengal was very marked, and the ratio of mortality from this cause was only 3·71, as compared with 13·39 in 1886. The rise, on the other hand, in the death-rate from this cause in the Rohilkhand and Meerut group corresponds with a great increase in the cholera ratio of the year. The analogy does not, however, hold, for, with a diminished death-ratio from bowel complaints in the Gangetic provinces, there was a considerable rise in the ratio of mortality from cholera. The greatest fatality from respiratory diseases was in the stations of the Rohilkhand and Meerut group, and the death-rate from this cause was 3·97, as compared with 3·18 in the Punjab. As in 1886, so in 1887 the highest death-rate from such causes was in the former stations, and not in those of the colder region of the Punjab.

66. The sickness and mortality at Tummoó and outposts were greatly under that recorded in 1886. The admission-rate from all causes was 3203·5 against 5286·7 per mille of average strength, and the death-rate only 24·81 against 328·67 (for 11 months only) in the previous year. There was a total of 10 deaths only, of which 8 were from cholera, and 2 from remittent fever. The stations of Alipore, Silchar and outposts, Shillong and outposts, Sutna, Delhi, Ludhiana, Kohat, Edwardesabad, Dera Ismail Khan, and Quetta, all recorded an admission-rate of over 1,500 per mille of average strength: Delhi, Kohat, and Edwardesabad each had an admission-rate of over 2,000, the excess in the admission-rate being due to the proportionately large number of admissions from intermittent fever. The small station of Sutna, with an average strength of 50 only, had an admission-rate of 2420·0, of which 1040·0 were due to intermittent and remittent fevers.

67. The stations and outposts which recorded a ratio of mortality exceeding 20 per mille of average strength are noted as under:—

Quetta district	68.54
Phillour	37.50
Dehra Dun	35.20
Moradabad	28.37
Tummoo and outposts	24.81
Delhi	23.33
Shillong and outposts	23.00
Ludhiana	20.83

There was a total of 44 deaths in the Quetta District, of which 20 were from pneumonia, 5 from scurvy, 4 from anæmia, and 3 each from dysentery and remittent fever. The death-rate, though still excessive, showed a great decrease on that of 1886, when it stood at 109.87 per mille of average strength. The small garrison of Phillour, with an average strength of 80, recorded 3 deaths, 2 from remittent fever, and 1 from pleurisy; Moradabad, with an average strength of 141, returned 4 deaths, 1 from cholera, 2 from dysentery and 1 from heart-disease; and Ludhiana, with an average strength of 48 only, returned 1 death from remittent fever. Dehra Dun, with an average strength of 1,449, returned 51 deaths, of which 28 were due to cholera, 8 to phthisis, and 4 to remittent fever; and the excessive death-rate of the year at that station was for the most part due to a virulent outbreak of cholera in the month of August. The mortality at Delhi was due to respiratory diseases and remittent fever, 8 of the 15 deaths being due to the former and 5 to the latter cause, and there was 1 death from dysentery and 1 from accidental gun-shot. Of the 17 deaths at Shillong and outposts, 5 were due to pneumonia, 5 to intermittent and remittent fevers, 2 to spleen diseases, 2 to dysentery and 1 to diarrhœa.

68. Three regiments of Bengal Infantry serving on the Eastern Frontier, six regiments serving in Rohilkhand, one regiment serving in the Agra District, four regiments serving in the Punjab, and one regiment serving in the Quetta District, and ten regiments serving in Upper Burma, recorded a ratio of mortality of over 20 per mille of average strength. The highest average mortality, in any one regiment, was 114.94 per mille of average strength in the 5th Bengal Infantry, on duty in Upper Burma. The highest death-rate among troops on the Eastern Frontier was 36.70 in the 6th Native Infantry Head-quarters at Shillong; among troops in Rohilkhand 40.46 in the 26th Native Infantry at Meerut; among troops in the Agra District 23.31 in the 28th Bengal Infantry at Agra; among troops in the Punjab 107.56 in the 14th Bengal Cavalry on the march from Quetta and at Sialkot; and among troops in the Quetta District 29.51 in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Loralai. The principal causes of death in Upper Burma were bowel complaints, fevers, injuries and debility; in Rohilkhand, cholera, fevers, pneumonia, phthisis and bowel complaints; in the Agra District, fevers, cholera, phthisis and pneumonia; in the Punjab, pneumonia, fevers, bowel complaints and phthisis; and in the Quetta District, pneumonia and scurvy. The 5th Bengal Infantry in Upper Burma lost 100 men of a total strength of 870,—36 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 17 from anæmia and debility, 15 from fevers, 11 from all other causes, and 21 died while on leave. The 14th Bengal Cavalry, on relief from Quetta to Sialkot, lost 64 men of a total strength of 595,—22 from pneumonia, 6 from anæmia and debility, 4 each from bronchitis and fevers, 3 from scurvy, and 7 from all other causes, and 18 on leave. The severe nature of, and the fatality resulting from, service in Upper Burma, and at the outposts of the Quetta District, are indicated by the experience of the regiments noted.

69. There was a general increase in sickness and mortality, among the Punjab Frontier Force: troops comprising the Punjab Frontier Force, in health less satisfactory. 1887. The admission-rate rose from 979 to 1,687, and the death-rate from 9·83 to 11·87. Intermittent fevers were the chief cause of sickness, and the admission-rate from this cause was 1,087·8 against 464·8 in 1886. Dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera added to the sickness of the year. The increase in mortality was due to cholera, small-pox, fevers, respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa. Cholera, from which there was a total immunity during the previous six years, appeared in an epidemic form in August and September, and there was a total of 34 cases from April to August, with 19 deaths. Small-pox was likewise prevalent, and there were 25 admissions with 5 deaths against 4 admissions and 1 death in 1886. Remittent fever was also more fatal, and 2 deaths occurred from enteric fever. The following regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force recorded a death-rate of over 20 per mille of average strength:—

No. 4 Mountain Battery, on relief from Burma to Kohat	24·15
3rd Punjab Cavalry, at Dera Ismail Khan	24·12
No. 2 Mountain Battery, Quetta District	22·94
4th Sikh Infantry, at Kohat	21·79
1-5th Goorkhas, at Abbottabad	21·25
1st Mountain Battery, at Edwardesabad	21·10
2-5th Goorkhas, at Abbottabad	20·70

Of the total 5 deaths in No. 4 Mountain Battery at Kohat, 4 occurred among men on leave, and 1 from fever at Kohat. In the 3rd Punjab Cavalry 15 deaths were recorded, 6 from pneumonia, 2 from debility, 3 from all other causes, and 4 while on leave. Five deaths were recorded in the No. 2 Mountain Battery, 2 from pneumonia, 1 from other causes, and 2 while on leave. Of the 19 deaths in the 4th Sikh Infantry, 6 were from fevers, 4 each from cholera and pneumonia, 3 from other causes, and 2 while on leave. Eighteen deaths occurred in 1-5th Goorkhas, 4 from pneumonia, 3 each from cholera and fevers, 4 from other causes, and 4 while on leave. Of 5 deaths in the 1st Mountain Battery, 2 were from injuries, and 1 each from pneumonia, bronchitis and cholera. There were 10 deaths in the 2-5th Goorkhas, 5 from pneumonia, 2 from fevers and 3 from all other causes—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Sickness and Mortality from 1877 to 1887.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality including absent deaths.
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . . .	10,359	1,404	41	0'00	12'26	14'55
1878 . . .	11,266	2,247	64	0'00	26'19	28'25
1879 . . .	7,221*	2,009*	67*	2'91*	32'41*	37'94
1880 . . .	8,490*	1,874*	60*	0'24*	24'03*	28'56
1881 . . .	10,307	1,718	55	0'00	17'95	22'64
1882 . . .	10,605	1,992	60	0'00	15'94	18'89
1883 . . .	10,438	1,419	45	0'00	21'46	23'35
1884 . . .	10,458	1,262	36	0'00	10'71	14'00
1885 . . .	10,576	1,152	35	0'00	12'67	14'50
1886 . . .	10,684	979	28	0'00	9'83	13'59
1887 . . .	11,961	1,687	38	1'59	11'87	14'88

* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

70. The health of the Central India Irregular Force compares favourably with that of the Punjab Frontier Force, and sickness and mortality are usually much less. The ratios of sickness and mortality for eleven years are shown in the following table :—

CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE.
Sickness and Mortality from 1877 to 1887.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . . .	5046	810	25	0·79	9·71	10·59
1878 . . .	5,262	1,177	34	2·47	15·77	18·09
1879 . . .	5,192	1,198	35	4·62	24·27	23·60
1880 . . .	5,463	1,131	38	...	25·08	28·52
1881 . . .	5,039	815	26	...	12·11	13·34
1882 . . .	5,119	697	23	0·39	9·96	10·58
1883 . . .	5,197	595	19	0·39	7·89	10·16
1884 . . .	5,082	644	20	0·20	5·90	7·23
1885 . . .	5,112	700	19	1·76	10·17	11·54
1886 . . .	5,250	719	18	...	6·67	8·22
1887 . . .	5,305	755	20	·75	7·16	8·40

At Ajmere and outposts no deaths were recorded, and the admission-rate was only 277·5 per 1,000 of average strength. Sickness was greatest at Erinpura and outposts, and the chief causes of admission were intermittent fever, wounds resulting from accident, eye affections, abscess and ulcer, and diarrhœa. There were 12 admissions from guinea-worm at that station. Erinpura also shows the highest death-rate, namely, 13·21 per 1,000 of average strength. There were 10 deaths : 4 from fevers, 2 from hemiplegia, 2 from heart-disease, 1 from pneumonia and 1 from alcoholism,—an unusual cause among native troops. One death from snake-bite was recorded at Agar and 1 from hydrophobia at Deolî. The Erinpura Battalion was, as usual, one of the sickliest of the regiments comprising the Central India Irregular Force, and the admission and death rates were 985·7 and 13·87 respectively, as compared with 275·8 and nil in the Mhairwara Battalion. The Bhopal Battalion had an admission-rate of 1,055·1 and a death-rate of 9·59, and the Malwa-Bheel Corps returned an admission and a death rate of 760·9 and 9·85 respectively. The chief causes of deaths in these corps were fevers, pneumonia, cholera and general causes.

71. The general health of the troops comprising the Hyderabad Contingent was not so satisfactory as usual. While the health of the Central India Irregular Force compares favourably with that of the Punjab Frontier Force, the health of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent compares favourably with that of the Central India Irregular Force. The death-rate, however in the Hyderabad Contingent was greatly in excess in 1887, and exceeded the ratio of mortality in the Central India Irregular Force. This exceptional rise in the death-rate, among the troops forming the Hyderabad Contingent, was due to the indirect influence of service in Upper Burma. Of the four cavalry regiments, one was one field service and of the six infantry regiments, two were also on field service in Upper Burma. The 3rd Cavalry on field service lost 10 men from all causes, and the 3rd Infantry 14, and the 2nd Infantry 12 men—all in Upper Burma (except 3 men of the 2nd Infantry, who died at Hingoli). The death-rate of the year was also

increased by the occurrence of cholera at Akola, where three deaths were recorded from this cause; at Hingoli, where two deaths occurred; and at Aurangabad and Bolarum, each of which returned one death. There were three deaths from scurvy,—one at Ellichpur, one at Amraoti, and one at Bolarum—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Sickness and Mortality during the last eleven years.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000.					Mortality, including absent deaths.
	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . . .	7,220	806	27.	4.43	9.42	9.61
1878 . . .	7,229	1,055	37	3.18	13.69	16.80
1879 . . .	6,915	976	27	0.29	7.81	9.89
1880 . . .	7,253	1,030	30	...	7.86	8.67
1881 . . .	7,068	673	24	0.57	7.78	8.52
1882 . . .	7,061	630	21	0.29	3.12	4.47
1883 . . .	6,983	572	20	2.15	7.59	9.31
1884 . . .	7,014	574	19	0.29	4.56	5.30
1885 . . .	6,969	522	17	1.00	5.88	7.57
1886 . . .	6,370	483	16	...	5.34	6.06
1887 . . .	5,018	614	20	1.39	9.16	12.66

72. The indirect influence of active service in Upper Burma still affected the death-rates among the troops composing the Madras Army. The mortality from all causes was, however, considerably less than in 1886; but, including the deaths of men absent from their regiments, on sick leave and for other reasons, the general ratio of mortality was slightly in excess of that of 1886, as shown in the following table:—

NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

Sickness and Mortality during the last eleven years.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000.					Mortality, including absent deaths.
	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholea.	All causes.	
1877 . . .	28,304	861	28	2.79	11.80	14.36
1878 . . .	28,728	841	29	2.23	12.25	15.49
1879 . . .	27,314	1,269	43	3.19	18.89	21.23
1880 . . .	28,710	1,399	54	0.10	15.57	19.54
1881 . . .	28,533	997	41	1.37	12.02	16.75
1882 . . .	27,654	879	30	2.46	12.01	14.99
1883 . . .	27,703	737	27	2.92	10.76	12.51
1884 . . .	28,050	836	31	1.46	10.02	11.82
1885* . . .	27,043	675	25	1.29	9.69	13.96
1886† . . .	22,070	756	30	2.5	14.05	21.25
1887† . . .	20,031	772	32	1.49	11.53	22.22

* Excluding men on active service in Burma and Egypt.

† Excluding men on active service in Burma.

The mortality among troops actually present was less than in 1886. There were fewer deaths from cholera, respiratory disease and debility. Although there were 26 admissions from small-pox, there was no death from the disease. The relative mortality from intermittent fever is very high, as compared with the mortality from this cause among European troops. The low ratio of mortality from enteric fever is in great contrast with the relatively high death-rate from this cause among the European troops located in the Madras Presidency.

73. Secunderabad is the only one of the large stations in the Madras Presidency, which is reputedly unhealthy, and is characterised year by year by its exceptional sick and death rates. The admission-rate at Secunderabad was 1083·7, and the death-rate 14·45, which, however, includes a ratio of mortality from cholera alone of 4·93. Bangalore, with its large garrison of 2,703 average strength, returned an admission-rate of only 583·8, and a death-rate of 12·21. The garrison of Madras, with an average strength of 1,276, recorded an admission-rate of 839·3 and a death-rate of 9·40. Of all the stations of Madras, none shows a ratio of mortality of over 20 or an admission-ratio of over 1,300, and there were no deaths in the stations of Jubbulpore, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Samulcotta, and Saint Thomas' Mount.

Of the Burma stations, included in the Madras Presidency, the greatest mortality occurred at Toungoo, where the ratio of mortality was 27·46. There were 12 deaths in a garrison of 437 average strength: 7 of the deaths were from intermittent fever, 2 from debility, 1 each from dysentery, diarrhœa and pneumonia. Twenty-three deaths occurred in the garrison of Rangoon with an average strength of 948, and fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa were the chief causes of mortality. There were 3 deaths from beri-beri, and 1 from spinal meningitis, and the death-rate from all causes at Rangoon was 24·26. In none of the garrisons of Lower Burma did the admission-rate exceed 1070·5, recorded at Moulmein, which returned a death-rate of 10·08 or a total of 4 deaths: 2 from fevers, 1 from diarrhœa, and 1 from beri-beri. The garrison of the Andamans and Nicobars, with an average strength of 415, recorded the high admission-rate of 2231·3, which is greatly in excess of the admission-rate of any other garrison occupied by Madras Troops. Of this admission-ratio 1780·7 was noted under the heads of Intermittent, remittent and simple continued fevers. The death-ratio was 14·46, and the total deaths 6, including 3 from fevers, 1 each from dysentery, diarrhœa, and abscess of the liver.

The 23rd Madras Infantry at Sitabaldi, recently arrived from Upper Burma, recorded a death-rate of 46·90 per mille. There were 25 deaths in this corps: 4 from debility, 3 each from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, 5 from all other causes, and 10 while absent from the regiment. The 14th Madras Infantry in Upper Burma had a death-rate of 111·25 per mille, and 87 deaths were recorded: 22 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 20 from fevers, 13 from debility, 4 from injuries, 9 from all other causes, and 19 while absent on leave. Again, the 26th Madras Infantry at Toungoo returned a death-rate of 53·71. There were 42 deaths in this corps: 9 from fevers, 6 from debility, 2 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 2 from all other causes, and 23 while absent on leave. Other regiments of the Madras Infantry recorded ratios of mortality as follows:—

15th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma	.	.	.	.	.	49·31
13th " "	.	.	.	.	.	46·02
17th " "	.	.	.	.	.	35·37
16th " "	.	.	.	.	.	31·90
21st " "	.	.	.	.	.	31·69
5th " Berhampore	.	.	.	.	.	30·43
3rd " Madras	.	.	.	.	.	27·96
12th " Bangalore	.	.	.	.	.	26·15
19th " Secunderabad	.	.	.	.	.	25·93
Sappers and Miners, Bangalore	.	.	.	.	.	25·52

The exceptional mortality in the regiments of the Madras Infantry resulted for the most part from the exposure, and the incidents of active service, in Upper

Burma. The mortality from all causes, including the deaths of men absent from their corps, was the highest since, and including 1877, and this high ratio of mortality generally was in excess of that of the Bengal Army.

As an exception to the high rate of mortality of regiments on service in Upper Burma, it may be noted that the 1st Madras Cavalry returned a death-rate of only 15·70 from all causes, including deaths of men absent from their corps, and this rate compares favourably with the same rate of every other regiment of the Madras and Bombay Armies on active service in Burma.

74. There was a marked improvement in the health of the Bombay Army, and the admission, daily sick, and death rates were all lower than in 1886. The death-rate, as shown in the table which follows, was only 11·50 as compared with 15·98; or if the deaths of men absent from their corps be included, the ratio was only 15·45 against 20·89 in the previous year—

NATIVE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Sickness and Mortality during the last eleven years.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877	23,388	1,074	33	1'93	10'90	12'96
1878	23,672	1,702	45	2'36	15'12	17'95
1879	22,854	1,663	51	3'11	20'22	21'90
1880*	15,328	1,283	45	...	10'44	56'53‡
1881*	18,349	1,166	41	1'85	14'01	25'93‡
1882†	23,772	1,067	36	0'46	12'16	13'41
1883	23,576	994	35	0'47	12'81	14'96
1884	23,373	1,153	38	0'39	12'96	14'35
1885§	22,701	1,243	43	5'42	24'84	26'01
1886§	21,089	1,231	37	0'14	15'98	20'89
1887§	20,353	1,092	34	·69	11'50	15'45

* Excluding Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Southern Afghanistan.

‡ These ratios are calculated on the total regimental strength, including the Army in Afghanistan.

§ Excluding men on active service in Burma and Egypt.

There was less sickness and fewer deaths from fevers, respiratory disease, and dysentery. Cholera was slightly more prevalent, and there were 14 deaths against 3, and 1 death from small-pox against none in 1886. Scurvy was the cause of 3 deaths; and, although sickness from this cause was less, the mortality was greater.

75. Quetta, and the Quetta District, were the most unhealthy of all the other stations and districts in which Bombay troops were located. The admission-rate of the Quetta District was 1976·9, and the death-rate 27·03. The chief causes of sickness in the Quetta District were fevers, respiratory disease, dysentery and diarrhoea; and of mortality, respiratory disease and remittent fever. Kirkee shows a high sick-rate, chiefly from fevers, venereal and respiratory diseases; but the low death-rate of 5·24. Deesa had an admission-rate of only 840·6, but a death-rate of 15·94; and there were in all 18 deaths at this station, including 12 from pneumonia. There were no deaths at Thana or Ahmednagar, and only one at each of the stations of Malegaon and Sadra. The large garrison of Poona recorded an admission-rate of 740·6, and a death-rate of only 6·64. Aden, with an average strength of 1,015, recorded an admission-

rate of 685·7 only, and a death-rate of 9·85 ; and of the 10 deaths, which occurred at that station, none was from epidemic disease.

Of the Bombay Army, the 10th Infantry at Loralai, Quetta District, recorded a mortality of 38·98. There was a total of 32 deaths: 10 from pneumonia and pleurisy, 6 from fevers, 5 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 6 from all other causes, and 5 of men absent on leave. No. 2 Mountain Battery at Loralai and Poona, recorded a death-rate of 38·96 ; and 9 deaths were noted: 3 from pneumonia and pleurisy, 3 from all other causes, and 3 of men absent on leave. The 25th Bombay Infantry in Upper Burma returned a ratio of mortality of 37·08, and there were 31 deaths in this corps: 14 from fever, 3 from dysentery and diarrhœa and 5 from all other causes, and 9 of men absent on leave. The 27th Bombay Infantry in Upper Burma also recorded the high death-rate of 27·47, and there were 25 deaths: 6 each from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, 3 from bronchitis and asthma, 4 from injuries, and 6 from all other causes. The following other corps of the Bombay Army had death-rates of over 20 per mille of average strength :—

30th Bombay Infantry, at Quetta	34·05
6th Bombay Cavalry, at Quetta	25·93
19th Bombay Infantry, Quetta District	22·87
20th ,, ,, at Deesa	20·18

The 1st Bombay Cavalry, which was on service in Upper Burma throughout the year, recorded a death-rate of only 16·42, which compares favourably with the death-rate of the infantry regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies, also on active service in Burma.

76. The vital statistics of the troops, comprising the Native Army of India, are set forth in the following table ; and the average strength of each section of the Native Army is shown in connection with the sickness and mortality from all causes in the army generally :—

PRESIDENCY.	Total deaths per mille, including ab-sentees.	Average strength present with regi-ments.	RATIO PER MILLE.			
			Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from all causes.
Bengal Native Army	19·95	42,586	1,057	35	1·50	12·63
Madras ,, ,,	22·22	20,031	772	32	1·49	11·53
Bombay ,, ,,	15·45	20,353	1,092	34	·69	11·50
Central India Irregular Force	8·40	5,305	755	20	·75	7·16
Punjab Frontier Force	14·88	11,961	1,687	38	1·59	11·87
Hyderabad Contingent	12·66	5,018	614	20	1·39	9·16
India	18·17	1,05,254	1,045	33	1·31	11·68

The Central India Irregular Force, and the Hyderabad Contingent, as usual record the lowest admission, daily sick, and death rates. The Punjab Frontier Force returned the highest ratios of sickness, with an approximately high death-rate. Mortality from all causes was greatest in the Bengal Army ; but, including the deaths of absentees, the Madras Army recorded the highest general death-rate. Cholera was more prevalent than in 1886, and each branch of the Native Army returned deaths from the disease, the highest ratio of mortality from this cause being 1·59 among the men of the Punjab Frontier Force.

77. All classes of fevers, including intermittent fever, were more prevalent than in 1886 ; and the total admission-rate was 520·7 against 434·8, and the increase in the case

General remarks on the chief diseases: (1) Fever, (a) Inter-mittent fever.

of intermittent fever was equal to 83·7 per mille of average strength. The death-rate, however, from intermittent fever was less, although sickness from this cause was greater.

There was an increase in admissions from enteric fever, and there was a total of 31 cases with 15 deaths against 18 cases with 5 deaths in 1886. The rise in the admission-rate,

and also in the death-rate from this cause, may be expected to continue, as the differentiation of the different classes of fevers in the Native Army becomes more marked, and diagnosis may be more efficient. The fatal cases occurred at the following stations:—

	Deaths from Enteric Fever.									
Cawnpore	1
Dharmasala	3
Nowshera	1
Edwardesabad	1
Dera-Ghazi Khan	1
Kurrachee	2
Bhuj	1
Poona	2
Raichur	1
Secunderabad	2
TOTAL DEATHS										15

The relatively large proportion of cases, 10 with 3 deaths, among Gurkhas at Dharmasala, points to accurate differentiation rather than to the greater prevalence of enteric fever among the Gurkhas located at Dharmasala than among Gurkhas, or other Native soldiers, stationed elsewhere. The admission and death rates from this cause in the Bengal Army generally, and in Goorkha regiments, are shown as follows:—

Admission and death rates per mille from Enteric Fever in the Bengal Army and Gurkha Regiments from 1881 to 1887.

YEARS.					ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
					Army of Bengal.	Gurkha Regiments.*	Army of Bengal.	Gurkha Regiments.*
1881 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	3	08	31
1882 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1·8	17	1·00
1883 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	...	07	...
1884 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	3	12	26
1885 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	7	10	...
1886 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	8	03	...
1887 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	1·6	12	43

* Including the 5th Gurkhas.

There was no case of dengue recorded in the Native Army of India, although the European troops suffered from the complaint to a considerable extent, especially those stationed at Umballa.

1(c). Dengue.

One death from typhus occurred in the 40th Bengal Infantry at Jhansi.

1(d). Typhus.

The origin of the case is unknown. There was no other case among European or Native troops.

There were no admissions from cerebro-spinal fever, among either European or Native troops. This disease, from which

1(e). Cerebro-spinal fever.

there were 2 deaths in the Native Army in 1886, is known to exist and to prevail to a slight extent in the jails of India.

A total of 321 cases, with 12 deaths, were recorded against 332 cases with

(2). Scurvy.

9 deaths in 1886. The admission and death rates

were 3·1 and ·11 against 3·1 and ·08 respectively in the previous year. One hundred and seventeen cases, with 6 deaths, occurred among troops serving in the Bengal Presidency, 18 cases without a death in the Madras Presidency, and 126 cases with 3 deaths in the Bombay Presidency. There were also 44 cases in the Punjab Frontier Force, 12 cases in the Hyderabad Contingent, and 4 in the Central India Irregular Force. The deaths from scurvy occurred at the following stations :—

	Number of deaths from scurvy.
Quetta, Bengal troops	5
Do. Bombay troops	2
Troops on the march, Bombay Presidency	1
Dinapore	1
Ellichpore	1
Amraoti	1
Bolarum	1

Of the total number of admissions, 138 were recorded at Quetta, or in the Quetta District, and 44 among the Punjab Frontier Force, or 57 per cent. of the cases occurred on the Western Frontier. A scanty and indifferent diet, with deficiency of fresh vegetable food, is the principal factor in the causation of the disease; but the anæmic and dyspeptic conditions, which result from frequent attacks of intermittent fever and splenic affections, doubtless greatly aggravate the tendency to scurvy.

The following tables show the six highest admission and death ratios from bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) and from dysentery alone, in the order of prevalence in the different provincial areas occupied by Native troops in 1886, as compared with the prevalence of the same diseases in 1887 :—

RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH IN 1886.					
	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.	
	Bowel-complaints.	Dysentery only.		Bowel-complaints.	Dysentery only.
Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	414	264	Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	15·53	4·78
Bengal Proper and Assam	291	203	Bengal Proper and Assam	13·39	7·27
Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	260	129	Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	2·64	1·85
Lower Burma and Andamans	140	64	Lower Burma and Andamans	2·48	1·24
Konkan	100	53	Madras troops, in Bengal and Bombay	2·36	·59
Madras troops, in Bengal and Bombay	65	42	Konkan	1·90	·64

RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH IN 1887.					
	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.	
	Bowel-complaints.	Dysentery only.		Bowel-complaints.	Dysentery only.
Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	277	137	Bengal troops, in Quetta District	4·67	4·67
Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	218	107	Lower Burma and Andamans	4·56	2·07
Lower Burma and Andamans	184	101	Bengal Proper and Assam	3·71	2·30
Bengal Proper and Assam	168	116	Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	1·94	·83
Punjab Frontier	107	79	Meerut and Rohilkhand	1·89	1·32
Meerut and Rohilkhand	85	45	Konkan	1·86	0·00

The highest admission and death rates in both years occurred among Bengal troops serving in the Quetta District, in which also the highest admission and death ratios from scurvy were recorded. The death-rate, however, from bowel complaints shows a very great diminution, and the ratio was only 4·67 against 15·53 in 1886; and this great decline in the death-rate from bowel-complaints generally occurred, not only in the Quetta District, but in Bengal Proper and Assam, which return a death-rate of only 3·71 against 13·39 in the previous year. Sickness and mortality generally from bowel-complaints, therefore, were greatly less in 1887 than in 1886; although in Lower Burma and the Andamans, the Punjab Frontier and in Meerut and Rohilkhand, there was some increase in sickness from such causes.

The admission-rate for phthisis in the Native Army ranged from 7·0 per mille of average strength in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Districts to ·2 in Central India. The troops serving in Bengal Proper and Assam also recorded the high admission-rate of 5·3, and in the Gangetic Division 5·0 was returned. Mortality from this cause was highest in the troops stationed in Meerut and Rohilkhand, and the death-rate was 2·46, which corresponds with the high admission-rate in the same district during 1887. There were no deaths from this cause in the Central India Irregular Force, among the Bengal and Bombay troops in the Quetta District, in Lower Burma, nor in the Northern Division of the Bombay Army. As the Gurkha, either from predisposition or other cause, suffers from phthisis more it is supposed, than other Native soldiers, the admission and death rates from this cause in the Bengal Army, and in Gurkha Regiments, are contrasted in the following table:—

Admission and Death rates per mille from Phthisis in the Bengal Army and in Gurkha Regiments.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Native Army of Bengal	4·0	1·15
Gurkha Regiments (including 5th Gurkhas)	7·9	3·72

The following table shows the admission-rate for respiratory disease and tonsillitis and sore-throat, as up to and including 1885, all such complaints were classed under one head; and the table will facilitate the comparison of the statistics, as at present compiled, with those of the years prior to 1886:—

PERIOD.	RATIO OF ADMISSION PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.													
	INDIA.		BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.	
	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.	Respiratory diseases.	Tonsillitis and sore-throat.
1881-85 .	56	4	56	5	89	6	38	2	25	3	91	6	27	1
1885 . .	53	4	47	5	93	5	36	2	24	3	96	5	22	1
1886 . .	51	3	51	4	62	3	34	3	23	2	81	6	28	1
1887 . .	45	4	45	4	61	4	29	2	22	3	69	6	20	2

The admission-rate for respiratory disease proper declined in all the presidencies; while the same rate for tonsillitis and sore-throat rose slightly in a few provinces, and remained steady in Bengal and Bombay.

Respiratory disease is the chief cause of mortality in the Native, as enteric fever is the chief cause of death in the European Army. The following table

shows the ratio of mortality from this cause in the Native Army for a series of years—

PERIOD.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.						
	DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.						
	India.	Bengal.	Punjab Frontier Force.	Central India Irregular Force.	Hyderabad Contin- gent.	Bombay.	Madras.
1881-85 . . .	4'24	4'15	8'57	3'37	1'40	6'73	1'53
1885 . . .	3'74	2'77	6'34	4'30	1'87	7'44	1'52
1886 . . .	3'68	3'28	4'31	2'10	'94	7'11	1'99
1887 . . .	3'08	3'19	4'94	1'88	'99	4'42	1'20

The diminution in the general ratio of mortality since 1885 is satisfactory, but is accounted for by the lessened number of unacclimatised Bombay and other troops on the Western Frontier, particularly in the Quetta District. The results of service in the Quetta District are sufficiently evident in the comparison of the ratio of mortality from respiratory disease in that district with the death-ratio from the same cause in 1886 and 1887 in other divisions of the Native Army :—

RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH IN 1886.

	ADMIS- SIONS.		DEATHS.	
	All re- spiratory diseases.		All re- spiratory diseases.	Pneumonia only.
Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	183	Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	40'62	29'87
Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	131	Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	22'53	17'50
Madras troops, in Bengal and Bombay*	*122	Madras troops, in Bengal and Bombay	*14'77	3'54
Bengal Proper and Assam	82	Konkan	6'35	6'35
Konkan	73	Punjab Frontier Force	4'31	4'02
Meerut and Rohilkhand	66	Trans-Indus Force (excluding troops in the Quetta District)	4'27	3'53

* Including those in the Quetta District (2 months).

RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH IN 1887.

	ADMIS- SIONS.		DEATHS.	
	All re- spiratory diseases.		All re- spiratory diseases.	Pneumonia only.
Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	157	Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	34'27	31'15
Bengal troops, in the Quetta District	86	Bombay troops, in the Quetta District	13'93	11'98
Bengal Proper and Assam	81	Punjab Frontier Force	4'94	4'43
Meerut and Rohilkhand	68	Meerut and Rohilkhand	3'97	3'22
Punjab Frontier Force	61	Trans-Indus Force (excluding troops in the Quetta District)	3'68	3'33
Khandeish and the Deccan	56	Northern Division, Bombay	3'38	2'73

The admission and death rates of 1887 compare very favourably with those of the previous year, but the excessive mortality from respiratory disease

in the Quetta District is still a marked feature of all reports. Troops in that district should be carefully huddled in cold weather; and reliefs, which ordinarily take place during the winter months throughout India, should be regulated in the Quetta District according to the season which is less likely to affect the troops injuriously from extreme cold and exposure in the open or in tents. The ratio of mortality from pneumonia, among Bengal troops in the Quetta District, was in excess of the previous year, and the deaths under the head Respiratory disease is chiefly due to this single cause.

The relation of pneumonia to other diseases has been indicated generally in paragraph 39, Section II of this Report. The ratios of admission and deaths from this cause in the Native Army of India are shown in the following table:—

(5a). Pneumonia.

Admission and Death rates per mille from Pneumonia in the three Presidencies in 1885, 1886 and 1887.

PERIOD.	INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1885	11'29	3'05	11'20	2'38	4'08	1'23	13'60	5'41
1886*	10'01	2'56	9'52	2'22	3'75	1'09	14'28	4'88
1887	9'78	2'40	9'03	2'55	3'91	1'06	12'87	3'08

* Excluding 3rd and 16th Madras Infantry, 1st, 7th and 27th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Native Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, which failed to furnish the annual returns.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in both ratios for all India. The death-rate increased slightly in Bengal, and diminished in Madras and Bombay. The exceptional sickness and mortality from pneumonia, in the Quetta District, are indicated in the following table:—

Admission and Death rates per mille from Pneumonia in Lower Burma, Punjab Frontier and Sind, Quetta District, and India.

PERIOD.	LOWER BURMA.		PUNJAB FRONTIER AND SIND.		QUETTA DISTRICT.		INDIA.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1885	2'46	'41	20'96	5'09	33'07	16'45	11'29	3'05
1886	'87	'44	16'85	3'87	62'48	22'94	10'01	2'56
1887	2'90	'83	18'22	4'10	43'51	14'50	9'78	2'40

Pneumonia of a very fatal type prevails to a great extent during the cold season in jails, among Native troops and the population generally, and in a minor degree affects the European soldier. It is surmised that many of the cases of so-called pneumonia among Natives are not simple uncomplicated cases of the disease, but in many instances the disease recorded is a complication of more or less specific or continued fevers.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases during the year, and the admissions were 595 against 464 in 1886 and 427 in 1885. The troops occupying the stations of Central India recorded the large number of 174 cases, or nearly one-third of the total admissions. There were 173 admissions in the Bombay Army, 93 in the Bengal Army, 63 in the Madras Army, 61 in the Punjab Frontier Force, and 31 in the

(6). Guinea-worm,

Hyderabad Contingent. The distribution of the disease, and the percentage of admissions, in the different divisions of the Native Army are shown as follows :—

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS.						
	Bengal Army.	Punjab Frontier Force	Central India Irregular Force.	Hyderabad Contingent.	Madras Army.	Bombay Army.	Army of India.
595	16	10	29	5	29	11	100

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement, that the parasite is very widely distributed over the country; and that the immunity enjoyed by the European soldier is in marked contrast with the liability of the Native soldier to be affected by guinea-worm.

Twenty-seven cases of suicide were recorded; 22 from gunshot, 2 from hanging, 1 from cut-throat, 1 from drowning, and 1 from opium-poisoning. The proportion of suicidal deaths does not vary much from year to year. In the six years, from 1881-86, there was a total of 157 cases or an average of 26 cases per annum. The proportion of suicides, in the Bombay Army, was much greater than in the other divisions of the Native Army of India, and of the 27 cases, 10 were returned from among the troops of the Bombay Presidency. The following tables show the percentages of suicides, in the Native Army of India since 1881, according to age, service and season of occurrence :—

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO AGE. PERCENTAGES.							
	Under 20	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40 and over.	TOTAL.	Total cases.
1881--85 . . .	9·8	36·4	19·7	19·7	5·3	9·1	= 100	132
1886 . . .	8·0	44·0	20·0	20·0	4·0	4·0	= 100	25
1887 . . .	3·7	48·2	22·2	22·2	3·7	...	= 100	27

The highest percentage of suicide is at the ages from 20 to 24, and after the age of 34 the percentage is very small. The following table shows the percentages at various lengths of service of 115 suicides from 1881—85, 25 in 1886 and 27 in 1887 :—

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO SERVICE. PERCENTAGES.						
	1st and 2nd years.	3 to 6.	7 to 10.	10 and over.	TOTAL.	Total cases.	REMARKS.
1881--85 . . .	21·7	27·0	13·0	38·3	= 100	115	115 + 17 = 132
1886 . . .	20·0	28·0	28·0	24·0	= 100	25	
1887 . . .	29·7	25·9	18·5	25·9	= 100	27	

As with the European so with the Native soldier, suicidal intent is greatest in early life and during the first years of service, when restraint and disappointment are more apt than at any other period to induce this form of melancholy madness. The percentage of suicide by season is shown as follows :—

PERIOD.	ACCORDING TO SEASON. PERCENTAGES.					
	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.	Total cases.
1881--85 . . .	27·3	26·5	22·0	24·2	= 100	132
1886 . . .	36·0	20·0	24·0	20·0	= 100	25
1887 . . .	18·5	18·5	33·4	29·6	= 100	27

78. A summary of the Sanitary Reports on individual corps is given as usual, to admit of the comparison of the local conditions which affect the health of the Native soldier, in the different stations of India and Burma—

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Fort William	7th B. I.	755'6	18'85	Overcrowding lasted during the whole year. Ventilation of the barracks defective. Meat and milk are very expensive. Duty excessive. Malarial fevers and dysentery prevalent. Ventilation of the barracks improved. Recommended that the duties should be lightened, and that the barracks should be more ventilated.
Alipore	38th B. I.	1770'7	11'00	Duty very heavy. Bazar is too near cantonments.
Barrackpore	9th B. I.	1373'3	15'28	Overcrowded lines. Drainage insufficient. Duty heavy during the last quarter of the year. Surroundings of the cantonment low.
Shillong	Head-qrs. & R. W., 6th B. L. I.	2531'3	36'70	Duty was severe for some months.
Dibrugarh	W. 6th, B. L. I.	1327'0	10'50	Malaria prevalent. The whole of the valley at a low level.
Kohima	42nd G. L. I.	990'4	9'35	Dysentery and ague prevalent. Water-supply was brought by pipes from a filtering tank.
Manipur	44th G. L. I.	2453'0	28'41	Drainage defective owing to the nature of the ground. Duty occasionally heavy. Owing to the level nature of the ground around Manipur the country is water-logged during the rains. Drainage was being improved. Recommended that the bazar near the source of the water-supply should be removed.
Buxa	L. W., 8th B. I.	1009'1	19'75	Hospital latrine badly constructed and not sufficiently ventilated. Men wear insufficient clothing when off duty. Atta was occasionally musty in the rains. Diet wanting in variety. Fresh vegetables, fruit, fish and meat scarce. Supply of milk insufficient and inconstant. In the rains the drinking water is liable to contain vegetable and mineral matters from surface washing. The cantonment surrounded by jungle and filthy Bhutia villages. Jungle cleared. New latrines and urinaries made outside and inside the fort. Drainage south of fort improved. The construction of a general filter with catch-pit for the spring opposite the post office, and the re-construction of the hospital and Native officers' quarters recommended.
Dorunda	R. W., 8th B. I.	1139'4	...	Ague prevalent.
Dinapore	2nd B. I.	804'8	10'53	Some overcrowding existed owing to the presence in the lines of the dépôt of the 5th B. I. Water-supply unsatisfactory. Of the six wells the water of four is brackish, and can only be used for cooking. A large new latrine and a large new barrack to accommodate 80 men were constructed during the year.
Benares	17th B. I.	936'8	9'18	Surrounding villages and the city of Benares are in a bad sanitary condition. Fevers, &c., prevalent. New latrines in the lines were nearly completed, and masonry, drains, and reservoirs were made at the hospital well to receive surplus water.
Fyzabad	11th B. I.	1059'0	17'56	Some overcrowding existed for about two weeks in December.
Ditto	4th B. C.	656'5	16'03	Slight overcrowding in the married quarters. Surroundings cold and damp; river breezes are apt to cause chills. The new lines were completed.
Lucknow	8th B. C.	616'3	6'41	Ventilation by holes in the walls imperfect. Drainage defective. A pond near the hospital is supposed to contaminate the hospital well water, and this well was consequently condemned. Pneumonia prevalent. The new barracks were finished. Improvements in drainage and urinals recommended, and carried out as far as possible.
Cawnpore	6th B. C.	748'6	6'49	Some castor oil fields are too near the lines, and men probably resort to them instead of the trench latrines. Malarious fevers prevalent.
Ditto	39th B. I.	675'6	11'90	None.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Allahabad . .	13th B. I.	1022·7	18·35	Duty heavy. Water-supply unsatisfactory.
Bareilly . .	13th (D. C.) B. Lancers.	805·0	12·66	The drains from the first and fourth squadron lines bricked and cemented.
Almorah . .	1/3 Goorkhas	1668·5	24·36	Overcrowding existed in some of the married men quarters. No latrines, and the men resort to the fields. There is no ground or soil available for the trench system. Water scarce in the hot months before the rains set in.
Kalandanda . .	2/3 Ditto	1340·9	...	There were no huts, for all ranks lived in tents. Ventilation too free. Recruits are very dirty. Rations very dear. Fevers and pulmonary diseases prevalent. An hospital hut was erected. The camping-ground was well laid out and huts for the men commenced. Recommended that the sepoys should not cook in the open, and that the Transport Dooly bearers should be allowed some warm clothing.
Dehra Dun . .	2/2 P. W. O. Goorkhas	1397·3	39·06	Slight overcrowding existed in the married men's quarters throughout the year. The site for permanent lines was selected and barracks were being built accordingly. The regimental latrines were removed further away from the lines.
Ditto . .	1/2 Ditto	1294·0	24·72	Barracks not built according to regulations. Overcrowding existed from 1st January to 24th February. The latrines are not used by many of the men, and ravines all round the lines are freely resorted to. Water-supply unsatisfactory during the rains.
Dehra Dun . .	Viceroy's Body Guards.	1961·5	...	None.
Roorkee . .	Bengal Sappers and Miners.	1505·3	23·20	None.
Meerut . .	19th Bengal Lancers.	891·9	11·33	Malarial fever prevalent.
Ditto . .	26th P. I.	1124·2	40·46	Drainage defective on one side of lines. The huts were re-roofed and made as comfortable as possible. Stoves for the hospital and a new drain on the right of the lines recommended.
Delhi . .	22nd P. I.	2006·6	28·00	The lines are too confined. The marshy lands around cantonments require reclaiming and draining. Recommendations were made for suitable clothing and better diet.
Agra . .	16th B. I.	934·7	23·39	None.
Ditto . .	28th P. I.	761·2	23·31	Duty excessive for some months. The water-supply was indifferent. A drain leading from one of the wells in the lines improved by laying down bricks. The urinals also improved.
Jhansi . .	4th B. I.	1275·5	29·27	Ventilators made in the quarter guard-room. Doors re-opened, improving ventilation. A Native officer's latrine built.
Ditto . .	40th B. I.	1409·2	19·21	Overcrowding lasted from 1st January to 24th November. Malarial fevers prevalent. Recommended that men with insufficient bedding be provided with blankets.
Nowgong . .	11th B. L.	597·0	3·22	Ague prevalent.
Ditto . .	R.W., 3rd B.I.	1390·5	4·10	Duty often heavy.
Saugor . .	3rd B. I.	1663·1	7·54	Great overcrowding existed from 1st January to 8th February. Clothing of the recruits and young soldiers was insufficient for a short time. Duty heavy during the drill season. One well in the lines and the hospital well were condemned, the water having been pronounced impure. Barracks improved. Recommended that warm clothing be provided for recruits and young soldiers, and that duties be lessened.
Ditto . .	2nd B. C.	1127·1	3·07	None.
Jubbulpore . .	18th B. I.	1523·9	47·04	Ventilation defective in married huts. Many of the barracks had their roofs and side walls raised, their doorways enlarged, &c., &c. Recommended that the men should be provided with better clothing and charpoys.
Umballa . .	23rd Pioneers	1513·8	8·02	Some overcrowding at the beginning and end of the year. Malaria prevalent. A number of new huts and barracks were built.
Ditto . .	9th B. L.	675·1	3·26	No sanitation in force in the neighbouring villages. The hospital latrine was ventilated and a new floor put down.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Jullundur . .	16th B. C. .	593·7	8·09	Slight overcrowding for a few hours at night. New latrines built for the hospital.
Ditto . .	36th Sikhs .	990·8	8·60	Overcrowding after the 12th of August. Ague and dysentery prevalent. Recommended that the men should wear more clothing during the winter.
Ferozepore . .	17th B. C. .	698·0	8·03	None.
Ditto . .	35th Sikhs .	483·3	...	An old latrine near the hospital removed.
Mooltan . .	10th B. Lan- cers.	592·2	11·25	Slight overcrowding existed for a limited period. Good vegetables scarce at certain seasons. Minor recommendations were made regarding food and clothing.
Ditto . .	25th P. I. .	968·8	17·22	No sanitary defects. Every man was provided with a poshteen.
Sialkot . .	14th B. Lan- cers.	1344·7	107·56	Height of huts deficient and roof ventilation defective and impracticable. Recommended that the drainage of the lines be improved and that urinals be constructed.
Ditto . .	37th Dogras Regt.	1045·6	19·72	Lines overcrowded. Recommended that more tents should be obtained to relieve overcrowding, and that the time of morning parade should be altered from 8 A. M. to 9 A.M. Pneumonia and fever prevalent.
Ditto . .	31st P. I. .	295·1	2·28	Huts are too low with depressed floors and without verandahs. Overcrowding existed to a great extent during the drill season from 15th March to 15th October.
Dharmasala . .	1/1 Goorkhas .	1003·7	22·45	Ventilation of some old huts defective. Recommended that the nullah forming the main drain of cantonments should be paved.
Ditto . .	2/1 G. L. I. .	1239·4	29·02	Married lines overcrowded during the whole year. Duty heavy. Recommendations were made for latrines; water-supply for washing and cooking, and for an hospital.
Bakloh . .	1/4 Goorkhas .	683·0	15·57	Enlargement of hospital latrine accommodation recommended.
Ditto . .	2/4 Ditto .	1911·2	11·17	Huts overcrowded. No latrines or urinals, but steps were being taken to have the former constructed. Water scarce. Permanent barracks built. Prophylactic issue of medicines recommended.
Meean Meer . .	32nd Pioneers.	1249·0	16·04	Considerable overcrowding existed in the summer, when the 24th Pioneers were accommodated in the lines. Surface drainage very defective. Men are unclean. The station is always most unhealthy and scarcely fit for troops. The lines were much improved.
Ditto . .	19th P. I. .	540·3	6·86	Some overcrowding in the married huts. The recruits were too lightly clad. The water of the hospital wells contains an excess of organic matter. Recommended that an opening for ventilation be made in each married man's hut.
Ditto . .	5th B. C. .	1854·9	8·18	The hospital is rather draughty. The men are underfed. Lines are very damp on account of insufficient outfall. Ague and pneumonia prevalent. Attempts were made to secure more efficient drainage of the lines. Recommended that socks should be worn and that men should not sleep outside their huts.
Ditto . .	34th Pioneers .	1703·1	10·15	The propinquity of an irrigation channel in which water often stagnates objectionable. The men dirty, as they rarely bathe during the cold season. Clothing insufficient. The prices of food high. Delhi sores prevalent. The latrines were roofed. Recommended that platforms for bathing and washing clothes should be substituted for tanks, and that irrigation channels in the vicinity of dwellings should be protected from contamination.
Ditto . .	24th P. I. .	1200·0	21·71	None.
Jhelum . .	14th Sikhs .	433·6	8·09	A flagstone floor laid down in hospital. Pneumonia and remittent fever prevalent.
Ditto . .	18th Bengal Lancers .	520·2	3·22	A new well was under construction.
Rawal Pindi . .	15 B. C. .	410·6	4·82	Overcrowding continued throughout the drill season. Ventilation excessive. Fevers prevalent.
Ditto . .	20th P. I. .	968·1	14·40	Slight overcrowding from 1st November to 23rd December. The ground in rear of the lines has for some time past been used as a latrine. Lung diseases prevalent. The regiment built and occupied new lines. Improvement of the ventilation of the huts of the old lines and the erection of new urinals for the new lines recommended.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
Rawal Pindi .	45th Sikhs	795'4	8'21	The old lines were knocked down and an open space left to the north-west of the new lines. A night latrine within the lines for use during wet and cold weather recommended.
Nowshera .	12th B. C.	472'9	9'66	Intermittent and remittent fevers prevalent. A new well sunk in the lines.
Ditto .	15th Sikhs	648'4	6'84	None.
Peshawar .	1st B. C.	602'3	8'06	None.
Ditto .	21st P. I.	849'9	10'40	Ague prevalent.
Ditto .	29th P. I.	597'4	5'68	Ague prevalent.
Ditto .	30th P. I.	975'8	18'45	Duty heavy. Malarial fever prevalent.
Abbottabad .	3rd Sikh Infantry	824'4	13'64	Overcrowding for 6 months. Malarial fever and pneumonia prevalent.
Ditto .	1/5 Goorkhas	1175'6	21'25	Overcrowding existed during the drill season, from November to April. Ventilation defective. There are no latrines, and men resort to the open. The present lines have been condemned as defective. New lines were under construction.
Ditto .	2/5 Ditto	1028'8	20'70	Overcrowding since the beginning of June. Ague prevalent amongst recruits, and an outbreak of measles occurred in the months of March, April, May and June. Ventilation of the 20 permanent barrack rooms of the Mountain Battery improved.
Murdan .	Q. O. Corps of Guides	756'0	6'15	Excessive overcrowding in the fort until the month of September. Ventilation of the fort defective. New barracks for half the infantry and the newly raised squadron of cavalry were built.
Kohat .	No. 4 Hazara M. Battery.	3296'3	24'15	Increased openings for ventilation made in some of the barracks.
Ditto .	No. 5 Garrison Battery.	783'3	14'08	A new barrack was built in the fort.
Ditto .	W. 2nd, P. C.	2205'4	3'94	Duty severe, especially in the last six months. Ague and dysentery prevalent.
Ditto .	1st S. I.	1936'0	19'54	Lines overcrowded. Ventilation insufficient and inefficient. The city and bazar are too close to the lines. Malarial fever and pneumonia prevalent.
Ditto .	4th S. I.	2463'0	21'79	Overcrowding existed during the third week of February and last week of December. Duty always severe. Highly cultivated ground too close to the right flank of the lines. The lines are much exposed to a cold wind, which blows regularly during the night throughout the winter and spring. Periodic fevers, dysentery and diseases of the respiratory system prevalent. Recommendations were made regarding the hour and duration of parades, and the bedding and feeding of the men.
Ditto .	2nd P. I.	2868'1	14'61	Ventilation of the barracks insufficient. The fields in the neighbourhood of the lines are used as a latrine during the day. Malarial fevers prevalent. Additional barracks were erected.
Edwardesabad .	2nd S. I.	2160'5	11'49	The lines of the barracks rather too close and do not permit of free ventilation. Overcrowded. The men do not use sufficient fresh vegetables. Duty heavy. Surroundings lowlying, much irrigated, with high crops and faecal contamination of ground.
Ditto .	2nd P. C.	1940'2	9'93	Overcrowding lasted for a short time. Ventilation solely through the doors. Too much irrigation in the country near the lines. Water in the irrigation canal, which is liable to contamination, is occasionally drunk by the followers. Malarial fevers and pneumonia prevalent. The practice of drawing water from the well with the men's own vessels forbidden. The hospital floor plastered between the tiles. Proper stoves for the hospital recommended.
Ditto .	5th P. I.	2028'0	16'04	Slight overcrowding. River water from irrigation channels liable to contamination. Irrigation excessive and diurnal variations of temperature great. A new latrine for the men constructed.
Ditto .	No. 1 Kohat M. Battery.	2617'6	21'10	There are no day latrines, and the land around becomes offensive at times. The district is low-lying, with a rich soil, and much irrigated at the foot of the hills. Recommendations about new barracks and day latrines were made.
Dera Ismail Khan.	3rd M. Battery.	2033'7	...	Slight overcrowding existed for 29 days. Surrounding land over-irrigated. Clothing and food insufficient. The construction of latrines on the dry earth system recommended.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Dera Ismail Khan .	5th P. C. .	1167'0	11'22	Two new barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of 2 Troops, were built, and the old barracks ventilated.
Ditto . .	1st P. I. .	1887'7	19'38	Slight overcrowding existed nearly the whole year. Ventilation deficient. A jungle near the lines was cut down and the land drained during the year. Ague prevalent.
Ditto . .	6th P. I. .	2013'1	14'99	Some overcrowding among the recruits. The men are unclean. Malarial fevers prevalent. An unwholesome swamp on the parade ground. Latrines were built near the lines and the adoption of the dry earth system recommended.
Dera Ghazi Khan .	3rd P. C. .	1385'4	24'12	Ventilation of the barracks imperfect by doors on one side and small openings near the roof on the other. Malarial fever, anæmia and enlargement of spleen and scurvy prevalent. The removal of horse litter recommended.
Ditto . .	4th P. I. .	1496'7	9'31	Water hard. Malarial fever prevalent during September, October and November. New stoves with a large heating surface were put up in place of the old ones, and a new floor laid to one of the wards.
Camp Khar . .	W. 4th P. I. .	Included in the Head Quar- ters.		Men housed in the Government stables. Vegetables scarce. Springs ran low in May and the water had to be carefully used. Malarial fever prevalent in July, August and September. A good and capacious hospital hut and a masonry tank at the Khar spring were built. Soldiers' gardens have been started. Recommended that a sanitary boundary be established round the camp; that some unhealthy outposts be abandoned or the men relieved at shorter intervals, and that fresh vegetables be sent regularly from Regimental Head-quarters.
Rajanpur . .	1st P. C. .	748'4	10'26	Country covered with scrub.
Camp Rakni and Kingri . .	W. 1st P. C. .	705'9	...	Slightly overcrowded at Kingri. Fresh vegetables scarce. Surroundings of the lines marshy. Good hospital huts were built at Rakni and Kingri, and a small well for drinking water was sunk at Rakni. Recommended that a new latrine be built at Rakni; that the use of Kingri river water be discontinued and a spring used instead, and that amchur be served out to the men.
Augur . . .	2nd C. I. Horse.	611'7	9'62	None.
Goona . . .	1st C. I. Horse.	639'9	8'06	None.
Sirdarpore . .	Malwa Bhil Corps.	760'9	9'85	Duty heavy. Well water-supply deficient after draught. The cowherd village which still exists near cantonments very objectionable. Filaria midinenses prevailed and was attributed to the bad water drunk by men in pursuit of Tandia Bhil. All wells were covered in. Recommended that the outpost of Jhabna, where a high rate of mortality prevailed, be relieved with regularity every 90 days, and that the barracks there be improved, rebuilt, or removed elsewhere.
Kherwara . .	Meywar-Bhil Corps.	852'0	9'83	Overcrowding exists during the period of annual inspection and during the annual musketry course when the detachments are at Head-quarters, Bhils are exceedingly dirty. Duty heavy. Malarial fevers prevalent.
Erinpura . .	Erinpura Irregular Force.	985'7	13'87	Slight overcrowding existed.
Deoli . . .	Deoli Irregular Force.	704'1	5'73	Duty always heavy. Ague prevalent. A partition wall was added to the hospital. Latrines of the cells improved. Raised kunkur paths were made between the huts of the Infantry lines.
Sehore . . .	Bhopal Battalion.	1055'1	9'59	Single men's huts slightly overcrowded for a few weeks. No ventilation in married quarters. No regular latrine and men resort to the open country on the south-east of the lines. Fever and dysentery prevalent. New huts on a better plan being gradually built for married men.
Ajmere . . .	Merwara Battalion.	275'8	...	Duty often severe. Water very deficient. Fevers, conjunctivities, and pneumonia prevalent.
Quetta . . .	24th Bo. I. .	1362'6	10'26	Duty heavy. Water-supply insufficient in summer.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
Quetta . .	3rd Beloochees.	1805'4	34'05	One mud latrine was in very bad condition, the ground being saturated with excreta. The lines are built on damp soil, composed of sand and clay. Recommended that tarpaulins be laid on the floors of the huts or that the floors be cemented.
Ditto . .	6th Bo. Cav..	1682'4	25'93	Overcrowding lasted for a short time. Diet sufficient in quantity and of good quality, with the exception of the milk. Water contains organic and saline impurities. Remittent fever prevalent.
Loralai . .	No. 2 Derajat M. Battery.	2345'7	22'94	Barracks overcrowded and ventilation imperfect. The men starve themselves, although there is plenty to be had. Water contains an excess of salts of magnesia. Fever and pneumonia prevalent. Recommended that the barracks be fitted with roof ventilation.
Ditto . .	3rd B. C. .	1215'1	29'51	Up to November the men were in the usual Sowar tents. Ventilation defective owing to want of roof ventilation and windows. Drinking water contains an excess of the salts of magnesia.
Ditto . .	10th Bo. L. I.	3157'0	38'98	Barracks overcrowded. No lavatories. The low caste men are especially dirty. In the cold season fresh vegetables are scarce. Water is not of good quality nor properly protected. Barracks were completed and occupied. Roads and drains made. Recommended that the regiment should go into camp during the prevalence of malarial fever.
Pishin . .	19t Bo. I. .	1794'1	22'87	Simple fever prevalent. A separate hospital was recommended.
BOMBAY TROOPS.				
Aden . .	Aden Troops.	988'9	...	Lines surrounded by sandy deserts. A creek near the lines objectionable at certain states of the tide. Ague prevalent.
Ditto . .	9th Bo. I. .	407'3	12'38	Vegetables not sufficient and not of good quality. Fevers, rheumatism, bronchitis, and dysentery prevalent.
Jacobabad . .	5th Bo. C. .	1025'4	18'21	No surface drainage. No issue of warm clothing. Cook-houses were built for the hospital.
Ditto . .	7th Bo. C. .	1593'1	6'81	The houses occupied by married men are in rear of the lines and built on no regular plan. Ventilation defective in some of the rooms. Surface drainage required. Men are unclean in cold weather. Good drinking water was scarce during the hot weather. The bazar is too close to the lines. The latrines and huts were repaired. Recommended that the present latrines be removed and new ones on a better plan erected.
Hyderabad . .	29th (D. C.) Bo. I. .	560'2	3'71	None.
Kurrachee . .	26th Bo. I. .	540'2	14'78	Recommended that 24 detached female latrines be pulled down and two new latrines built instead.
Bhuj . .	14th Bo. I. .	529'3	9'73	The floor of some of the huts is below the level of the ground. The doors are low and narrow, and there are no windows. Ventilation imperfect. Quarters for married men with large families overcrowded. Duty severe.
Rajkot . .	8th Bo. I. .	1052'1	8'71	None.
Deesa . .	20th Bo. I. .	848'5	20'18	The barracks are old, worn-out structures, with deficient ventilation. The building of the new lines was continued throughout the year.
Ditto . .	2nd Bo. Lancers.	743'5	11'22	Ventilation and drainage defective. The Sudder bazar too close to the lines.
Ahmedabad . .	2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, Bo. I.	745'3	7'11	Fevers and rheumatism prevalent in the cold weather. Great diurnal variation of temperature. Latrines of hospital repaired and altered so as to prevent stagnation of urine.
Baroda . .	28th Bo. I. .	1593'8	7'14	Position of the lines low. Rain water accumulates and saturates the houses. Quarters for the hospital assistants built and the roof and floor of the hospital renewed. A latrine for the use of the hospital assistants recommended.
Nusseerabad . .	13th Bo. I. .	1211'8	7'21	None.
Neemuch . .	3rd Q. O. L. Cav.	1520'6	16'34	Ventilation of the barracks defective by doors only. The ablution water from the married quarter is allowed to soak into the ground at the back of the huts. Recommended that chatties be placed in rear of the married quarters as receptacles for the waste water.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
Mhow . . .	4th Bo. Rifles.	923·8	4·73	The fish and meat markets near the lines and sewage works at the north-east angle of the lines most objectionable. Alterations and additions to the quarters of hospital assistants were recommended.
Bombay . . .	21st Bo. I. .	796·8	15·85	More or less overcrowding existed throughout the year. Ventilation insufficient. The lines are too close to some houses occupied by bazar people. The hospital was removed to a new building and the old hospital turned into a recruit barrack. The construction of night latrines in the lines and of a new day latrine recommended, also a wash-house and a cook-room in the new hospital. Scurvy and anæmia prevalent, the result of service in the Persian Gulf.
Ditto . . .	17th Bo. I. .	1060·4	14·80	Duty heavy. Pulmonary diseases prevalent.
Malegaon . . .	Depôt, 25th Bo. L. I.	Included with the Head-quarters.		None.
Ditto . . .	Depôt, 7th Bo. N. I.	648·1	14·93	None.
Ahmednagar . . .	1st Bo. Grenadiers.	1674·6	20·94	Some overcrowding existed during May, November and December, when the whole regiment was present. Drainage defective.
Sirur . . .	4th B. O. Cav., Poona Horse.	682·8	9·68	Ventilation defective. Zenana compounds were built for the hospital assistants.
Poona . . .	16th Bo. I. .	864·8	10·78	Blisters of feet prevalent. Boots ill-fitting.
Ditto . . .	12th Bo. I. .	672·3	8·42	Boots supplied were unsuitable.
Ditto . . .	3rd Bo. L. I. .	763·4	9·62	Construction of the latrines defective and an improvement was under consideration. The ghee supplied at first was bad, and the lime-juice was unfit for use.
Ditto . . .	No. 2 M. Battery.	969·5	38·96	New latrines were in course of construction. Recommended that the latrines in proximity to the lines be removed.
Ditto . . .	No. 1 Ditto .	924·4	4·79	The surrounding sugar-cane fields objectionable. Fevers and dysentery prevalent.
Ditto . . .	Depôt, 1st Bo. Lancers.	Included with the Head-quarters.		The surrounding sugar-cane fields objectionable.
Ditto . . .	Body-Guard .	1409·1	14·08	None.
Kirkee . . .	B. O. Sappers and Miners.	1568·4	11·08	None.
Satara . . .	22nd Bo. I. .	805·5	6 00	Lines are too close to the Sudder bazar.
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
Ellichpur . . .	No. 1 Field Battery, H.C.	1217·8	9·26	New houses were built in the lines.
Ditto . . .	5th Infantry, H. C.	852·6	15·09	One of the walls of the hospital latrine was perforated.
Aurangabad . . .	2nd Cavalry, H. C.	640·4	5·46	Ventilation defective. Water-supply runs somewhat short before the monsoon.
Ditto . . .	No. 3 Battery, H. C.	831·7	8·93	River water unfit for drinking purposes.
Ditto . . .	1st Infantry, H. C.	413·5	7·27	None.
Hingoli . . .	No. 2 Field Battery, H.C.	563·1	...	Water-supply deficient in the hot weather. Fevers and bronchitis prevalent.
Ditto . . .	1st Cavalry, H. C.	760·6	5·46	Overcrowding existed in one house. Water-supply deficient in hot weather. Lines too close to the cavalry tank. Wells near the lines were cleaned out. Recommended that the walls round the wells in the bed of the cavalry tank should be raised to prevent overflow into them.
Bolarum . . .	4th Infantry, H. C.	444·8	14·89	Ventilation insufficient, only by doors. Ventilation of the solitary cells improved, and a well constructed in the hospital compound.
Ditto . . .	No. 4 Field Battery, H. C.	721·2	8·85	Drainage defective and the lines surrounded by filthy bazars.
Ditto . . .	4th Cavalry, H. C.	870·8	16·64	Some men do not diet themselves properly. Wet cultivation too close to the lines.
Raichur . . .	6th Infantry, H. C.	246·3	11·52	Ventilation in the permanent barracks defective, by one door only. There are two insanitary villages in close proximity to cantonment.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
MADRAS TROOPS.				
Secunderabad .	8th M. I. .	881'9	19'88	Overcrowding existed in a few huts. Ventilation defective. Insanitary villages in the vicinity. Ague, dysentery, anæmia, debility, and guinea-worm prevalent.
Ditto .	3rd M. L. C. .	548'0	2'07	Drainage defective. Mutton supplied sometimes very poor. Fevers prevalent. Improvements in the sewage system and latrines; cartage of night-soil; use of dry earth; replacement of flooring in court-yards, &c., were recommended.
Ditto .	2nd M. I. .	565'8	2'91	Fever prevalent during the changeable weather in the rains, conjunctivitis also. The latrine system improved.
Ditto .	19th M. I. .	1700'9	25'93	Ventilation in the double rows of huts defective. Water of well No. 41 bad. There are decaying granite rocks near the lines, with paddy fields and tanks close by on the east and west, and the Hoosain Saugor tank to the south. Conservancy of the lines improved. Recommended that men should be prevented from using the water of well No. 41.
Ditto .	32nd M. I. .	1092'7	14'48	A few huts overcrowded. Ventilation and drainage defective. Conservancy arrangements not satisfactory. Tracts of wet cultivation and tanks near the lines objectionable. Ague and conjunctivitis prevalent in the rains. The old latrine was pulled down and a new one built on an improved system.
Ditto .	Dett. Q. O. Sap. & Miners	Included with the Head-quarters.		Ventilation defective. Drainage imperfect. Wet cultivation near the lines objectionable. A barrack constructed for unmarried men.
Kamptee .	4th (P. W. O.) M. L. C.	1059'4	4'36	Drainage imperfect. Ague and continued fever prevalent. Extra latrines built for followers and men. Recommended that vaccination should be supported by the regimental authorities.
Ditto .	20th M. I. .	709'1	2'42	There was some overcrowding. Ventilation and drainage defective. Ague, dysentery, and conjunctivitis prevalent.
Sitabaldi .	23rd M. L. I.	1482'3	46'90	Surface drainage defective during the rains owing to the low level of the lines. Rheumatism, ague and diarrhœa prevalent.
Hoshangabad .	L. W., 23rd M. L. I.	1000'0	11'07	Huts very low and ill-ventilated. Dysentery prevalent.
Ditto .	R. W., 2nd M. I.	790'3	...	Huts built of matting, plastered with mud; low and ill-ventilated.
Raipur .	24th M. I.	944'8	16'53	Married quarters overcrowded. Vegetables scarce. Three new wells have been sunk for water-supply. Ophthalmia and rheumatism prevalent. The latrines have been re-organized on an improved system.
Sambalpur .	W., 24th M. I.	256'8	2'99	Ventilation defective. Malarial disease prevalent. Much jungle in the locality. Main drain reconstructed and paved with stones. Gardening introduced and a slaughter-house, with stone platform constructed. New latrines in course of construction, and a permanent hut for the accommodation of an occasional small-pox case recommended.
Cuttack .	L. W., 5th M. I.	992'5	8'80	Huts small and ill-ventilated. Malarial fever and cachexia prevalent.
Berhampur .	R. W. & Hd. Qrs., 5th M. I.	707'8	30'43	Ventilation deficient. Sepoys are unclean. Intermittent and remittent fevers, general debility and rheumatism prevalent. A tank close to the Drummers' lines has been drained.
Vizianagram .	28th M. I. .	376'2	18'85	Huts far too small for a married man and his family. Ventilation defective. Drainage bad. Soil of the enclosures saturated with urine and waste water. Ill-fitting boots supplied to the men. Men with large families apt to underfeed themselves. Fevers and rheumatism prevalent. The floors of the private latrines cemented. Improvements in the sanitary condition of the huts recommended.
Belgaum .	33rd M. I. .	235'2	6'27	Ventilation of the huts defective.
Bellary .	2nd M. Lancers	754'9	4'85	Ventilation and drainage defective. The Pensioners' lines, very close to cantonments, not well looked after by the Municipality.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
Bellary . .	6th M. I. .	575·8	12·20	Temporary overcrowding existed. Ventilation defective. No proper drainage channels. The filth is removed in wooden carts. Clothing insufficient in the cold weather. Water bad and contains an excess of chlorides. The tanks are superficial, and surface washings contaminate the water. The lines are too much exposed. Ague prevalent.
Madras . .	W., 4th M. Pioneers.	Included	with the	Ventilation insufficient. Duty heavy. Surroundings very low and water-logged during the rains.
Ditto . .	3rd M. L. I. .	866·7	27·96	Ventilation defective. Huts have no windows. Water was bad for three months. A stagnant most in the surroundings objectionable.
Ditto . .	Govr.'s Body Guard.	1016·9	8·00	No barracks or huts, and men live in their own houses. Drainage defective during the rains. Skin diseases, fever, debility, and rheumatism prevalent.
Ditto . .	9th M. I. .	834·3	17·63	Ventilation of the huts defective. Duty heavy. Water was bad in the middle of the year. Parade ground and part of the north Black Town near the barracks badly drained, and in an insanitary state. Fever and debility prevalent.
Bangalore . .	12th M. I. .	668·1	26·15	Malarial fevers, ophthalmia and debility prevalent. Recommended that masonry pits should be substituted for the present ash pits; that a paved enclosure should be provided for washing purposes; and that a paved drain should be made outside the hospital enclosures.
Ditto . .	Hd. Qrs. 'Q. O.' Sappers and Miners.	810·8	25·52	Duty heavy. Debility, ague, dysentery, diarrhoea and rheumatism prevalent. A new latrine built, and the barracks for recruits finished and occupied during the year.
Ditto . .	1st M. Pioneers	626·2	17·31	Ventilation of the huts defective. No system of drainage, and the refuse water allowed to soak into the ground. New lines were under construction.
Ditto . .	25th M. I. .	683·6	15·76	Ventilation and drainage defective. Duty heavy at times. Recommended that paved drains should be made in the lines and that public latrines should be built.
Ditto . .	Depôt, 1st M. Lancers.	Included	with the	None.
Ditto . .	W., 4th M. Pioneers.	Ditto	Ditto	The wing occupied the Arab lines. Duty heavy.
Mangalore . .	31st L. I.	649·2	4·94	The old huts are ill-ventilated—mud hovels. Drainage defective. Clothing insufficient and unsuitable. Men purchase their own provisions. Quality of the bazar meat was bad. Rainfall excessive. Ague prevalent. Huts for the recruits on an improved principle were almost completed. Conservancy arrangements improved. Recommended that permanent paved street drains should be made.
Cannanore . .	11th M. I. .	279·1	8·46	Huts are bad, built of unburnt brick, plastered with mud and roofed with tiles. Married men's huts overcrowded throughout the year. Ventilation and drainage defective. Conservancy arrangements not thoroughly carried out. Greater variety of vegetables wanted. An objectionable tank in one corner of the lines should be done away with. Recommended that the sanitary state of the lines should be improved.
Trichoor . .	Dett. 22nd M. I.	Included	with the	Mud huts with tiled roofs and wooden or bamboo doors and windows usually overcrowded. Drains are simple trenches without masonry or cement. Conservancy system imperfect. A large insanitary Native town near the lines objectionable.
Quilon . .	22nd M. I. .	356·1	8·31	Conservancy bad; liquid excreta allowed to soak into the ground in front of the huts.
Trichinopoly . .	4th M. Pioneers	820·0	15·02	Pneumonia and ague prevalent. Recommended that the outfall drain should be cemented and deepened so that the foul water may run off and not stagnate.
Trivandrum . .	Dett. 22nd M. I.	Included	with the	Skin affections and rheumatism prevalent.
Rangoon . .	R. W., 7th M. I.	947·0	14·96	Recommended that the duties of the men should be lessened.
Ditto . .	Dett. 'Q. O.' Sappers and Miners.	Included	with the	The barrack rations issued do not include meat or vegetables. The price of meat in the bazar very high. Dysentery, ague and diarrhoea prevalent. A new latrine built. Three bath-rooms for the married men and new cemented drains around the barracks constructed during the year. A considerable

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Rangoon . . .	29th M. I. .	818'3	12'24	amount of brush-wood jungle cleared away from the vicinity. Recommended that coal tar should be used freely in the latrine. The huts occupied by the married men of the Band and Drummers irregular in size, built on no definite plan and not properly drained. Overcrowding existed in the married men's huts. Ventilation defective. Meat or vegetable rations not issued to the men. Skin disease from want of personal cleanliness. Rheumatism and debility prevalent. Recommendations with regard to personal cleanliness of the men, drainage, conservancy cleaning-out of wells, and for the issue of meat and vegetable rations to the men were made.
Moulmein . . .	30th M. I. .	983'4	19'21	None.
Ditto . . .	L. W., 9th M. I.	580'6	...	Ague and diarrhœa prevalent. Much exposure.
Toungoo . . .	26th M. I. .	1328'8	53'71	Duty heavy, especially on outpost duty in unhealthy jungles. Malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa and debility prevalent.
Thayetmyo . . .	7th Bo. Infy..	1782'0	11'89	Latrines defective in construction and difficult to keep clean. Duty heavy. Exposure, and long marches on field service. Ague prevalent.
Mandalay . . .	10th B. I. .	1919'7	22'73	Overcrowding existed for a short period. Duty heavy. Marshes and uncultivated ground surround the lines.
Ditto . . .	7th B. C. .	1349'2	26'45	Slight overcrowding existed for short periods. The atta issued was very bad at times, more especially during and after the rains. Water at the outpost of Zagabinbad. Marshes and paddy fields exist in the proximity of head-quarters and outposts. Exposure and hardship incidental to field service. Unhealthy posts abandoned, drainage improved, and latrines removed to a better position.
Ditto . . .	25th Bo. L. I.	1730'7	37'08	Duty heavy in the beginning of the year. Malarious fevers prevalent. Drainage improved.
Ditto . . .	17th M. I. .	5477'7	35'37	Drainage and conservancy at Kainjee and Lamaing defective. Duty heavy. Much exposure and fatigue from long marches, often in inclement weather. Insanitary villages too near the camp. Recommended that only strong healthy men should be sent to the outpost.
Myingyan . . .	L. W., 33rd B. I.	Included	with the	Duty heavy, being on field service. Ulcers due to men wearing boots without socks.
Ditto . . .	No. 2 Ben. Mn. Battery.	1455'8	...	Duty heavy.
Ditto . . .	27th M. I. .	1324'3	12'61	Ventilation excessive in the cold weather. Drainage defective; water lodges after heavy rains. Duty heavy. Malarial fevers prevalent.
Bhamo . . .	No. 1 Ben. Mn. Battery.	3385'3	72'73	Bamboo huts raised on piles, slightly overcrowded, from 17th November to 27th December. Atta on some occasions of inferior quality. Recommended that inferior atta should be condemned.
Ditto . . .	12th K. I. G. Regiment.	2322'8	64'80	Quality of diet was inferior. Fever, bowel complaints and debility prevalent. Recommended that quinine should be issued as a prophylactic throughout the unhealthy season, and that a meat ration should be given to the men twice a week.
Minbu . . .	1st M. Lan- cers.	1468'9	15'70	Men generally housed in sheds made of bamboos and thatch. Diet insufficient for men doing hard and continuous work. Duty heavy. Ague, simple continued fever, contusions and ulcer prevalent.
Ditto . . .	3rd Infantry, H. C.	3049'3	18'40	Sheds built of bamboo matting and thatched. "Pounghee chaouns" were used as barracks when available. Overcrowding occasionally. Fresh meat was not available at one outpost. Duty heavy. The camp was near insanitary native villages. Men were prohibited from drinking river water when it became impure, and the sheds were shut in with bamboo matting in the rainy and cold season.
Shewbo . . .	1st B. I. .	2347'3	21'32	Much exposure, hardship and fatigue on field service.
Ditto . . .	3rd Cavalry, H. C.	1913'0	18'18	Rations were sometimes bad. Duty heavy.
Pokako . . .	23rd Bo. L. I.	1411'4	17'90	Well water not pure. The ground lies very low, and after rain remains swampy for sometime. Much exposure and fatigue.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets in the three Presidencies—continued.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Pokako . . .	1st Bo. Lan- cers.	1016·6	16·42	Barracks at various outposts composed of straw matting, roofed with grass and floored with bamboo. Fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea prevalent. Water was sometimes scarce and bad. Much exposure on field service.
Yeu . . .	21st M. I. .	1531·8	31·69	Duty heavy. Paddy fields surround the lines. General debility, spleen and enlarged liver prevalent.
Saliumya . . .	10th M. I. .	2965·6	19·42	A low tank, with vegetation and paddy fields near one of the outposts objectionable. Recommendation was made to discontinue sending detachments to the outpost at Toundyi.
Yewethin . . .	13th M. I. .	1359·5	46·02	Surroundings bad. Much exposure and hardship, and duties excessive at times. Malarial disease prevalent. Latrines were rebuilt and drainage improved.
Yewoon . . .	15th M. I. .	2287·6	49·31	Duty heavy. Surroundings low, consisting of paddy fields and jungle. Ague prevalent.
Kawlin . . .	14th M. I. .	3250·8	111·25	Diet not sufficiently varied. Water bad from a well on the edge of an undrained objectionable tank. Surroundings paddy fields and jungles. The whole place is in a plain between ranges of hills. Surrounding jungle cleared, the fort and neighbourhood drained, and an incinerator established for station rubbish. Recommendation made to improve the conservancy arrangements.
Pyawbway . . .	16th M. I. .	1545·5	31·90	Much exposure on service. Fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea prevalent. The vicinity of the barracks and buildings cleared of undergrowth.
Pagan . . .	R. W., 10th M. I.	2122·2	15·48	Overcrowding existed occasionally. Much exposure in unhealthy jungles. Outposts unhealthy.
Alon . . .	2nd Infantry, H. C.	1138·4	15·40	Large bamboo and matting barracks of different dimensions not built according to regulations. Duty very hard at times. Much exposure and hardship. Barracks thatched and a latrine built.
Sagaing . . .	5th Bo. L. I. .	1926·5	23·28	Ventilation too free in the cold weather. Duty heavy during autumn and while on active service. The barracks and sanitary arrangements much improved in every way.
Taungdwingyi . . .	33rd B. I. .	1421·4	15·47	Slight overcrowding existed. Ventilation defective. Drainage bad. Bitter and mouldy atta and bad ghee supplied to the men at times. Duty heavy. Surroundings dirty. Ague and dysentery prevalent. Much exposure, irregular meals, bad water, and insufficient vegetable. Drains dug, roads made, jungles cleared, and 1 anna a day granted to the men in addition to their pay to buy milk, fresh meat, &c.
Maymyo . . .	5th Ben. L. I.	1953·7	114·94	Overcrowding existed occasionally and for short periods. Vegetable diet scarce. Duty heavy and much exposure in inclement weather. Surroundings malarious. A special fort (Fort Maymyo) built to provide suitable accommodation for the regiment, and alterations made in the various articles of diet.
Fort Stedman . . .	27th P. I. .	2342·1	43·58	The men were practically living in the open air. Conservancy not properly carried out. Quality of diet often very inferior from deterioration. Punjabis are flesh-eaters, but flesh was not procurable, even on payment. Duty very hard. One source of water-supply contaminated by Burmans using the surrounding ground as a latrine. Ague and dysentery prevalent. Much fatigue, inferior rations, and bad water. The post was built during the year, and was being steadily improved. Large quantities of bad rations condemned.
Ditto . . .	27th Bo. In- fantry.	1583·5	27·47	Fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery prevalent. Much exposure in malarious jungles.
Bernard Myo . . .	43rd G. L. I.	2143·0	28·70	Meat ration scarce. Duty sometimes heavy. Much fatigue and exposure on field service. Barracks and a hospital built and occupied.
Port Blair . . .	L. W. and Head Quar- ters 7th M. I.	2120·6	15·77	Nos. I and II barracks overcrowded throughout the year. Duty heavy at times. Ague, remittent fever, dysentery and abscess of liver prevalent. Recommended that men should be medically examined prior to being sent to Camorta, and that Commissariat rum should be sold to the men.

SECTION IV. JAILS OF INDIA.

79. The temporary large decrease in the jail population of India owing to the release of many thousands during February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, vitiates to some extent the statistical data for the year. Although the average jail population as recorded was less, there were actually more prisoners convicted than in the previous year. While the average strength of the jails was less by 5,442, the sickness and mortality among the larger floating Jail population were greater than in 1886. The admission, daily sick and death rates were all higher than in the previous year. There was an increase in the mortality from cholera in the jails of Bengal; and in contrast with the complete immunity during 1886, the jails both of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies recorded deaths from the disease. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea was greater in the jails of the Bengal and Madras, and less in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency. The rise in the death-rate generally is accounted for by the increased mortality from cholera, and by a slight increase in that from bowel complaints. It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the mortality from scurvy, anæmia and debility. The increase in the death-rate of the jails of India as a whole was due to the rise in the mortality of the jails of the Madras and Bengal Presidencies: 12 per cent. of the total deaths were due to cholera, 34 per cent. to bowel diseases, 16 per cent. to respiratory diseases, 7 per cent. to fevers, and 7 to phthisis. There were only 4 deaths from small-pox throughout the prison population of all India, including Lower Burma—

Statement showing the Strength, Sickness, and Mortality among the Prisoners of India during the years 1872—76, 1877—81, and 1881 to 1887.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1872—76 . . .	99,758	1,016	?	2.86	13.48	36.24
1877—81 . . .	112,670	1,189	45	4.48	24.97	63.01
1881	100,844	1,214	45	3.03	16.92	44.03
1882	94,063	1,214	42	2.75	15.21	39.96
1883	88,174	996	36	2.28	10.64	31.37
1884	85,496	1,025	37	1.43	9.73	29.11
1885	82,650	1,014	36	3.44	11.18	33.54
1886	84,910	1,014	36	1.45	10.70	31.85
1887	79,468	1,083	37	4.08	11.53	34.15

80. The proportion of prisoners to the general population of India was 4.1 per 10,000 as compared with 4.4 in 1886 and 4.2 in 1885; and the average number confined in each Presidency was less than in the previous year. The progressive annual decrease

in strength which, with the exception of 1886, has been observed since 1877, is again apparent. The figures of 1887, however, are more or less fallacious for the purposes of comparison by reason of the exceptional Jail delivery at the time of the Jubilee. The ratio of prisoners, per 10,000 of the free population of each of the three Presidencies, is shown in the following table. There has been a satisfactory diminution in such ratios year by year in each Presidency since 1881, the year of the last general census :—

Ratio of Prisoners per 10,000 of population in each of the three Presidencies for 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, and 1872—76.

PRESIDENCY.	Period.	General Popula- tion according to Census of 1881.	PRISONERS.		
			Average number.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Deaths per mille of average Strength.
Bengal	1872—76	...	68,328	4·6	39·39
	1881	147,215,384	63,478	4·3	44·42
	1882	...	59,489	4·0	42·56
	1883	...	54,982	3·7	34·28
	1884	...	51,877	3·5	32·71
	1885	...	49,404	3·4	38·40
	1886	...	50,028	3·4	32·32
	1887	...	47,306	3·2	36·36
Madras	1872—76	...	9,607	3·1	32·37
	1881	31,170,631	10,332	3·3	41·91
	1882	...	8,752	2·8	42·62
	1883	...	7,666	2·5	29·87
	1884	...	6,959	2·2	20·55
	1885	...	6,942	2·2	17·86
	1886	...	6,904	2·2	17·53
	1887	...	6,057	1·9	22·12
Bombay	1872—76	...	8,011	4·9	26·61
	1881	16,454,414	9,910	6·0	41·88
	1882	...	8,845	5·4	33·35
	1883	...	7,806	4·7	34·33
	1884	...	7,305	4·4	34·91
	1885	...	6,872	4·2	33·76
	1886	...	6,767	4·1	30·44
	1887	...	5,667	3·4	19·06

81. The sickness and mortality, among prisoners in the Bengal Presidency, were much greater than among the prisoners in the other presidencies. Prisoners confined in Bombay jails were exceptionally healthy, and the admission, daily sick, and death rates are the lowest on record. Even including the death-rate from cholera, the mortality in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency did not exceed the average rate of a healthy free community. Madras showed an increased ratio of mortality, but the death-rate compares favourably with that of the Bengal Presidency—

Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the three Presidencies during 1887.

PRESIDENCY.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
Bengal	47,306	1,020	32	4·21	13·19	36·36
Madras	6,057	654	24	·16	5·95	22·12
Bombay	5,667	559	24	1·24	6·88	19·06

82. The general health of the prisoners in the Bengal Presidency was less satisfactory than in 1886. Cholera prevailed to some extent, and the death-rate from that cause alone rose from 1·78 to 4·21 per mille. Dysentery and diarrhœa were likewise more fatal than in the previous year. The death-rate from All causes was 4·04 per mille in excess of that of 1886.

Fails of the Bengal Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis- sions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81	69,149	1,145	40	3·90	22·32	55·40
1877 .	63,600	967	30	3·07	10·59	31·88
1878 .	78,116	1,182	41	5·34	28·27	65·85
1879 .	73,801	1,285	46	6·38	30·65	77·90
1880 .	66,751	1,108	40	1·00	21·51	51·12
1881 .	63,478	1,151	41	3·10	17·91	44·42
1882 .	59,489	1,178	40	3·11	17·31	42·56
1883 .	54,982	949	32	2·35	12·93	34·28
1884 .	51,877	1,028	34	1·52	12·66	32·71
1885 .	49,404	1,060	36	4·07	14·68	38·40
1886 .	50,028	1,003	33	1·78	11·81	32·32
1887 .	47,306	1,020	32	4·21	13·19	36·36

83. The highest admission-rates were, as usual, for fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, abscess and ulcer, and respiratory diseases. As compared with 1886, there was an increase in the admissions from fevers, respiratory diseases and cholera; and a decrease in the same rate for dysentery and diarrhœa and abscess and ulcer. The average ratio of admissions, while slightly above that of the previous year, was lower than that of 1885—

Statement showing the Chief Diseases which have caused Admissions into Hospital in the Fails of the Bengal Presidency from 1873 to 1887.

Number.	DISEASES.	Decennial Average 1873-82.	ADMITTED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
			1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
1	Fevers . .	488	440	406	441	452	389	541	528	458	660	556	371	457	398	445	450
2	Abscess and Ulcer .	116	96	104	100	94	102	123	127	133	114	113	122	115	99	107	110
3	Dysentery .	112	118	122	137	117	100	117	105	116	129	137	98	104	96	101	110
4	Diarrhœa .	103	93	103	111	106	100	108	106	117	112	107	94	86	90	96	108
5	Respiratory Diseases .	44	49	44	40	36	39	45	48	48	21	45	43	41	37	45	44
6	Wounds and Accidents .	41	44	43	42	35	36	39	40	37	36	43	48	39	43	44	43
7	Anæmia and Debility .	23	34	36	34	28	27	28	28	28	29	28	24	19	16	15	19
8	Venereal Diseases .	17	18	19	17	18	18	21	20	20	18	18	15	12	21	16	12
9	Rheumatism .	17	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	21	17	16	19	17
10	Eye Diseases	13	15	17	14	13	13	15	13	14	11	13	12	11	11	12	13
TOTAL OF THE TEN .			973	922	903	952	915	840	1,053	1,030	986	1,166	1,076	848	901	827	900
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES			1,091	1,020	1,003	1,060	1,028	949	1,178	1,151	1,108	1,285	1,182	967	1,017	943	1,043

84. Dysentery and diarrhœa combined gave the highest death-rate, and respiratory diseases, cholera, fevers, anæmia with debility and phthisis, follow in order of sequence. There was a slight decline in the mortality from phthisis and debility, but a rise in the death-rate from cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa and respiratory diseases. The death-rate from All causes was higher than in 1886, but lower than in 1885, and considerably under the average of the decennial period from 1873—82.

Statement showing the diseases which have been the chief causes of Mortality amongst prisoners of the Bengal Presidency from 1873 to 1887.

Number.	DISEASES.	Decennial Average, 1873-82.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
			1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
1	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	18'90	13'19	11'81	14'68	12'66	12'93	17'31	17'91	21'51	30'65	28'27	10'59	14'75	12'38	16'38	16'63
2	Respiratory diseases .	7'18	6'87	5'85	5'83	6'03	6'00	7'26	7'62	9'38	9'53	8'82	5'41	5'45	5'01	6'02	7'00
3	Fevers .	5'29	2'56	2'82	2'49	2'16	2'38	3'53	4'65	4'45	13'82	7'40	1'97	2'36	4'20	3'72	5'47
4	Cholera .	3'46	4'21	1'78	4'07	1'52	2'35	3'11	3'10	1'00	6'38	5'34	3'07	4'24	2'35	2'48	2'97
5	Anæmia and Debility .	3'10	2'05	2'60	2'49	2'10	2'02	3'04	2'58	3'66	5'43	5'01	2'69	2'19	1'65	2'37	1'94
6	Phthisis pulmonalis .	2'50	1'86	2'24	2'41	2'12	2'31	1'98	2'24	2'53	3'00	2'76	2'36	3'24	1'86	2'51	2'33
7	Wounds and Accidents.	'68	'78	0'54	0'69	0'46	0'44	0'62	0'55	0'63	0'66	0'95	0'75	0'52	0'62	0'69	0'73
8	Apoplexy .	'66	'55	0'52	0'63	0'52	0'60	0'30	0'58	0'88	0'76	1'02	0'80	0'59	0'52	0'31	0'81
9	Spleen diseases .	'35	'32	0'38	0'20	0'27	0'34	0'19	0'22	0'57	0'31	0'23	0'20	0'29	0'77	0'37	0'33
	TOTAL OF THE NINE	42'12	32'39	28'54	33'49	27'84	29'37	37'34	39'45	44'61	70'54	59'80	27'84	33'63	29'36	34'85	38'21
	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES .	47'36	36'36	32'32	38'40	32'71	34'28	42'56	44'42	51'12	77'90	65'85	31'88	37'51	33'65	39'90	43'08

Four deaths from enteric fever, and fifteen from cerebro-spinal fever, were recorded. Dysentery and diarrhœa are invariably the chief causes of mortality in the jails of Bengal; and the death-rate for the past three years from bowel diseases is shown as follows:—

				RATIO PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
				1887.	1886.	1885.
Dysentery .	.	.	.	8'64	7'61	10'16
Diarrhœa .	.	.	.	4'55	4'20	4'52
				<u>13'19</u>	<u>11'81</u>	<u>14'68</u>

While the death-rate from diarrhœa remains more or less constant, that from dysentery fluctuates concurrently in some measure with the varying unhealthiness of individual jails.

85. The Gangetic Provinces and Oudh group maintained its high standard of health, as compared with the other geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency. The jails of the Central Provinces are still characterised by their very high average mortality, which greatly exceeds that of every other group. The mortality, from dysentery and diarrhœa alone, in these jails was in excess by over 10 per mille of the total mortality of the Gangetic Provinces and Oudh jails. The high standard of health of the Rohilkhand and Meerut group attained in 1883 has declined year by year, and, instead of a ratio of mortality of 18'26 per mille, the high average of 33'53 per mille was reached. So also with the jails of Agra and Central India, the ratio of mortality has increased year by year since 1884, when it stood at 19'89 per mille to 41'28 in 1887. Sickness and mortality diminished in the jails of Lower Bengal, and increased to a very considerable extent in the jails of the Punjab, which show a much higher ratio of mortality than those of the Bengal and Assam jails.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of the Bengal Presidency (arranged in groups in accordance with their geographical positions) from 1877—81, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

GROUPS.		Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.					Difference between average mortality and year's mortality.
			Admis- sions into Hospital.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM			
					Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarr- hœa.	All causes.	
I.—Lower Bengal and Assam.	1877—81	14,788	1,519	50	7'43	31'63	67'50	—31'86
	1882	13,327	1,693	54	8'25	25'44	59'95	
	1883	12,414	1,630	53	4'03	22'64	52'52	
	1884	12,250	1,586	55	4'24	25'06	57'71	
	1885	12,148	1,642	58	7'24	28'73	60'50	
	1886	12,076	1,448	49	4'14	17'97	43'97	
	1887	10,157	1,513	49	1'38	15'75	35'64	
II.—Gangetic Provinces and Oudh.	1877—81	22,769	695	25	3'21	13'98	33'29	—9'00
	1882	13,515	724	28	3'19	14'36	33'70	
	1883	16,846	616	23	3'32	8'67	25'76	
	1884	15,822	629	24	0'88	8'91	21'05	
	1885	15,347	678	25	5'08	8'93	27'63	
	1886	15,949	612	24	0'56	7'40	21'44	
	1887	14,739	662	25	2'58	8'89	24'29	
III.—Central Provinces (exclud- ing Jubbulpore and Saugor).	1877—81	3,002	983	36	11'39	26'11	69'88	+ 2'08
	1882	2,833	1,106	48	4'24	49'42	89'66	
	1883	2,609	1,003	41	4'22	60'56	88'54	
	1884	2,259	902	34	0'44	22'13	45'15	
	1885	2,285	938	38	15'32	29'76	68'71	
	1886	2,458	1,078	39	10'17	32'14	67'13	
	1887	2,571	852	30	19'06	28'78	71'96	
IV.—Agra and Central India	1877—81	5,338	1,063	49	2'89	17'16	51'33	—10'05
	1882	4,513	763	28	0'89	6'65	27'92	
	1883	4,359	556	21	2'75	6'19	21'56	
	1884	4,224	640	24	0'24	7'34	19'89	
	1885	3,835	779	33	...	17'47	38'07	
	1886	3,651	892	32	...	12'87	33'69	
	1887	3,464	926	31	7'22	19'91	41'28	
V.—Rohilkhand and Meerut	1877—81	9,072	935	40	0'35	15'30	37'59	—4'06
	1882	7,187	1,007	38	...	7'65	25'46	
	1883	6,627	753	31	...	3'62	18'26	
	1884	6,054	1,074	34	1'82	7'93	25'60	
	1885	5,321	1,209	41	...	10'34	28'38	
	1886	5,142	1,051	37	0'97	8'36	29'17	
	1887	5,100	920	34	59	8'24	33'53	
VI.—Punjab	1877—81	14,180	1,674	51	2'38	31'64	88'13	—43'70
	1882	13,115	1,546	45	...	15'25	41'63	
	1883	12,128	951	27	...	6'18	29'11	
	1884	11,268	1,131	27	...	7'10	28'04	
	1885	10,468	1,000	25	...	4'68	27'13	
	1886	10,752	1,082	26	...	8'09	28'46	
	1887	11,275	1,158	26	6'21	13'12	44'43	

86. The progressive annual decline, in the death-rate of the jails in Bengal Proper, is shown in the following table. The improvement in the health of prisoners confined in Bengal jails has been most marked, and the high average mortality of former years from dysentery and diarrhœa has diminished by 50 per cent. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in sickness ; but a considerable fall in the mortality, and the death-rate from All causes is the lowest yet recorded.

Jails of Lower Bengal and Assam.

YEAR.	RATIO PER MILLE.					
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81.	17,317	1,457	48	9'34	32'94	70'05
1877 . . .	17,862	1,276	39	8'29	18'98	49'66
1878 . . .	17,718	1,291	43	11'85	31'60	70'89
1879 . . .	17,771	1,573	51	18'91	45'92	97'57
1880 . . .	17,218	1,569	53	1'69	33'74	64'64
1881 . . .	16,014	1,594	53	5'37	34'72	67'13
1882 . . .	15,330	1,642	54	9'78	32'16	69'21
1883 . . .	14,288	1,498	50	4'27	23'44	52'21
1884 . . .	14,284	1,420	50	4'06	22'83	50'41
1885 . . .	14,394	1,485	52	10'42	27'09	59'75
1886 . . .	14,047	1,323	45	2'85	16'87	38'30
1887 . . .	10,157	1,513	49	1'38	15'75	35'64

Admissions for fevers were more numerous than in the previous year, but the mortality was less. The death-rate from bowel complaints is the lowest in the series of years tabulated; and the admissions from this cause were fewer than in any year since 1879.

Jails of Bengal Proper.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
	FEVERS.		BOWEL COMPLAINTS.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1876*	483	2'67	356	17'68
1877	457	3'09	399	19'24
1878	472	3'22	404	31'60
1879	565	2'53	470	45'92
1880	574	4'65	467	33'02
1881	624	4'16	445	33'48
1882	598	5'74	505	32'16
1883	546	3'15	477	23'44
1884	473	2'24	497	22'83
1885	504	4'03	517	27'09
1886	490	4'41	428	16'87
1887	556	3'15	415	15'39

* Assam included.

87. Of the seven large jails with an average strength of over 500 prisoners, Lower Bengal : Individual jails. Rajshahai was the most unhealthy and recorded a death-rate of 44'07 per mille of average strength. Bhagalpur Central Jail comes next with a mortality of 41'58 per mille, then Midnapore with 35'23, Dacca 32'42, Alipore 31'11, Presidency 15'36, and the Buxar Jail with a mortality ratio of only 11'51 per mille, including 3'45 per mille from cholera. Rajshahai still heads the list as regards mortality, which, however, was greatly less than in the previous year, when it stood at 90'19 per mille. The chief causes of mortality in that jail were dysentery and diarrhœa, anæmia and the cachexia resulting from malarial fevers. The Presidency and Buxar Jails, with their low average mortality of the previous year, show a further decline in the death-rate, which is highly satisfactory. Buxar Jail, with an average strength of 869, an admission-rate of 705, and a total mortality of only 11'51, including deaths

from cholera, is the nearest approach in Bengal to a healthy jail community. The chief causes of mortality in the large jails noted, with the exception of the Alipore Jail, were dysentery and diarrhœa. In the Alipore Jail, respiratory diseases were the chief cause, and dysentery and diarrhœa and fevers in a slightly less ratio. Buxar Central Jail, with the lowest mortality from All causes, had 3 deaths from cholera, the Alipore Jail 2 deaths, and the Bhagalpur Central Jail 1 death, from the disease.

Of the jails with an average strength of over 100, the Rungpore Jail, with an average population of 220, recorded a death-rate from All causes of 100 per mille, including 27·27 per 1,000 from cholera. The total number of deaths in the Rungpore Jail was 22, of which 8 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 6 to cholera and 5 to respiratory diseases, including 2 from pneumonia. Dinagepore Jail had a death-rate of 84·51, and of the total 12 deaths in this jail, 3 were due to cholera, 3 to diarrhœa, and 3 to apoplexy. The ratio of mortality in the Ranchee Jail was 70·92, in the Purneah Jail 63·64, in the Hooghly Jail 60·77, in the Backergunge Jail 52·94, in the Mymensingh Jail 39·53, in the Gya Jail 39·37, in the Soory Jail 36·04, in the Patna Jail 32·68, in the Chupra Jail 32·61, and in the Cuttack Jail 32·26. In all these jails dysentery and diarrhœa were the chief causes of mortality. Cholera, as already noted, caused 6 and 3 deaths respectively in the jails of Rungpore and Dinagepore, but in no other jail of those noted was there a death from this cause in 1887. Only 1 death from scurvy occurred among the prisoners confined in Bengal Jails. The exceptionally high admission-rate, from this cause, of 283·7 was recorded at Ranchee, where the death occurred. The death-rate from anæmia and debility in the Ranchee Jail was likewise high. No death was recorded in the Tipperah Jail, although in the previous year the death-rate in that jail was 103·23. Of the minor jails, with an average strength of under 100 prisoners, none with the exception of the Khoolna Jail shows an exceptional rate of mortality. There were 7 deaths, with an equivalent death-rate of 212·12 in that jail with an average annual strength of 33 only. Of the 7 deaths, 3 were due to dysentery, 2 to heart-disease, 1 to peritonitis and 1 to malarial cachexia, complicated with dropsy.

88. There has been a gradual increase in the death-rate of the North-Western Provinces jails of late years, and the death-rate of the year under review is the highest since 1880. The ratio of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa has likewise increased in a degree proportionate to the increase in the rate from All causes—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . .	31,551	754	31	0·91	12·03	31·64
1877 . .	28,394	528	20	1·09	4·65	17·54
1878 . .	38,982	719	29	2·41	16·65	40·97
1879 . .	34,081	991	40	0·15	17·87	41·87
1880 . .	28,711	735	31	0·38	10·00	28·32
1881 . .	27,589	764	32	0·11	7·97	23·78
1882 . .	25,125	724	29	0·84	6·21	22·93
1883 . .	22,924	563	23	2·18	4·32	19·76
1884 . .	21,097	681	26	0·62	7·11	20·86
1885 . .	19,410	743	28	0·46	6·54	21·64
1886 . .	19,910	665	27	0·40	6·33	22·65
1887 . .	19,397	684	26	2·68	8·35	27·68

89. Eleven jails show an average strength of over 500, but of the 11 only one, the Meerut jail, recorded an exceptional mortality of 61·19. Of the total number of deaths in this jail 16 were due to pneumonia, 3 to fevers, 3 to anæmia and debility, 2 to phthisis, 2 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 2 to pulmonary congestion and 1 to meningitis. Fifty per cent. of the deaths were returned as pneumonia, but it is not stated whether this pneumonia was the simple or uncomplicated disease, or merely a complication of continued fever. The death-rates of the Allahabad District, Agra Central and Lucknow Central Jails were respectively 38·54, 39·20 and 36·50. Sitapur Jail, with an average strength of 541, had the remarkably low death-rate of 3·70 only per 1,000, and the Fatehgarh Central Prison with an average population of 938 returned a death-rate of only 8·53 per 1,000 of average strength. With the exception of the Meerut Jail, the central and large district jails of the North-Western Provinces maintained a fair standard of health, and some of these jails were particularly healthy. The daily average sick ranged from 33·4 in the Agra Central to 7·8 in the Allahabad Central Prison, and the admission-rate from 870 in the Meerut Jail to 291 in the Allahabad Central Prison.

Etah Jail, with a death-rate of 99·42, recorded the highest mortality among jails with an average strength of over 100 and not exceeding 500. Of the total 17 deaths in this jail, 7 were returned as pneumonia, 3 as cholera and 3 as dysentery. The large percentage of deaths from pneumonia is worthy of note, as the uncomplicated disease is rare amongst the free community, especially in the hot months, when the disease was present in the jail. The death-rate of the Banda Jail was 80·32, due chiefly to dysentery and diarrhœa and fevers: the Gorakhpur jail death-rate was 66·25, Bulandshahr 61·07, Aligarh 55·17, Cawnpore 46·05, Saharanpur 43·69, Kheri 42·25, Hamirpur 41·92, Moradabad 36·70, Fyzabad 34·16, Mirzapore 33·71, Shahjahanpur 32·05, and Agra District Jail 31·45. The chief causes of mortality in the Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Fyzabad, Mirzapore, Shahjahanpur, and Agra District Jails were dysentery and diarrhœa, and in Aligarh, Saharanpur and Kheri, respiratory diseases and bowel complaints. Fevers were the chief causes of mortality in the Moradabad Jail.

The admission-rate, 4052·6, of the Etah Jail was exceptionably high and far in excess of any other male convict prison in India. Allahabad Central Prison recorded an admission-rate of 291·8 and a daily sick-rate of 7·8 as compared with the large totals of 4052·6 and 81·9 in the most unhealthy Etah Jail. Of the three minor jails, Dehra Dun returned 3 deaths, Almorah none, and Muzaffarnagar 3, including 1 from hydrophobia. There was no death from scurvy in the jails of the North-Western Provinces, although six jails returned cases of the disease. Cholera appeared in 10 jails of the province, and of the total 52 deaths 39 occurred in central jails: 19 in Lucknow, 14 in Agra and 6 in Benares Central Prison. Three deaths from this cause increased the high ratio of mortality from Other causes in the Etah Jail. Pneumonia was the cause of 3 deaths in the Saharanpur Jail, and there were 6 deaths from this cause in the Bareilly District Jail, and 10 in the Bareilly and 7 in the Agra Central Prison. The cases were returned as simple uncomplicated pneumonia.

90. There was an increase in the sickness and mortality of the Punjab jails, as compared with the previous year, and the death-rate was the highest since 1881. The great increase in the mortality was due to cholera and to the greater fatality of bowel-complaints and respiratory diseases, chiefly pneumonia. The admission-rates from intermittent, remittent and simple continued fevers, diarrhœa and respiratory diseases,

were considerably in excess of those of 1886. August was the sickliest month, the average admission-rate being 173·2, as compared with 105·5 of the previous year. The immunity from cholera of the jails of the province for the previous five years was not maintained. A sharp and severe outbreak occurred in the Lahore Central Jail, and the Lahore District and Female Jails each returned cases. The Umballa, Rawal-Pindi, Rohtak and Kohat Jails were also affected to a less extent. Of the 79 cases of cholera admitted 70 proved fatal, or 88 per cent. of deaths to admissions. Sixty-five of the 70 deaths occurred among the prisoners of the Lahore Jails, 2 at Rawal Pindi, 2 at Rohtak and 1 at Kohat. One death from small-pox was recorded in the jails of the province, 5 from cerebro-spinal fever, 2 from enteric fever and 1 from typhus—

Punjab Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	14,180	1,674	51	2·38	31·64	88·13
1877 . . .	12,129	1,504	38	0·08	10·64	33·80
1878 . . .	15,230	2,193	66	0·39	50·17	109·72
1879 . . .	15,141	1,736	57	4·16	43·99	140·08
1880 . . .	14,324	1,353	42	0·07	27·71	78·82
1881 . . .	14,075	1,519	48	6·96	20·39	65·15
1882 . . .	13,115	1,546	45	...	25·25	41·63
1883 . . .	12,128	951	27	...	6·18	29·11
1884 . . .	11,268	1,131	27	...	7·10	28·04
1885 . . .	10,468	1,000	25	...	4·68	27·13
1886 . . .	10,752	1,082	26	...	8·09	28·46
1887 . . .	11,275	1,158	26	6·21	13·12	44·43

91. Seven of the Punjab jails recorded an average strength of over 500 prisoners, including the Lahore Central and Punjab : individual Jails. Chinawan Jails, which returned an average strength of 1,666 and 1,260 respectively. There was a general increase in the average mortality, and in the two large central jails noted, the increase is equal to 71·86 per mille in the case of the Lahore Central Jail and 16·12 per mille in the case of the Chinawan Jail. Cholera was extremely fatal in the Lahore Central and in the Lahore Female Jail, the mortality from this cause alone being 35·41 and 46·73 respectively. The Lahore District Jail had a mortality of 57·09 and the Delhi Jail 35·64 per 1,000. In contrast with the high ratios of mortality mentioned the Rawal Pindi Jail had a death-rate of only 10·77, Peshawar Jail 11·86, and Mooltan Jail 14·68 per 1,000 of average strength. Of the jails with an average population of under 500 and over 100 prisoners the Umballa Jail had a death-rate from All causes of 71·82 against 28·13 of the previous year, the Lahore Female Jail 56·07 against 13·61, Bannu Jail 54·55 against 42·94, Amritsar 45·33 against 37·15, Hissar 43·17 against 14·78 and Rohtak 31·65 against 9·35 in 1886. Of the minor jails, Abbottabad showed an increase of 20·13 in the mortality ratio as compared with that of 1886.

In the Lahore Female Jail, the admission-rate reached the large figure of 4,028 per 1,000 of average strength, and the admission-rate was also excessive in the Amritsar, Bannu, Muzaffargarh, Chinawan and Lahore District Jails. The Lahore Female, the Muzaffargarh and Amritsar Jails each recorded a daily sick-rate of over 50 per 1,000 of average strength. Six jails, including all the Lahore jails, returned cases of scurvy; and the average number of admissions for anæmia and debility in the Lahore Central Prison was greatly in excess of that

of every other jail in the province. There was one death from small-pox in the Rawal Pindi jail. The increase in the sickness and mortality in the Punjab jails was due to cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa and respiratory diseases, all of which were more prevalent and fatal than in the previous year.

92. With an increase in the average population there was a decrease both in the admission and daily sick-rates. The death-rate from cholera was double of that of 1886, and with the rise in the rate from this cause there was an increase in the general mortality. The average mortality in the jails of the Central Provinces was very high, and about double the average of the jail death-rate of all India—

Jails of the Central Provinces.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	4,347	938	38	8.37	24.71	65.56
1877 . . .	3,484	907	37	0.29	12.92	45.06
1878 . . .	4,445	1,148	48	22.72	41.62	118.11
1879 . . .	4,988	860	36	11.03	23.26	67.76
1880 . . .	4,756	974	39	5.26	29.65	60.13
1881 . . .	4,062	790	29	...	12.31	29.30
1882 . . .	4,124	966	41	2.91	37.10	71.05
1883 . . .	3,875	919	36	2.84	46.71	70.97
1884 . . .	3,403	932	32	0.29	20.86	42.02
1885 . . .	3,377	983	38	10.36	37.02	74.33
1886 . . .	3,642	1,165	37	6.87	31.30	65.07
1887 . . .	3,739	970	30	14.17	31.56	67.93

93. The three large jails, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, and Raipur, each with an average strength of over 500 prisoners, returned a death-rate of 67.35, 62.05 and 34.43 respectively, against 66.06, 97.59 and 61.86 in 1886. The increased general death-rate of the year was due to the excessive mortality in the Sambalpur jail with an average strength of 198 and in the Betul jail with an average strength of 69 only. The Sambalpur jail returned a ratio of mortality of 242.42 from cholera alone, and 126.27 from All other causes, a total death-rate of 368.69. There were 73 deaths in the Sambalpur jail: 48 from cholera, 22 from dysentery and diarrhœa, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from bronchitis and 1 from scurvy; and 21 in the Betul jail, 14 from epidemic jaundice, 3 from dysentery, 2 from remittent fever and 2 from anæmia and debility. The only other jails, which showed a ratio of mortality in excess of the average for all India, were Seoni jail with 50.00 and Chanda jail with 42.25. In the case of Seoni, the excess death-rate was due to cholera. Four deaths from scurvy occurred in the jails of the Central Provinces, 3 in the Nagpur and 1 in the Sambalpur jail. There was no death from small-pox. Dysentery and diarrhœa were the chief causes of mortality, and of the total 66 deaths in the Jubbulpore jail 42 were due to this cause. An outbreak of "epidemic jaundice" occurred in the Betul jail, caused, it is stated, by the severity of the weather and the want of proper means of protecting the prisoners against the cold. There were 14 deaths from this cause among an average strength of 69 prisoners. Epidemics of this nature have been described as occurring in England and elsewhere; and the latest occurrence of the kind was noted by Dr. Russell, Health Officer of Glasgow, who surmised that the outbreak he recorded was due to insanitary surroundings, a vitiated atmosphere, and causes distinctly remediable. Another cause has been suggested in the use of food-grains which have sprouted,

or have undergone fermentation and other changes. Eighty prisoners in a jail of the North-West Provinces were poisoned in the current year by *kodo* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), which, when in a diseased condition, had been issued as an ordinary prison ration.

94. While the average strength was less, there was a marked increase in the admission, daily sick and death, rates as compared with the previous year. The average death-rate, however, was 8 per mille under the general average for the jails of all India. There were 25 deaths, including 8 from cholera in the jails of Berar against 12 of the previous non-cholera year.—

Berar Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	1,169	978	31	2·74	9·41	33·37
1877 . . .	963	938	26	...	1·04	15·58
1878 . . .	1,025	1,284	44	14·64	17·56	75·12
1879 . . .	1,209	951	26	...	11·58	27·30
1880 . . .	1,375	942	33	...	13·82	35·64
1881 . . .	1,272	825	24	0·79	2·36	16·51
1882 . . .	1,177	449	12	...	...	8·50
1883 . . .	1,060	558	14	...	1·89	8·49
1884 . . .	1,032	486	11	...	1·94	8·72
1885 . . .	1,045	549	13	0·96	...	19·14
1886 . . .	1,087	489	11	...	0·92	11·04
1887 . . .	936	718	15	8·55	4·27	26·76

95. The Amraoti Jail, with an average strength of 336 prisoners, had a death-rate of 23·81 from cholera and a total death-rate of 38·69, and the minor jail of Yeotmahal with an average population of 38 only returned 2 deaths, 1 from diarrhœa and 1 from pneumonia, equal to a total death-rate of 52·63. The average ratio of admissions from ague was comparatively high in the Akola jail, and from dysentery and diarrhœa in the Amraoti Jail.

96. Although cholera was more prevalent and fatal, there was a decrease in the mortality from All causes, and a satisfactory and sensible diminution in the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa. Dysentery and diarrhœa and cholera were the chief causes of mortality. Cholera was more prevalent and fatal than in any year since 1878, but was confined to the Moulmein and Akyab Jails, which returned 106 of the 109 total deaths from this cause. Four jails returned cases of scurvy, but there was no death from the disease. There was one death from small-pox, in the Rangoon jail. Dysentery and diarrhœa and fevers were the principal causes of sickness.

Lower Burma Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	4,626	833	35	11.15	12.36	43.67
1877	4,686	845	39	19.63	18.56	56.76
1878	4,748	898	41	25.27	11.16	57.71
1879	4,410	660	29	0.45	13.61	32.20
1880	4,659	871	30	1.29	6.44	24.89
1881	4,627	883	36	8.21	12.10	45.82
1882	4,279	1,168	39	8.41	6.31	27.81
1883	5,149	1,159	39	7.96	7.96	28.94
1884	6,638	936	37	4.82	7.69	30.28
1885	6,836	869	39	8.92	14.78	43.15
1886	8,221	783	41	4.14	22.26	61.55
1887	7,649	933	49	14.25	19.61	59.35

The Moulmein jail heads the list with the highest death-rate, 171.77 against 54.80 or 202 deaths against 73 in the previous year. There were 91 deaths from cholera and 54 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and the death-rate excluding 77.38 per mille from cholera, reached 94.39 per mille—an excessive mortality. The incidence of cholera in the Akyab jail raised the death-rate to 90.02, of which 36.50 per mille were due to the epidemic of cholera in January. Dysentery and diarrhœa were, as usual, very fatal in the Akyab Jail. Rangoon jail, with its large average population of 2,897, shows a death-rate of 49.02, of which .69 was due to cholera. Bassein jail shows a death-rate of 37.04 and the Toungoo jail, 35.48. The highest average daily sick-rate was 71.1 in the Rangoon jail, 65.7 in the Akyab jail, 53.6 in the Moulmein jail and 51.6 in the Toungoo jail. The minor jail of Myanaung shows a high average sick, but a comparatively low death-rate, and Minbu, with its average strength of 7, recorded 2 deaths,—1 from fever and 1 from respiratory disease.

97. The average strength of the jails of Assam was less than in any year since 1877, and the mortality lower than yet recorded with the exception of 1882. There were no admissions or deaths from cholera in the jails or lock-ups of Assam in 1887, and dysentery and diarrhœa were less fatal than usual. The admission-rate was slightly over that of the previous year, while the daily sick-rate was lower—

Jails of Assam.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	1,259	1,382	44	6.67	25.89	58.78
1877	1,261	1,382	40	11.10	23.00	56.30
1878	1,188	1,630	51	4.21	31.15	60.01
1879	1,282	1,437	46	9.36	34.32	85.80
1880	1,257	1,173	43	0.79	23.05	52.46
1881	1,307	1,305	42	7.65	18.36	39.02
1882	1,300	1,735	45	1.54	15.38	33.08
1883	1,206	2,125	56	5.80	16.58	43.12
1884	1,242	2,109	56	5.64	24.16	61.19
1885	1,185	2,217	67	5.91	27.85	61.60
1886	1,161	1,982	63	13.78	21.53	63.73
1887	1,112	1,990	58	nil.	16.19	34.17

98. The Telikhal, Sylhet and Tezpur jails each recorded the high admission-rate of 2938·6, 2584·4 and 2234·0 respectively. Telikhal jail shows an admission-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa of 1087·7, and Tezpur and Gauhati jails of 1184·4 and 924·1 from ague alone. The chief causes of admissions were fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, anæmia and respiratory diseases; while the chief causes of mortality were dysentery and diarrhœa, and in a less degree fevers and anæmia and debility. The high admission-rate of 268·2 per 1,000 from remittent and simple continued fevers was noted in the Sylhet jail. The remarkable immunity from cholera of the jails and lock-ups of Assam is worthy of note. Sylhet jail, and some lock-ups, reported cases of scurvy, but there was no death from this cause, nor from small-pox. Only one, the Cachar jail, of the larger Assam prisons returned an excessive death ratio. There were 9 deaths in that jail with a ratio of mortality of 79·65. Sibsagar, a minor jail with an average strength of 68 only, had also 9 deaths, including 7 from dysentery and diarrhœa, the total death-rate being 132·35 per 1,000.

99. The average strength of the jails of the Madras Presidency was less than in any year since 1877. Sickness has steadily decreased, and the admission-rate is the lowest yet recorded. The mortality ratio, on the other hand, is the highest since 1883. There was an increase in the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa, phthisis, beriberi, phagedæna and from general causes. There was 1 death from cholera in the Bellary jail; and 2 from small-pox, one in the Calicut and the other in the Coimbatore central jail. The mortality ratio, for the Madras jails generally, was 12·03 under the general average for the jail population of all India. Of the total number, 134 deaths, 36 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 16 to circulatory diseases, chiefly diseases of the heart, 15 to phthisis, 14 to beriberi and 14 to phagedæna—

Jails of the Madras Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	15,788	898	42	8·83	47·78	102·37
1877	20,328	967	41	26·12	85·15	176·01
1878	21,315	941	52	5·16	54·80	125·92
1879	15,310	888	47	1·44	27·17	56·30
1880	11,657	851	33	0·09	20·93	44·95
1881	10,332	737	28	3·19	20·62	41·91
1882	8,752	795	29	3·20	20·91	42·62
1883	7,666	861	32	1·96	12·78	29·87
1884	6,959	765	29	1·01	6·18	20·55
1885	6,942	705	25	0·43	3·89	17·86
1886	6,904	757	26	...	4·64	17·53
1887	6,057	654	24	0·16	5·95	22·12

100. Of the five principal jails, recording an average strength of over 500, only two show a mortality of over 30 per mille, namely, the Rajamundry central jail, 61·22, and the Coimbatore central jail, 30·41 per mille. Trichinopoly central jail, with an average population of 783, recorded the low death-rate of only 3·83 per 1,000. The chief causes of mortality in the Rajamundry jail were beriberi, heart-disease, phthisis, dropsy, dysentery and diarrhœa, and dysentery and diarrhœa in the Coimbatore Central prison. Cannanore, with an average strength of 363 prisoners, had a death-rate of 38·57 with circulatory diseases as the chief causes of mortality. The Tanjore jail, with an average annual strength of 184, shows a mortality ratio of

38·04, due chiefly to dysentery and diarrhœa. Of the minor jails, Berhampore with an average strength of 99, and Cuddapah with an average strength of 94, each recorded 5 deaths, and a death-rate of 50·51 and 53·19 respectively. The highest admission-rate was for ague in the Rajamundry central jail; and it is noticeable that no case of ague was returned from the Mangalore jail, in which all fevers were classed under the head of Remittent, or Simple continued fever, the admission-rate for such fevers being the highest of all the jails of India. Such a system of classifying the simple intermittent fevers of the country tends to complicate the statistical record.

101. There has been a progressive annual decrease in the jail population of the Bombay Presidency, and the average strength in 1887 was 50 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. Sickness has diminished to a great extent and the admission, daily sick, and death rates are the lowest on record. The death-rate was 19·06 as compared with 30·44, and the actual number of deaths 108, against 206 of the previous year. There was a decline in the mortality from respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhœa, anæmia and debility, phthisis and scurvy; and although cholera was the cause of 7 deaths, the general death-rate was the lowest hitherto recorded, and 15 per mille under the average for the year of the jails of all India. There was no death from small-pox.

Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 . . .	11,772	1,158	40	3·47	27·56	76·83
1877 . . .	11,531	935	28	3·64	26·19	54·37
1878 . . .	13,139	1,328	43	7·08	44·14	118·27
1879 . . .	12,875	1,256	51	2·10	33·79	109·59
1880 . . .	11,405	1,150	41	0·44	16·31	45·16
1881 . . .	9,910	1,076	34	3·73	12·01	41·88
1882 . . .	8,845	843	26	1·13	7·46	33·35
1883 . . .	7,806	734	27	2·05	6·79	34·33
1884 . . .	7,305	702	26	0·55	7·94	34·91
1885 . . .	6,872	645	25	2·62	5·68	33·76
1886 . . .	6,767	582	25	...	8·87	30·44
1887 . . .	5,667	559	24	1·24	6·88	19·06

102. Kaira jail with a death-rate of 105·26, the Bombay House of Correction with 51·47, the Shikarpur jail with 42·00, and the Thana jail with 28·32, were the exceptions to the high standard of health of the Bombay jails. The high death-rate of the Kaira jail was due to a sharp outbreak of cholera with 6 deaths, and to dysentery and diarrhœa; that of the Shikarpur jail, to dysentery and diarrhœa, pneumonia, scurvy and cerebro-spinal fever; and that of the Thana jail to dysentery and diarrhœa and remittent fever. Of the 14 deaths in the Bombay House of Correction, 5 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 3 to pneumonia, 1 to septicæmia and 1 to peritonitis. Of the total 108 deaths, 39 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 22 to respiratory diseases, 9 to fevers, 7 to cholera, 6 to anæmia and debility and 3 to scurvy. The Yerrowda jail, with an average population of 979, shows a death-rate of only 4·09, or an actual mortality of only 4:2 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, 2 from pneumonia; and the Bombay common jail with an average annual strength of 227 shows also the low death-rate of 4·41. The minor jail at Aden, with an average annual strength of 59, had an admission-rate of only 67·8 per 1,000. There were no deaths in this jail in 1887.

103. The health of the prisoners in the convict settlement was less satisfactory than in 1886, and the admission and death rates were higher than in any year since 1882.

Andamans.

There were 273 deaths against 242, although the average population of the settlement was much the same. The increase in sickness was due to fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea and phthisis ; and in mortality to dysentery and diarrhoea, phthisis, and in a less degree to anæmia and debility. There were no deaths from scurvy, and the admission-rate from this cause was only 4. The settlement enjoyed the usual immunity from cholera and small-pox—

Convict Settlement, Andamans.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1877—81 . . .	10,165	2,162	95	None.	12.12	49.94
1877	9,039	1,688	77		5.20	34.30
1878	9,571	1,868	88		17.13	69.79
1879	10,075	2,346	92		6.75	47.54
1880	10,916	2,493	113		14.57	49.65
1881	11,225	2,308	99		15.86	48.02
1882	11,521	2,104	80		10.85	37.32
1883	11,511	1,454	67		2.87	19.63
1884	11,686	1,465	65		1.80	15.75
1885	11,551	1,353	49		2.77	17.66
1886	11,903	1,658	57		3.53	20.33
1887	11,854	1,927	60		5.31	23.03

104. The general health of the jail population of India was less satisfactory than in the previous year, and there was an increase in the death-rate from cholera and dysentery and diarrhoea.

General remarks.

Both the Bengal and Madras jails had a higher, while the Bombay jail had a much less, rate of mortality than in 1886. There was a great increase in the mortality in Punjab jails, a rise in the death-rate of the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a slight fall in the rate in the jails of Bengal Proper. The tendency to a rise in the death-rate generally was marked in the jails of the Central Provinces, in which the ratio of mortality remained exceptionally high, and affected the Berar jails in which an exceptional increase was noted, the mortality being double that of the previous year. Lower Burma jails, and those of Assam, were healthier than in 1886, although the death-rate of the former was exceptionally raised by the incidence of cholera in an epidemic form in the Moulmein jail. The death-rate of the Assam jails was the most favourable on record, and no death from cholera occurred in the jails of that province in 1887. The jails of Bombay, Madras, Berar and North-Western Provinces were the most healthy ; and also in consecutive order those of the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, Punjab, Lower Bengal and Assam, the most unhealthy. The actual death-rate ranged from 19.06 per mille in the jails of the Bombay Presidency to 67.93 in the jails of the Central Provinces, in which also the highest death-rate, 368.69 per mille, in any individual jail occurred.

105. There were more cases, although the mortality from scurvy was slightly less than in the previous year. The number of cases was 203 against 149 and the mortality ratio

Scurvy.

.12 against .19. The admission-rate was 2.5 against 1.8 in 1886. Of the total 10 deaths, 1 occurred in the jails of Lower Bengal, 1 in Punjab jails, 5 in the jails of the Central Provinces, and 3 in the jails of the Bombay Presidency. There were neither admissions nor deaths from the disease in the jails of the

Madras Presidency. In all 36 jails returned cases against 40 in 1886 and 39 in 1885. Scurvy in an aggravated form was very rife among the prisoners of the Ranchee jail. "Pronounced cases of the disease" were observed in that jail, and of the convicted prisoners "fully 45 per cent.," it is affirmed, "were admitted into jail in bad or indifferent health"—

Scurvy.

YEARS.	INDIA.			BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Number of Jails affected.	Number of cases.	Ratio of cases per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Jails affected.	Number of cases.	Ratio of cases per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Jails affected.	Number of cases.	Ratio of cases per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Jails affected.	Number of cases.	Ratio of cases per 1,000 of Strength.
1885 . .	39	209	2.5	28	152	3.1	1	2	.3	7	45	6.5
1886 . .	40	149	1.8	25	72	1.4	1	3	.4	9	15	2.2
1887 . .	36	203	2.5	26	86	1.8	...	...	...	3	10	1.8

106. The disease was more prevalent, and slightly more fatal, than in 1886. There were 931 admissions in the jails of

Pneumonia.

Bengal and 280 deaths against 761 admissions and 235 deaths in the previous year. In the jails of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, both the admission and death rates were less. The total number of deaths from this cause, in the jails of the Bombay Presidency, fell from 53 in 1886 to 18 in 1887. Of the total mortality in the Bengal Presidency 48 per cent. occurred in the jails of the Punjab, 19 per cent. in the Meerut and Rohilkhand group, 16 per cent. in Chota Nagpur and Gangetic Provinces, 12 per cent. in Bengal Proper and Assam, and 5 per cent. in the Agra and Central India and Central Provinces groups of jails. Pneumonia is not only a disease *per se*, but it frequently occurs as a complication of other diseases. Its relation to infectious and specific fevers is so intimate that the differentiation of pneumonia as a primary or secondary affection is often of the utmost importance. Many admissions really due to typhus in the Chinawan jail were returned as pneumonia. Such cases should have been returned under the head of the primary affection, namely, typhus. To obviate in some measure errors in diagnosis, a careful record of temperature and of the signs and symptoms generally seems essential in all cases of continued fevers in jails. In the Chinawan jail 12, 14 and 13 deaths from pneumonia were recorded in January, February and March, of which number many cases were no doubt true typhus, to which disease the Superintendent of the jail succumbed from infection contracted in his attendance on the so-called cases of pneumonia. Of the jails of the Punjab, Chinawan had a total of 46 deaths from the disease, Lahore Central 24, Lahore District 10, Hissar 10, Delhi 8, Amritsar 7 and Mooltan 7; but it is doubtful whether typhus exanthematicus, or spotted typhus, which undoubtedly affected the Chinawan jail, was the cause of any of the deaths recorded as pneumonia in the other jails of the province. There is the probability also that there is some relationship between the pneumonia of some, and the cerebro-spinal meningitis of other, jails.

107. There were 25 admissions with 17 deaths against 29 admissions with 20 deaths in the previous year. Of the 17 deaths, 10

Cerebro-spinal fever.

occurred in the Alipore, 1 in the Dacca and 1 in the Purulia jail in the Lower Provinces; 3 in the Ferozepore, 1 in the Lahore Central and 1 in the Rohtak jail in the Punjab; and 2 in the Shikarpur jail in the Bombay Presidency. There were besides 13 deaths from meningitis, 7 of which occurred in the Punjab jails. There is, thus, the indication that, although the cases are not numerous, the disease has a very wide distribution.

The etiology of cerebro-spinal fever has been exhaustively studied; and the cause, in accordance with the method of professed bacteriologists, indicated

by demonstration. The micro-organism or meningo-coccus to which the disease, it is said, owes its origin, localizes itself in the brain and spinal cord, and is the cause of this rapidly fatal specific fever. It is stated that the microbe is not affected by low temperatures, and can withstand drying without affecting its fatal action after inoculation. The existence of the micro-organism in the cases widely occurring in India should be readily proved, or disproved, as the disease has, or seems to have, obtained a permanent hold on the Alipore, the Lahore Central and other jails. Further, the microbe has been found in cases of croupous pneumonia, septicæmia and inflammation of serous membranes, especially in those cases of specific fever in which the patients are concurrently affected with destructive polyarthrititis, endocarditis, &c. It seems desirable, therefore, that the disease should be still more minutely investigated, particularly from a bacteriological point of view, as this fatal fever is not new to India, and has undoubtedly been variously described as meningitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, &c., and is probably not infrequently complicated with pneumonia, under which head it may sometimes appear in the jail sick returns.

108. Two admissions and one death from the disease occurred in the Chinawan jail, but it is surmised on good grounds that many of the cases recorded as pneumonia, which was prevalent at the same time in that jail, were in reality cases of typhus. The Superintendent of the jail died of true typhus at the beginning of April, and the disease was doubtless contracted from prisoners suffering from an infectious fever, complicated in most cases with pneumonia. There was a total of 39 deaths from pneumonia in the Chinawan jail in the first quarter of the year, but the apparently infectious nature of the accompanying fever led to the supposition on the part of the Superintendent, and afterwards confirmed by his death, that the disease from which the prisoners suffered was typhus with pneumonia as a complication only. Overcrowding and a vitiated atmosphere resulting from general sanitary defects, and deficient ventilation, are supposed factors in the causation of typhus; but local reports give no exact information as to the sanitary condition of each class and section of the prisoners confined in the Chinawan jail at the time of the occurrence of this specific infectious fever.

109. Throughout the jails of India, there were only 10 admissions and 6 deaths from enteric fever, against 19 admissions and 13 deaths in 1886. The following are the jails which returned cases—

Enteric Fever in Jails, 1887.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Gonda Jail	1	1
Allahabad District Jail	1	1
Wardah „	1	1
Agra Central „	3	1
Saharanpur „	1	...
Kurrachee „	1	1
Bellary „	1	1
Rajamundry „	1	...

The high death-rate among Europeans in India from enteric fever and the comparatively low mortality from other fevers, in contrast with the low mortality from enteric fever, and high death-rate from remittent and continued fevers among native troops and prisoners, render it probable that enteric fever is more common among natives than at present recorded, and that many of the cases of so-called simple continued and remittent fevers among natives are in reality enteric fever cases. It is clearly demonstrable that many of the deaths, from remittent and simple continued fevers among native soldiers, are due to one and the same cause which proves fatal to Europeans under the name "Enteric fever."

110. There was a marked increase in both the admission and death rates as compared with those of the previous year. The admission-rate was 6·5 against 2·4; and the death-rate 4·08

Cholera.

against 1·45 in 1886, and there were 324 deaths against 123. Of the jails of the three Presidencies, Bengal recorded 199 deaths, Bombay 7, and Madras only 1 death from this cause. The jails of Lower Burma had the relatively high mortality ratio of 14·25, which was only exceeded by the jails of the Central Provinces, which returned a death-rate from cholera alone of 19·06. Berar, and the Punjab, jails, which had been exempt the previous year, had the relatively high death-rate from cholera of 8·55 and 6·21 respectively. Of the total cases treated in the jails of India 63 died out of every 100, and the highest ratio of deaths, 88·61, to cases treated occurred in the jails of the Punjab. The fatal case in the Madras Presidency occurred at Bellary, and of the 7 deaths in the Bombay Presidency 6 were returned from the Kaira and 1 from the Ahmedabad jail. In Lower Bengal of the total 14 deaths, 6 were recorded in the Rungpore and 3 in the Dinagepore jail. The Sambalpur jail alone returned 48 deaths of the 53 in the Central Provinces; and the Lahore central jail 59 deaths of the 70 in the Punjab. In the North-Western Provinces the Lucknow, Agra and Benares central jails had 19, 14, and 6 deaths respectively, the total mortality from cholera in the province being 55.

111. The chief diseases, with the percentage of mortality from each, are shown in the following table. The percentage of deaths from cholera was unusually great. There was a considerable diminution in the percentage of deaths from anæmia and debility, scurvy and phthisis. The percentage of deaths from fevers and spleen diseases was also less, while that for bowel complaints was a little over that of 1886, although about 6 per mille under the average for 1877-81—

INDIA.

Share of each Disease in 100 Deaths.

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy and heat stroke.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen diseases.	Respiratory cases.	Circulatory cases.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and debility.	Sloughing ulcer and phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other causes.	TOTAL.
1877-81 . . .	7·10	·27	10·79	1·16	39·63	·34	·35	11·94	·85	4·11	·33	9·77	·62	1·19	11·55	100
1885 . . .	10·25	·51	6·49	1·62	33·33	·76	·54	14·90	1·73	7·11	·43	6·82	·32	2·67	12·52	100
1886 . . .	4·55	·07	7·58	1·55	33·62	·85	1·07	16·75	1·85	7·69	·59	8·99	·56	3·07	11·21	100
1887 . . .	11·94	·15	6·67	1·29	33·75	·52	·66	16·10	1·99	6·78	·37	5·49	·26	2·65	11·38	100

112. No accurate comparison can be drawn between the vital statistics of prisoners, and the statistics of native troops, for the obvious reason that the one, a confined community, comprises a floating population of every class and age, while the other, a free community, is more or less a fixed population and comprises a body of select lives in the prime of manhood. The following tables, however, may be useful in showing the contrast that exists between the sickness and mortality among prisoners, and the sickness and mortality among native troops :—

	RATIO PER MILLE.							
	INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Jails. *	Native troops. †	Jails.	Native troops.	Jails. ‡	Native troops. †	Jails.	Native troops.
Admissions from all causes . . .	1083	1045	1020	1057	1328	1772	559	1092
Deaths from all causes . . .	34·15	11·68	36·36	12·63	33·69	111·53	19·06	11·50
Deaths from all causes, excluding cholera	30·07	10·37	32·15	11·13	29·39	10·04	17·82	10·81

* Including Berar.

† Including P.F.F., C.I.I.F., and H.C.

‡ Including Lower Burma and Andamans.

	RATIO PER MILLE.									
	LOWER BENGAL AND ASSAM.		GANGETIC PRO- VINCES.		MEERUT AND ROHILKHAND.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.	
	Jails.	Native troops.	Jails.	Native troops.	Jails.	Native troops.	Jails.	Native troops.	Jails.	Native troops.
Admissions from all causes	1513	1462	662	906	920	1258	926	1220	1158	894
Deaths from all causes	35'64	14'32	24 29	7'54	33'53	21'39	41'28	8'36	44'43	10'33
Deaths from all causes, exclud- ing cholera	34'26	12'55	21'71	5'53	32'94	15'14	34'06	6'79	38'22	10'18

The death-rate in all cases among prisoners is very greatly in excess of that among native troops ; and the contrast in the death-ratios is very marked in all the Presidencies, and in the various geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency. The highest general admission-rate, 1,328, was in the jails of Madras, and the highest among soldiers, 1,092 ; and the highest death-rate in jails was 36'36 in Bengal, while the highest death-rate among troops was only 12'63 in the same Presidency.

Again, the contrast between prisoners and native soldiers, in their liability to contract certain diseases, is indicated in the tables which follow :—

	RATIO PER MILLE.															
	INDIA.				BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	Jails. *		Native troops. †		Jails.		Native troops.		Jails. ‡		Native troops. ‡		Jails.		Native troops.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1. Fevers §	477	2'02	514	2'16	429	2'22	513	2'32	638	1'76	304	2'60	168	1'24	481	2'12
2. Spleen	9	'23	5	'06	10	'32	6	'12	9	'12	3	...	1	...	5	...
3. Anæmia and debility	33	1'87	||	'47	34	2'05	||	'33	35	1'80	||	'95	12	1'06	||	'54
4. Scurvy	2	'12	3	'11	2	'15	3	'14	4	...	1	...	2	'53	6	'15
5. Dysentery and diarrhœa	168	11'53	77	1'17	211	13'19	83	1'49	112	9'74	59	1'30	77	6'88	85	'78
6. Respiratory diseases	49	5'50	45	3'08	46	6'87	45	3'19	55	3'40	20	1'20	50	3'88	69	4'42
7. Phthisis	5	2'31	2	'65	5	1'86	4	1'15	6	3'64	2	'50	2	'18	1	'20
8. Apoplexy and heat-stroke	1	'44	3	'18	1	'55	2	'16	4	'35	4	'10	1	...	2	'20
9. Cholera	6	4'08	2	1'31	7	4'21	2	1'50	7	4.30	3	1'49	3	1'24	1	'69

* Including Berar.
† Including P. F. F., C. I. I. F., and H. C.
‡ Including Lower Burma and Andamans.
§ Enteric, intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers.
|| Not available.

	RATIO PER MILLE.																			
	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.				GANGETIC PRO- VINCES.				MEERUT AND ROHIL- KHAND.				AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.				PUNJAB.			
	Jails.		Native troops.		Jails.		Native troops.		Jails.		Native troops.		Jails.		Native troops.		Jails.		Native troops.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1. Fevers*	562	3'06	719	2'47	226	'68	362	1'18	397	3'33	628	4'36	347	1'45	647	'78	652	3'02	447	2'30
2. Spleen.	15	'79	12	'53	6	'20	6	...	12	'20	7	...	3	...	5	'26	14	'27	4	'05
3. Anæmia and debility	49	1.48	†	'53	26	2'44	†	'17	17	1'18	†	...	46	2'02	†	'26	34	1'95	†	'20
4. Scurvy	1	...	3	...	3	'07	1	'17	4	...	2	...	...	'29†	...	...	1	'09	1	...
5. Dysentery and diarrhœa	448	15'75	168	3'71	135	8'89	64	'50	90	8'24	85	1'89	198	19'91	76	'52	159	13'12	57	1'12
6. Respiratory diseases	48	4'43	81	2'12	35	4'14	29	'83	60	11'37	68	3'97	46	3'17	38	1'83	59	12'59	35	3'18
7. Phthisis	9	2'75	5	1'06	3	1'29	5	1'00	5	1'76	7	2'46	5	2'89	4	'78	4	1'68	3	1'03
8. Apoplexy and heat-stroke	1	'49	...	..	1	'34	3	'17	1	'39	...	...	4	1'73	1	'78	1	'62	3	'15
9. Cholera	3	1'38	2	177	5	2'58	3	2'01	1	'59	11	6'25	17	7'22	3	1'57	7	6'21	4	'15

* Enteric, intermittent, remittent, and simple continued fevers.
† Remained since 1886.
‡ Not available.

Prisoners suffer more than native soldiers from anæmia and debility, phthisis, dysentery and diarrhœa, cholera and the diseases of confinement. In India, as a whole, the death-rate among prisoners from eight of the causes noted was in excess of the rate among native troops. The mortality from fevers was nearly the same in both communities. The marked contrast in the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa among prisoners with that among troops is shown in the rates for all India, and for each presidency. The death-rate in jails from such causes alone is equal to the death-rate from All causes among native soldiers. Cholera was more prevalent and more fatal among prisoners in all three presidencies than in the native army. The death-rate from fevers among native troops was slightly in excess of that among prisoners for India generally and for each of the presidencies, and in the Bombay Presidency prisoners had a distinct immunity from fevers as compared with troops. Native soldiers in Meerut and Rohilkhand, and in the Gangetic provinces, suffered more from fevers than prisoners. Cholera, which was much more prevalent generally among prisoners than in the native army, affected the jails of Meerut and Rohilkhand in a much less degree, and the ratio of mortality from this cause among prisoners was .59 against 6.25 among the troops in those districts.

113. A summary of the sanitary reports on jails is appended for comparison and reference anent defects, improvements, &c., in relation to the health of the population of individual jails :—

Abstract of Sanitary Sheets.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL. Presidency	1,172	1,549	15.36	Civil ward overcrowded during January, September and October. Clothing insufficient during cold weather. Several times rice of inferior quality was supplied. Press work-rooms overcrowded and badly ventilated. The jail stands on the lowest corner of the <i>maidan</i> , which is a swamp during the rains and damp in the cold weather. The civil yard was cleaned up and new latrines built and the cook-room repaired. Ventilation of the cor- ridor cells, of dark cells, and of the main building improved. Recommendations were made for the issue of extra blankets during the cold weather, for the issue of a better quality of rice, for a new post- mortem room, for a compounder to the hospital. for better ventilation of the press sheds and for the issue of fish every alternate day during August, September, October, November and December.
Alipore	1,575	1,589	31.11	Under-trial ward overcrowded almost throughout the year. Catarrhal inflammation of the air passages and chest diseases due to working in the weaving yards and in the jute mills. Ventilating apertures were opened in the lower sleeping bar- racks of the jail, and sky-lights constructed in worksheds Nos. 5 and 7. A new spacious work- shed in No. 4 yard constructed. A new two-storied building constructed in the female yard for the accommodation of European females.
Jessore	164	1,299	12.20	Overcrowding existed in the under-trial ward.
Khulna	33	...	...	The windows were bricked up to half their height to prevent draught. Fish was given in lieu of half the quantity of pulse. Bathing water not good. The surroundings of the jail badly drained. It was suggested that the building ought to be improved. The present jail is an old and wret- ched structure and very draughty in the cold weather.
Nuddea	123	1,236	24.39	Temporary overcrowding existed in the female ward, Extra ration of vegetables and salt continued. Good quality of rice issued during the year.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Moorshedabad . . .	95	2,484	10'53	The civil ward enlarged, its floor raised and ventilation improved. Ventilation in the under-trial ward No. 2 also improved. The dismantling of the two partition walls in the A labour yard recommended.
Hooghly . . .	181	1,127	60'77	None.
Burdwan . . .	79	1,671	12'66	Ventilation excessive in cold weather. Drainage outside the jail most defective.
Maldah . . .	65	2,600	76'92	Under-trial ward overcrowded. Ventilation in the female ward, hospital and under-trial wards defective.
Purneah . . .	110	2,009	63'64	Overcrowding existed in the civil jail in January, February, March and December. Ventilation of the female ward improved by knocking small holes in the walls. The construction of a masonry latrine for convicted prisoners and a drain to carry off the refuse water from the bathing and feeding platforms recommended.
Jalpaiguri . . .	76	224	26'31	Under-trial wards overcrowded. Ventilation improved. Recommendations were made for a pucca drain outside the jail to the north of the jail wall, to carry away the rain and other water quite out of the area of percolation into the jail well; for a bathing platform in the female ward; and for masonry reservoirs for dry earth and water in the day latrine, instead of the buckets now in use.
Darjeeling . . .	90	2,700	44'44	None.
Dinagepore . . .	142	2,401	84'51	None.
Rungpore . . .	220	1,709	100'00	Ventilation defective in the female ward only. The surroundings of the jail are marshy low fields, the drainage of which is very defective.
Rajshahye . . .	658	1,448	44'07	Drainage inside improved, but drainage of the vicinity of the jail still defective and requires to be opened out.
Bogra . . .	76	1,605	39'47	Mats were given to all prisoners.
Mymensing . . .	253	1,763	39'53	Civil and under-trial wards now and then overcrowded for a short time. In the surroundings there is too much vegetation, especially plantain-trees. There are some low-lying swamps to the east of the jail. Some additional pucca drains were made during the year. Gunny purdahs have been fixed to the hospital windows.
Pubna . . .	82	1,537	12'20	The water-supply from the jail well was not of good quality nor sufficient in quantity. Its quality was improved by filtration and when the well failed, drinking water was obtained from the Ganges and used after filtration. One masonry bathing platform and a water reservoir in the female yard were constructed during the year.
Furreedpore . . .	194	2,423	25'77	Ventilation of the female ward and wards Nos. 4, 7 and 8 defective.
Backergunge . . .	269	1,450	52'04	Ventilation excessive. A partition was erected, converting a godown into a female ward. The old civil jail and hospital were converted into quarters for the Assistant Jailor and Civil Hospital Assistant. The surface drainage was improved.
Noakhally . . .	72	847	13'89	The pucca drains within the enclosures improved.
Chittagong . . .	89	1,517	44'94	None.
Tipperah . . .	98	2,520	...	Drainage defective. Surroundings of the jail not good.
Dacca . . .	802	1,562	32'42	Ventilation deficient in the lower ward of the old barracks and excessive in the new dormitories. The jail is situated in the middle of a very insanitary town. More variety in the diet of prisoners recommended.
Cuttack . . .	186	1,493	32'26	In the hot month the quantity of rice had to be reduced to the non-labouring scale on account of the prevalence of diarrhoea and one chittack of meat was given in lieu of two chittacks of rice. The latrine of the guard-house rebuilt on an improved pattern.
Pooree . . .	57	1,474	17'54	Overcrowding existed in the under-trial and civil wards from 21st June to the end of July 1887. The construction of a shed over the feeding platform recommended.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Balasore . . .	45	...	...	None.
Midnapore . . .	596	896	35'23	River water was introduced for drinking purposes from 1st of September in the place of well water; the main filter was roofed; and the latrines were separated off into compartments and provided with washing platforms.
Bankoora . . .	89	1,247	33'71	Animal food, consisting chiefly of fish, flesh, as well as curds, was issued to all prisoners throughout the year in lieu of two <i>chittacks</i> of <i>dal</i> .
Manbhoom . . .	90	500	44'44	Stone floor put in between the gates, and outside the inner gate a drain to carry off all surface water.
Beerbhoom (Soori) . . .	111	1,991	36'04	None.
Monghyr . . .	214	706	28'04	Double filtration of the Ganges water, which is very impure, was carried out, instead of single filtration. An improvement was effected in the preparation of Indian-corn diet.
Bhagalpur, Central . . .	938	777	41'58	The main drain had become defective at some distance from the jail and allowed refuse water from the factory and from the surface generally to collect in some of the excavations made when brick-making was going on. A drain from the boy's ward defective after it had passed outside the jail. The issue of Indian-corn ration was stopped on account of diarrhoea of a dyspeptic character among the prisoners. The use of waste water from the factory for watering the roads was also stopped. It was under consideration to improve the drain outside the jail and to fill up the excavations.
Singhbhoom . . .	58	1,535	34'48	None.
Ranchee . . .	141	1,340	70'92	Under-trial ward constantly overcrowded. A portion of the workshed on the ground-floor of the main building was closed up to provide sleeping accommodation for under-trial prisoners and a new drain was made from the gateway to the drain of the main building.
Hazaribagh . . .	147	1,109	27'21	None.
Gya . . .	254	1,256	39'37	None.
Patna . . .	153	1,471	32'68	The hospital requires glass windows, as it is cold and over-ventilated in the cold weather. The main drain outside the jail walls requires repairs; quality of clothing not very good.
Shahabad (Arrah) . . .	132	1,591	15'15	Well water of the jail contains a large amount of chlorine, inorganic salts, &c. The Mahomedan cemetery outside and close to the jail on the south side objectionable. A tank for boiling water was constructed and ventilation of the civil ward improved. Recommendations were made for a chimney and ridge ventilation for the cook-room; for three grated windows to improve ventilation of warder's quarters; and for a pump over the warder's well.
Buxar . . .	869	705	11'51	A new dead-house and a new privy have been built.
Chumparun . . .	136	2,971	29'41	Overcrowding existed in the civil and under-trial wards. Ventilation of the sleeping wards defective. During the rains water for drinking and cooking from Sekrihna river cannot be cleared. Recommendations were made for epidemic wards; increased accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners; and for settling tanks for filter.
Mozufferpore . . .	190	1,395	15'79	Slight and temporary overcrowding existed in Nos. 1 and 2 wards. Drainage considerably improved, but water still lodges after heavy rain. There is a good deal of vegetation and swampy land to the south and west of jail.
Durbhunga . . .	126	667	7'04	The well outside the jail for the warder staff nearly finished, and roof of cook-house repaired.
Sarun (Chupra) . . .	184	837	32'61	Overcrowding lasted for a short time. Construction of the railway forms a sort of embankment interfering with the free drainage and causing stagnation of water round the city. Ablution platforms constructed.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILES.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
ASSAM.				
Gauhati	145	1,648	27'59	Drainage imperfect. The jail is situated in the neighbourhood of a large native town on very low-lying land, which is water-logged in the rains, and in the neighbourhood of extensive swamps and marshes and large insanitary villages. Pipe water was introduced into the jail during the year.
Tezpur	141	2,234	28'37	None.
Sylhet	269	2,484	20'83	Drainage defective. Water lodges in the jail garden and hospital compound during heavy rains. Ordinary prison clothing defective. An extra <i>chittack</i> of rice was given in the cold weather. The jail tank was much improved by the new embankments. Prisoners were supplied with wooden charpoys to sleep on. The hospital was partitioned to keep bad cases separate from the others.
Shillong	35	...	...	The new barrack for males referred to in last year's report was occupied in January. A lime masonry building, consisting of two cells and an hospital ward, was erected on the site of some of the old huts. The old huts for females and juveniles were demolished, and a lime masonry building, consisting of two wards, one for females and the other for juveniles, was erected in their place.
Dhubri . . . .	...	...	...	Convict ward overcrowded from January to September. The site of the latrine close to the sleeping ward objectionable. The jail is on the bank of the Brahmaputra river, and during the rains part of the surrounding country is inundated.
Nowgong . . . .	...	...	...	The floor of the solitary cells damp and cold. The situation of the hospital night latrine inside the ward objectionable. A bathing platform supplied, but a supply of barrels and buckets necessary. Bamboo frames for sleeping on objectionable; they should be replaced by wooden frames. A roofed dry earth detached latrine was made in the hospital: and a roofed hut was erected for storage of dry-earth for latrine use during the rainy season. Recommended that the projection of the hospital night latrine should be outside the ward with a corrugated iron roof and ventilator, and that asphalt should be laid down on the flooring of the solitary cells.
Sibsagar	68	750	132'35	From 1st to 12th November slight overcrowding existed in criminal and female wards. The diet was insufficient to meet the requirements of some convicts.
Dibrugarh	53	1,679	37'74	None.
Silchar	113	1,584	79'65	Overcrowding existed in almost all the wards, but especially in the female and under-trial wards throughout the year, except in January, April, May and June. Sufficient care was not taken in regard to cleaning the <i>dal</i> and rice and in checking the issue of bad fish and old vegetables. Night work in sugarcane pressing hard.
Tura . . . .	...	...	...	The addition of milk to the diet suggested.
Telikhal	114	2,939	...	Labour hard. Surroundings of the jail damp. Diet defective; surroundings of the jail damp. System of boiling the water before filtration and husking pulses before issue introduced.
Disangmukh . . . .	...	...	...	None.
Majuli . . . .	...	...	...	Diet increased by one <i>chittack</i> of rice daily.
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				
Ghazipur	383	486	20'89	None.
Benares C. Prison	1,263	553	19'72	Drainage improved.
Benares D. Prison	393	532	2'54	The sanitary arrangements of a large native bazar on one side of the jail indifferent.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Mirzapur . . .	178	747	33·71	Overcrowding existed in civil barrack for 87 days, and in the criminal barracks for 149 days. Ventilation defective. The jail is situated in the middle of an insanitary town. A large tank immediately under the jail wall was being slowly filled up by the municipality. The well in front of the office was deepened and relined with masonry. The accommodation for civil prisoners was increased from 9 to 12 berths.
Azamgarh . . .	362	309	27·62	None.
Jaunpur . . .	146	377	13·70	Woodshed made to keep fuel dry during the rains. Quarters constructed for the female warder.
Gorakhpur . . .	317	1,457	66·25	Woollen clothing bad. Water believed to be of suspicious quality. The land on three sides of the jail is very low-lying and is flooded frequently during the rains. Some of the large gratings in the barracks were filled up with bricks during the cold weather.
Basti . . .	279	602	25·09	Ventilation too free. The rain beats in through the open grated doors and the cold wind penetrates in winter. Clothing insufficient in winter. Drainage of the surroundings defective, especially during the monsoon. The <i>nulla</i> and broken ground to the north of the jail are used largely as a latrine by the police and natives of the station. To the east side is a village, which is always in an insanitary state.
Hamirpur . . .	167	551	41·92	Female ward slightly over-crowded.
Orai . . .	121	1,314	16·53	None.
Fatehgarh, Central . . .	938	556	8·53	None.
Fatehgarh District . . .	272	783	25·74	None.
Cawnpore . . .	304	368	46·05	Means for conveying water to the jail objectionable. Some masonry drains were constructed. Extra oil, vegetables and milk were given to a gang of 40 weakly prisoners.
Fatehpur . . .	274	1,098	10·95	Overcrowding existed in the female ward for nearly three weeks.
Banda . . .	249	1,526	80·32	Prisoners have not sufficient means of ablution in consequence of a scarcity of water in the jail wells. Vegetables scarce in consequence of insufficient water. Scurvy due to want of vegetables. An improved water-supply recommended. Surrounding district water-logged during the rains.
Allahabad Central . . .	1,028	292	22·37	None.
Do. District . . .	519	659	38·54	Reduction of diet in the rains caused loss of weight. Court-yards were added to the solitary cells.
Lalitpur . . .	108	630	37·04	None.
Jhansi . . .	114	588	8·77	None.
Ajmere . . .	349	662	25·79	Water-supply inferior in quality and insufficient in quantity. A new double-storied barrack built in ward No. I. Ventilation of the solitary cells improved. A grating added to the latrine in civil barrack. A well was being sunk in the Mir Saheb bagh, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, for the water-supply of the jail. Construction of improved bathing-places and filters, and six more barracks within the jail walls, to obviate overcrowding, recommended.
Muttra . . .	208	1,187	14·42	None.
Agra Central . . .	1,199	864	39·20	None.
Do. District . . .	318	387	31·45	Drainage for solitary cells was under construction, Site of the jail low and drainage very defective, inside and outside, during the rainy season; new workshops built. Barracks of the under-trial and civil prisoners re-roofed with arched roofs. New cells for condemned prisoners and a guard-room built between the inner and outer enclosure walls. A new hospital and three barracks were being built.
Etah . . .	171	4,053	99·42	Clothing of prisoners was of very bad quality. Extra blankets, &c., distributed as a compensation.
Etawah . . .	173	803	23·12	None.
Mainpuri . . .	301	578	19·93	None.
Aligarh . . .	290	1,117	55·17	Ventilation in some of the re-roofed barracks defective. During three months in the year the diet insufficient for strong men on hard labour.
Bulandshahr . . .	131	1,122	61·07	Overcrowding for about a fortnight in the under-trial barrack.
Shahjahanpur . . .	312	663	32·05	Overcrowding in wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9. Ventilation too free in the cold weather.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Bareilly Central . . .	1,504	603	21'28	None.
Do. District . . .	520	548	28'85	None.
Budaon . . .	318	824	9'43	Two of the convict barracks re-roofed.
Saharanpur . . .	206	1,456	43'69	Diet insufficient from 15th July to 15th October.
Bijnore . . .	119	714	8'40	Ventilation and conservancy arrangements of the female barrack defective. A drain running from a bathing platform used by the police and jail guards outside the jail wall objectionable. A masonry tank should be constructed near the bathing platform to receive the ablution water.
Dehra Dun . . .	52	481	57'69	None.
Almora . . .	67	687	...	Half a dozen cots supplied for the use of the sick prisoners in the hospital. A double quantity of oil issued to the prisoners during the cold months.
Muzaffarnagar . . .	85	2,153	35'29	Civil barrack No. 6 overcrowded from May to the end of the year. Drainage round the jail very defective. After heavy rains water does not run away readily. Water of the outer well bad.
Moradabad . . .	327	1,401	36'70	None.
Meerut . . .	523	870	61'19	Ventilation excessive. Water-supply defective. A new female barrack and an enclosing wall built during the year.
Gonda . . .	384	484	15'62	None.
Bahraich . . .	208	495	9'62	Conservancy establishment insufficient. A large staff of sweepers required to carry out the work properly. Clothing poor and needs thoroughly looking into. The food often coarse and indigestible, especially the vegetables. Some surface drains were built, and it was recommended that iron pipes should be laid down. A special well should be constructed for hospital use.
Fyzabad . . .	322	543	34'16	None.
Sultanpur . . .	107	318	28'04	None.
Rae Bareli . . .	327	624	15'29	Superficial drainage improved.
Partabgarh . . .	229	563	13'10	None.
Hardoi . . .	296	963	3'38	Overcrowding existed in the male dormitories during December. Drainage defective. Four dormitories enlarged. An entirely new jail was under construction.
Kheri . . .	142	768	42'25	Female barrack overcrowded for a few days. Ventilation of the female ward defective. The new water-supply was not in good working order.
Lucknow Central . . .	1,644	359	36'50	The new solitary cell block finished. Mud outer walls and numerous unlined drains reconstructed of lime masonry. A covered tiled verandah added to the officials' quarters and a godown converted into a barrack for the prisoners' night watch between the walls. Both latrines in the boys' ward dismantled and three large grated windows let into their factory.
Ditto District . . .	535	344	26'17	None.
Sitapur . . .	541	630	3'70	None.
Barabanki . . .	234	526	8'55	None.
Unao . . .	185	686	10'81	None.
PUNJAB.				
Delhi . . .	505	1,445	35'64	Overcrowding existed from 19th September to 21st October. Ventilation defective from faulty arrangements of the buildings. Drainage of the paper factory defective and refuse water lodges close to the jail. Water-supply improved. A bathing platform and clothes boiler provided. The ventilation of the jail area improved by removal of a barrack. Recommendations were made for the improvement of the dietary and drainage, and for the provision of workshops.
Gurgaon . . .	35	...	...	None.
Rohtak . . .	158	1,437	31'65	None.
Hissar . . .	278	658	43'17	Overcrowding lasted from 10th June to 12th December. Ventilation defective; more roof ventilation required. Surroundings of the prison cleaned and levelled to a considerable extent.
Karnal . . .	106	1,349	...	Ventilation of the female and civil wards improved.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Umballa . . .	362	696	71·82	The barracks are draughty and very cold. The two large excavations on the north and south of the jail objectionable. Nearly the whole of the jail was rebuilt. Shutters to the windows and doors of the barracks recommended.
Simla . . .	18	...	...	None.
Ludhiana . . .	198	1,460	...	Ventilation in the twenty-one new solitary cells deficient. A reed jungle occupies the greater part of the land on the south-east of the jail in sand. On the west of the jail the land is cultivated.
Hoshiarpur . . .	39	...	...	The new jail was occupied in July.
Jullundur . . .	213	606	4·69	Ventilation of the sleeping barracks defective. Drainage very unsatisfactory; surroundings bad.
Ferozepore . . .	341	258	29·33	None.
Amritsar . . .	375	2,840	45·33	Overcrowding lasted during August, September and October. Barracks draughty during cold weather. Special diet of milk, rice and sugar was given to each convalescent in lieu of the daily allowance of parched gram. Drinking water very impure, and the practice of boiling it recommended.
Lahore Central . . .	1,666	1,152	126·05	Water contains a large amount of lime, magnesia and soda salts, and the numerous wells are open to pollution. The construction of reservoirs and hydrants recommended.
Do. District . . .	508	1,744	57·09	Ventilation of the cells and barracks improved. Proposal made to enlarge four of the small barracks, and to improve clothing of the prisoners.
Do. Female . . .	107	4,028	56·07	The system of water-supply by iron pipes was extended to the quarantine wards.
Sialkot . . .	253	415	11·86	None.
Dharmasala . . .	114	965	105·26	Excessive rice cultivation in the neighbourhood of the jail.
Gurdaspur . . .	170	371	23·53	Most of the winter clothing worn out. Surroundings of the jail flooded in September and October.
Gujranwalla . . .	280	782	21·43	Civil ward overcrowded. All the sleeping barracks were provided with roof ventilation. The construction of a new civil ward and roof ventilation of the solitary cells recommended.
Chinawan . . .	1,260	1,829	60·32	The surface drainage of the Rutta jail is not efficient. Clothing of old and weakly men insufficient during cold weather. Excavation work too hard for many of the men.
Gujrat . . .	262	630	3·82	Male wards particularly overcrowded from 1st September to 18th November. The land round the jail flooded in August.
Shahpur . . .	333	333	...	Overcrowding lasted from 13th June to 31st December. Clothing insufficient in cold weather. One or more barracks rebuilt.
Jhelum . . .	244	414	12·30	None.
Montgomery . . .	317	836	18·93	Civil ward overcrowded 4 days in June, 19 days in July and 10 days in August.
Jhang . . .	299	742	6·69	Overcrowded.
Mooltan . . .	613	542	14·68	Ventilation excessive during cold season. Masonry drains constructed in the solitary cells. A proposal to fill up or drain the ditch was under consideration.
Muzaffargarh . . .	83	2,024	24·10	Overcrowding lasted during the whole month of April and for some days in June and October.
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	251	366	11·95	None.
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	311	1,502	25·72	New gateway to the jail and arrangements for boiling clothes made during the year. Recommended that meat be given twice a week to prisoners during the cold weather in place of the morning ration.
Bannu . . .	165	2,309	54·55	Much overcrowding existed from 1st January to 17th February and some throughout the year. Salt ration should be increased. The roofs of several of the barrack latrines removed for free ventilation. Recommendations were made for enlargement of the jail, for putting iron-grated doors to cells of condemned prisoners, and for putting doors to the barracks, which are all open.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Kohat	167	1 186	35'93	Except the female ward and the hospital, all the wards overcrowded throughout the year. Ventilation insufficient in hot weather and rather too free in the cold. The jail is too near the city and shut in on three sides by the Kotwali, the city and the Government distillery.
Rawal Pindi	650	1,155	10'77	Overcrowding existed during October and November.
Abbottabad	88	1,329	45'45	Overcrowded during June and August. Ventilation too free. No means of ablution provided within the jail.
Peshawar	506	877	11'86	Overcrowding lasted during August, September and October in almost all wards.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Sambalpur	198	954	368'69	Male ward overcrowded during June. Repairs of leaky roof recommended.
Raipur	697	756	34'43	Overcrowding for 21 days. Surface drainage completed in barracks Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. New well sunk in the jail garden. A masonry platform constructed inside the jail for washing the prisoners' clothes; a syphon and tank for drinking water provided for the night-use of prisoners in hospital; masonry platforms for wheat-grinding in female workshed constructed. Ablution platforms inside the latrines raised. Recommendations were made regarding subsoil drainage, conservancy and flooring the court-yards of solitary cells with concrete.
Bilaspur	123	260	24'39	Except the female ward, all the wards overcrowded for four months. Drainage defective.
Mandla	61	1,393	16'39	A night latrine in the hospital block constructed. Recommendations were made for making all drains of lime masonry, erecting pulley to well of No. 3 and female blocks with cisterns for ablution purposes and a masonry drain to carry off all water from the platform.
Seoni	60	633	50'00	Ventilation of the domed barracks defective. Night latrines unsatisfactory. Rice was not issued during the year. Jail is damp and situated between two tanks. The plinths of two domed barracks have been exposed; and some drains have been made to carry off the rain water. Improvement of the night latrines recommended.
Chhindwara	71	648	14'08	Hospital over-ventilated. Drains unlined. Water-supply very short during the hot season. Masonry drains and means for closing the windows on the north side of the hospital recommended.
Betul	69	1,188	304'35	Female ward overcrowded. Ventilation too free. Clothing insufficient. The straggling <i>nullah</i> to the south-east of the jail, where animals are slaughtered and rubbish thrown, objectionable. Over-ventilation was remedied by closing every other window in the barracks with mud masonry. Recommendations were made for supplying plenty of woollen clothing, for closing the doors and windows with bamboo mats during the prevalence of sickness and for burning fires in the wards at night.
Narsinghpur	118	330	16'95	Overcrowding existed in the civil and under-trial wards from 24th May to the end of the year. Two improved night latrines were constructed in two of the principal male wards.
Hoshangabad	141	496	28'37	Ventilation of the barracks too free. Recommended that night latrines be constructed in all the wards.
Nimar	69	362	14'49	Civil barrack slightly overcrowded for a few days. Ventilation too free. Diet was excessive for short-term prisoners. Water-supply scarce during three hot months and the prisoners were then taken to the river for bathing, &c. Every second doorway was blocked up on account of excessive ventilation.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	
Nagpur	693	1,203	62·05	Ventilation indifferent ; all the ventilation is at the top of the buildings. There are no means of closing the barred openings in the barracks, nor any verandahs except to the hospital and consequently rain beats into the wards. The floor was concreted.
Bhandara	74	203	27·03	Overcrowding existed in both the male wards from 22nd September to 3rd October.
Wardha	62	1,452	32·26	None.
Chanda	71	380	42·25	Overcrowding lasted for 12 days in January, for 18 days in March, and for 3 days in April. Barracks Nos. 2 and 3 insufficiently ventilated.
Seroncha	19	...	...	None.
Balaghat	47	...	...	Male wards overcrowded for 5 days in May and 3 days in September. Three new latrines built during the year. New sleeping berhs made in the barracks. Metal relaid in all the courtyards, and the drainage improved both inside and outside the jail.
Jubbulpore	980	1,279	67·35	The blankets and blanket coats of the prisoners are of inferior quality and afford insufficient protection against cold during the winter months. Quality of the grains issued to prisoners often inferior. The chupatties not well cooked and tend to produce bowel complaints in weakly prisoners. Recommendations were made only with reference to more careful selection of grain, the better cooking of chupatties; more variety in the vegetables and warmer clothing for the winter.
Damoh	67	343	14·93	Drainage defective. The lower half of the barrack windows closed to guard the prisoners against exposure to chill at night. A new masonry drain proposed in the female barrack.
Saugor	121	1,314	16·53	A new latrine under a permanent roof and a new verandah to the front of the jail constructed.
BERAR.				
Amraoti	336	607	38·69	None.
Akola	384	880	20·83	Drainage defective.
Ellichpur	55	527	...	Overcrowding existed during the months of January and December.
Buldana	53	434	18·87	Overcrowding lasted for five months. Ventilation of the under-trial wards defective. Verandah to sleeping cells and two new latrines have been added.
Basim	69	783	14·49	Overcrowding existed during October and November. Drainage defective. The caps of the prisoners should be lined with a layer of felt or cotton to guard more effectually against heat and cold. Surroundings objectionable. The wall of the female barrack raised. Flooring of hospital barracks and cells concreted; three latrines on the dry-earth system erected. The cross walls have been lowered. Recommended that a new block be erected to afford accommodation for under-trial prisoners and for quarantine purposes.
Yeotmahl	38	632	52·63	Overcrowded for 10 days. A force-pump was erected at the well and water was laid on in pipes throughout the whole of the jail.
LOWER BURMA.				
Akyab	411	1,915	90·02	Ventilation of the sleeping wards defective. The floor of one of the work-sheds raised and covered with asphalt. An iron grating was let into the floor of one of the dormitories.
Kyaukpyu	166	247	18·07	The windows of all the sleeping wards were enlarged with a view to allow more light and ventilation; kitchen was thoroughly altered in order to afford proper escape for the smoke; and new stoves were made with a chimney.
Sandoway	34	...	...	Overcrowding lasted in the under-trial and convict wards from March to November.
Shwegyin	128	1,070	7·81	Overcrowding lasted almost throughout the year. The extension of the jail was completed during the year.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Toungoo . . .	310	1,287	35'48	A great increase in the accommodation of the jail was made during the year.
Thayetmyo . . .	1,105	306	10'86	Overcrowding existed in every ward till the end of July and the female ward was overcrowded throughout the year. Ventilation defective during hot and muggy days on account of the high masonry walls. Gunny blankets too light for the cold season. Upper stories, with wooden palisading, were erected on each of the existing wings. The hospital, which was situated in the centre tower, was removed to one of the sections in the upper story. Wooden palisading, which divided the sections from one another, was replaced by walls of brick and mortar.
Myanaung . . .	72	750	13'89	Overcrowding existed in the criminal and under-trial wards throughout the year.
Henzada . . .	328	564	12'23	Overcrowding lasted for short intervals during the first ten months of the year. A new kitchen was erected; two additional cells were nearly completed; a concrete drain now surrounds the new ward, and a latrine is attached to it. The female and debtor wards were removed from the main jail building to the old guard-room, subdivided, and surrounded by a high brick wall.
Bassein . . .	756	464	37'04	The sleeping accommodation of the jail was nearly doubled. The cook-house was being enlarged. It was recommended to increase the workyard accommodation, to remove the latrines and cook-houses used by the jail guard to a distance from the jail barracks, and to convert the old isolated European ward into a hospital.
Maubin . . .	150	673	33'33	All the wards, except female ward, overcrowded throughout the year. Water-supply defective; improved system needed.
Rangoon . . .	2,897	1,196	49'02	The old dead-house in the hospital compound was demolished and a new one built in a part of the jail away from buildings.
Moulmein . . .	1,175	981	171'77	Ventilation somewhat defective owing to the low site of the jail, and the surrounding high wall. The intramural wells do not supply very good water. The site of the jail is insanitary, being in a hollow with two graveyards, still used, and an insanitary and crowded bazar in its immediate neighbourhood. Recommended that a greater variety of vegetables should be issued during the rains; that all the jail water should be filtered before use; that meat and fish should be given instead of pulse to the men who are weakly on admission or have lost weight, and that two neighbouring graveyards, still used, should be closed and the insanitary bazar improved.
Tavoy . . .	86	698	58'14	None.
Mergui . . .	22	...	...	The jail was overcrowded for a few days at a time during the year.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.				
Mangalore . . .	66	1,333	30'30	None.
Cannanore . . .	363	1,107	38'57	None.
Calicut . . .	194	660	20'62	Overcrowding lasted in some of the male convict wards for a few months.
Ootacamund . . .	17	...	...	None.
Coimbatore Central . . .	559	275	30'41	Water hard. .
Ditto District . . .	114	465	26'32	Water very hard.
Palamcottah . . .	237	608	8'44	None.
Madura . . .	186	489	5'38	Horbury's patent privy erected in the male quarantine ward.
Trichinopoly Central . . .	783	192	3'83	Artificial drains were made to carry away storm water. Recommendation was made to issue rice diet and light work to weakly prisoners.
Tanjore . . .	184	321	38'04	Drains were under construction. Bamboo screens to protect the doors of the cells of three blocks were erected and a small latrine built.
Salém . . .	410	529	9'76	A covering to the kitchen well was under consideration.
Cuddalore . . .	167	461	...	None.
Madras Grand Jail (Native).	19	...	...	None.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.		Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
			Admissions.	Deaths.	
Madras (Native).	Penitentiary	522	669	15'33	Twelve solitary cells were added to the jail buildings.
Vellore	. . .	710	451	16'90	The water in some of the wells indifferent. Two large masonry filters were constructed during the year and the barracks of the juveniles were divided by wire-netting into cubicles, one for each boy.
Nellore	. . .	70	443	14'29	Two ventilators were made in the female wards. Eight of the old projecting latrines attached to the new jail wards were demolished. Three of the entrances of these latrines were built up and five were closed by open gratings. The system of surface drainage was improved. Subsoil drainage was carried out in three wards.
Cuddapah	. . .	94	851	53'19	All the old buildings were demolished. Three new cells constructed and three more were under construction.
Bellary	. . .	329	383	15'20	None.
Kurnool	. . .	54	2,037	18'52	Slight overcrowding existed for four months. Ventilation defective owing to the high walls. Surroundings objectionable. Water-supply is liable to contamination before arrival at the jail, by soakage from the soil, and by direct pollution through spaces left in the course of the channel whence the town people draw their water.
Guntoor	. . .	100	890	10'00	The ventilation of the civil debtors' cell was improved by opening two oval ventilators in the back wall.
Rajahmundry Central	. . .	539	1,885	61'22	Distribution of water through pipes to each block was introduced and two special cells were built in the hospital enclosure for lunatics.
Vizagapatam	. . .	133	391	30'08	The old V-shaped latrine was demolished and one of the latrines in No. II block opened for prisoners kept within the jail during the day.
Berhampore	. . .	99	798	50'51	Drainage defective; most of the storm water sinks into the ground and consequently the subsoil water is almost on a level with the surface during the rains.
Russellcondah	. . .	99	878	...	None.
MYSORE AND COORG.					
Bangalore	. . .	465	523	21'51	None.
Mysore	. . .	239	1,489	33'47	Water became brackish towards the end of the year. Labour unsuitable in some cases.
Shimoga	. . .	126	595	23'81	None.
Mercara	. . .	83	1,614	60'24	None.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.					
Aden	. . .	59	68	...	There is no drainage in the jail. The floor of the prisoners' latrine is of earth, and not of impermeable material, the soil is therefore liable to pollution from urine and the water used for ablution.
Kurrachee	. . .	266	1,026	18'80	Ventilation of the barracks excessive in cold weather and defective in the cells and smaller wards and in the grinding shed. Drainage defective. Rain water lodges for a time in the surface gutters which are not of masonry, but mere channels dug in the ground. Recommendation was made for the paving of the small courtyards outside each of the solitary cells. It was suggested that a small garden should be established for the growth of vegetables.
Hyderabad	. . .	427	208	16'39	None.
Umarkot	. . .	20	...	...	There is no drainage of any kind in use in the jail. There are no latrines and the prisoners are taken out into the jungle morning and evening for the calls of nature.
Nara	. . .	324	552	12'35	Water suspicious. At some distance from the jail the surrounding land is very low and a large portion of it is submerged for about five months in the year.

Summary of Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the three Presidencies—concluded.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
Shikarpur . . .	500	708	42'00	Surroundings of the jail unsatisfactory; on the east police lines and the other three sides public roads run along under the walls of the jail and beyond these there are thickly wooded gardens, which are frequently flooded. Recommended that <i>bajri</i> should be given instead of <i>jowari</i> twice a week.
Rajkot . . .	71	718	...	Hydrocarbon element in the food too little.
Ahmedabad . . .	400	277	10'00	None.
Sadra . . .	25	...	...	Great overcrowding lasted for a few days. There are no latrines. Prisoners are taken to distant fields and ravines for purposes of nature and at night earthen vessels are used. Erection of a new jail was under consideration.
Dhuliakot . . .	71	366	...	None.
Kaira . . .	114	614	105'26	Ventilation defective during the hot weather especially. River water found on analyses to be impure and its use discontinued. Surroundings objectionable.
Surat . . .	135	363	...	The bhangees' (sweepers) sheds which have been so frequently reported upon still remain undisturbed.
Tanna . . .	459	723	28'32	The tank in front of the jail emits offensive odours from decaying water plants in hot weather. The drinking water also impure. Slight modification of diet of prisoners was recommended and effected towards the close of the year.
Alibag . . .	16	...	...	Water brackish in the hot season.
Bombay Common . . .	227	357	4'41	The surroundings are bad—filthy streets and open drains.
Bombay House of Cor- rection.	272	323	51'47	Ventilation defective in some of the cells.
Dhulia . . .	169	166	17'75	None.
Yerrowda . . .	979	744	4'09	Clothing unsuitable. All prisoners ought to be provided with cotton under-clothing. Diet insufficient for convict warders. The large cistern situated outside the jail is liable to contamination. Drainage in the native lines improved and two store rooms built. Recommendations were made to cover in the cisterns; to cover the <i>otahs</i> with an impermeable coating; and to close in the lower parts of the windows with gauze, so as to diminish draught.
Kolhapur . . .	129	326	...	Surroundings of the jail objectionable.
Sawantwari . . .	36	...	...	Recommended that the floor of the latrines should be paved with stones.
Ratnagiri . . .	51	294	...	The old solitary cells are no longer used.
Dharwar . . .	192	818	10'42	Water is liable to run short during the hot season. Recommended that the doors to the condemned cells should be renewed and the teak railings surrounding the enclosures in parts repaired.
Bijapur District . . .	31	...	...	The entrance door to the hospital was provided with iron bar shutters in place of wooden plank shutters.
Bijapur Gang . . .	554	446	18'05	The gang hospital was removed to the large hospital ward of the district jail in August 1887.
Karwar . . .	70	243	14'29	None.

SECTION V.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

114. The birth-rate exceeded 40 per mille in only two provinces, Berar and the Central Provinces, but reached 38 per mille in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Presidency of Bombay. In the remaining provinces it varied from 14·48 in Coorg to 31·0 in Madras. The Bengal Presidency is conspicuous with a low birth-rate of 19·35 per mille. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in eight of the eleven provinces; in Bombay by as much as 11·51 per mille; while the death-rate was in excess of the birth-rate in three provinces, Bengal, Berar, and Coorg.

In all the provinces, except Coorg and Mysore, in which the statistics are quite unreliable, there is a considerable difference between the maximum and minimum birth-rates in any one district, the province of Bengal Proper being again the most noticeable with a maximum of 50·21 and minimum of 0·66.

A similar want of uniformity appears in the death-rates returned by the districts in each province, again excluding Mysore and Coorg. In the North-Western Provinces they vary from a maximum of 71·59 to a minimum of 23·37, and in the Punjab between 62·0 and 15·0; and the nearest approach to uniformity and a true result is shown by Berar with a maximum of 54·3 and minimum of 37·3. Cholera is credited with the death of 5·5 per mille of population in Berar and 4·54 in the North-Western Provinces. Small-pox was most prevalent in Mysore (1·61 deaths per mille), the Punjab, Madras and Coorg. The highest mortality from fevers took place in the North-Western Provinces (25·76), the Punjab (23·78), and Central Provinces (19·20 per mille).

The following statement shows the deaths recorded amongst the general population in each month throughout the year in the different provinces:—

Statement showing the Deaths from all causes according to months in the different Provinces of India during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal . . .	148,714	101,811	105,767	126,348	140,829	112,612	137,112	138,079	112,624	135,326	147,957	145,349	1,552,528	23·46	21·99
Assam . . .	9,183	7,187	7,252	7,998	9,895	9,914	9,777	8,880	8,587	9,926	10,845	11,571	111,015	24·52	27·77
N.-W. P. & Oudh .	93,432	77,837	88,270	110,099	146,227	159,559	153,640	156,063	150,238	175,043	149,698	121,633	1,581,739	35·86	33·27
Punjab . . .	39,307	33,597	38,554	44,018	50,566	44,437	41,907	46,161	71,216	101,715	74,993	59,913	646,384	34·31	26·60
Central Provinces .	19,388	17,602	18,293	19,256	22,864	21,956	24,649	29,777	32,901	32,228	26,046	23,365	288,325	32·70	33·24
Berar . . .	6,756	6,408	6,298	6,109	5,714	5,790	10,156	22,079	20,353	12,682	9,037	7,415	118,797	45·3	36·7
Lower Burma . .	5,061	3,914	3,697	4,024	3,871	4,740	6,055	5,959	5,631	5,457	5,421	5,285	59,115	16·18	15·54
Madras Presidency .	53,422	46,050	47,437	41,510	44,918	42,370	48,696	49,888	49,761	50,627	53,863	76,033	604,775	21·6	19·7
Bombay „ . .	33,013	30,239	32,165	33,411	35,051	39,695	43,614	46,690	43,420	40,543	39,370	38,050	455,261	27·67	23·17
Mysore . . .	6,881	6,410	6,563	6,145	6,262	6,802	6,877	6,088	5,775	6,175	5,808	6,288	76,074	18·59	17·18
Coorg . . .	256	275	236	280	344	391	362	298	281	268	211	256	3,461	19·41	20·33
TOTAL .	415,413	331,330	354,532	399,198	466,541	448,269	483,045	509,962	500,787	569,990	523,249	495,158	5,497,474		

115. The registration of vital statistics in Bengal shows as yet no improvement. Here and there in certain districts an attempt to obtain more accurate figures may be visible, but the general result is still as imperfect as ever, and, indeed, if anything seems to be retrograding. The registration of births, which was confined in 1886 to only 45 towns, was extended in 1887 to a hundred towns; but the figures for these towns as a whole do not show the least improvement, the average birth-rate falling from 21.04 in 1886 to 19.35 per mille in 1887 with extremes varying from .66 to 50.21. In Burdwan, where birth registration has been carried on for some time past, the ratio fell from 22.39 to 13.46; at Dacca from 16.26 to 12.22; at Patna from 21.60 to 19.49; at Mozufferpore from 19.34 to 8.28; at Chupra from 12.75 to 7.19. The death-rate of this province in 1887 stood at an average of 23.46 per mille made up of ratios varying from 12.53 in Mozufferpore to 35.31 in Monghyr, and 42.17 in the suburbs of Calcutta, and can hardly be looked upon as correct. Incomplete registration is evident in both the town and rural circles; in the former the death-rate fell from 28.98, the mean of the preceding 5 years, to 24.12 in 1887, and this again ranged between a minimum of 5.04 and a maximum of 51.16; while in the latter the mean mortality was at the rate of 23.44 per mille and the extremes were 12.45 and 35.59. Even in those municipalities where the Compulsory Registration Act is in force, the results in regard to both births and deaths with a few exceptions were very poor. In the city of Calcutta deaths were recorded at the rate of 25.34 per mille. This low ratio is probably due to the fact that the majority of working men and traders who carry on business in Calcutta are outsiders and either lodge beyond the town limits or leave the town when sick. In the port of Calcutta the mortality was about one-half of what it was in the preceding year, but the proportion contributed by cholera was nearly

the same in both years. The figures in the margin show the chief causes of mortality in the province during 1887, as well as the ratios yielded by each cause compared with the mean of the previous five years.

	1887.	1882-86.	
Cholera	2.60	2.11	per 1,000
Small-pox	0.05	0.16	"
Fevers	16.44	14.84	"
Bowel complaints	0.85	0.89	"
Injuries	0.40	0.38	"
Other causes	3.09	2.56	"

116. The registration of vital statistics in these provinces is not yet satisfactory, for in some places the records of both North-Western Provinces and Oudh. births and deaths are decidedly defective; but the average results for the provinces as a whole are encouraging and seem to be nearer the truth than in most divisions of the country. The total births during the year amounted to 1,708,735, yielding a ratio of 38.74 per mille of population, which, although higher than that of the preceding year (37.62), was less than the ratios recorded in 1885, 1884, or 1883. The excess of male over female births in the province was a little above 12 per cent., but in several districts the percentage rose to 20 and upwards. This disproportion is supposed to have been due to many female births having escaped registration. On the other hand, there are 1,581,739 recorded deaths, or at a rate which fell short of the birth ratio by 2.88 per 1,000. But in 19 of the 49 districts, the deaths were in excess of the births, and in three of these especially this excess assumed very high proportions, ranging between 21 and 25 per mille. In one of these, however, *viz.* the unhealthy district of the Tarai Pergunnahs, the high rate of 56.89 was not quite unusual, as the mean of the previous 5 years stood at 51.63; but in the other two districts of Jalaun and Jhansi the mortality rose to

66·18 and 71·59 respectively against 34·95 and 36·95 in the preceding quinquennium. In 20 out of the 106 towns in the province, the mortality was very excessive, ranging between 50·22 and 85·43 per mille. As usual, the largest proportion of the mortality was among children under one year. Viewed according to monthly distribution the largest number of deaths occurred in June and October and the lowest number in February. The following table shows the different causes of mortality and the proportion in which the chief diseases contributed to the death-rate of the year, compared with 1886:—

	1887.	1886.
Cholera	4·54 per 1,000	0·78
Small-pox	0·19 „	0·24
Fevers	25·76 „	27·58
Bowel complaints	1·59 „	1·34
Injuries	0·52 „	0·55
Other causes	3·23 „	2·77

117. The vital statistics collected in the Punjab during 1887 do not indicate any improvement in registration. The birth-rate, Punjab. 38·88 per mille, was somewhat lower than in 1886 (39·47); but it exceeded the rate for 1885 (38·84) by a fraction, and was identical with the average birth-rate of the quinquennium, 1881—85. The variation in the district ratios was also somewhat greater than in the preceding year. The minimum (12·41) was, as usual, at Simla; but, omitting this station, where the proportion of male to female population is very great, and the two frontier districts of Peshawar and Dera Ghazi Khan, where registration is specially defective, the birth-rate varied from 24·69 in Kohat to 51·71 in Sialkot. In 1886, the extremes, omitting the three districts noted above, were 27·47 and 50·28. The average death-rate of the province (34 per mille), owing especially to greater unhealthiness during the last three-quarters of the year, was much higher than the ratio of 1886, as well as the mean mortality of the preceding five years; but the district details show that, although in all of them the mortality was higher than in 1886, registration is still defective in several of them. The districts which had the highest mortality were Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Rohtak; with ratios ranging between 45 and 62 against 27 and 40 in the preceding year. In the villages situated on the Western Jumna Canal, in the Delhi District, also the death-rate rose to 61 per mille against 42 in 1886; and in the 49 large Municipalities of the province the death-rate rose from 33 in 1886 to 46 per 1,000 in 1887. The highest mortality occurred in the month of October and the lowest in February. The death-rates from each of the chief diseases in 1887 and 1886 were as follows:—

	1887.	1886.
Cholera	0·47 per mille.	0·0006
Small-pox	0·87 „	0·57
Fevers	23·78 „	17·85
Bowel-complaints	1·30 „	0·95
Injuries	0·32 „	0·33
Other causes	7·57 „	6·01

It will be seen that there was an increased mortality in 1887 under every heading except injuries.

118. The birth records of 1887 show some improvement over the results of the previous year, the average ratio for the province having risen from 37·79 per mille in 1886 to 40·20 in 1887. The birth-rate in the different districts ranged between 31 and 50 per 1,000. The excess of boys over girls among the children born in the province during the year was a little above 6 per cent. The deaths amounted

to 288,325 or at the rate of 32·70 per mille against a mean of 31·86 for the preceding five years. In towns the mortality was at the rate of 32·96 per 1,000, and the birth-rates were 8·91 per mille, lower than in the province as a whole. These results, however, are still far from perfect. In many districts and towns the statistics admit of improvement and several civil surgeons are stated to have “considered the figures returned for one or more months doubtful.”

The proportions contributed by the chief diseases during the year were as follows :—

Cholera	1·43 per mille.
Small-pox	0·38 „
Fevers	19·20 „
Bowel complaints	2·95 „
Injuries	0·56 „
All other causes	8·18 „
<hr/>	
TOTAL	32·70 „
<hr/>	

119. The imperfection of the vital statistics recorded in Berar, specially in its urban circles, is again apparent in 1887. The birth-rate of the province amounted to 40·5 per mille of population and the district ratios varied from a minimum of 34·4 in Wün to a maximum of 45·6 in Buldana. In the towns the average birth-rate was 39·2, made up of extremes ranging between 16·9 and 51·5. In the rural circles the births were recorded at an average rate of 40·6 per 1,000.

The total deaths of the province numbered 118,797, which yielded a ratio of 45·3 per mille against 36·7 in 1886, 34·0 in 1885 and 24·6 in 1884. Although the ratio was not so high as in 1883 (51·3), there is no doubt that 1887 was a very unhealthy year in Berar. All the principal diseases, the statistics of which are separately recorded, contributed in a larger proportion to the mortality of the year than in 1886, as will be seen from the following details :—

	1886.	1887.
Cholera	·4	5·5
Small-pox	·04	0·1
Fevers	17·3	18·3
Bowel complaints	6·4	8·2

120. The Report for 1887 furnishes further evidence of the continued backward state of the vital statistics in Lower Burma. An average birth-rate of only 21·74 per mille and the death-rate so low as 16·18 can hardly be taken to represent the truth, especially when it is seen that the district ratios which formed the basis of these averages varied in the case of births from a minimum of 8·95 to a maximum of 35·79, and in the case of deaths from 7·77 to 22·13. Even in towns where there is greater facility for collecting such statistics the results were equally unsatisfactory, the average annual birth-rate being 23·27 and the death-rate 27·17. Rangoon, the chief city of the province, recorded a birth-rate of only 15·14 and a death-rate of 27·13. The following table shows the effects of the principal causes of deaths :—

Cholera	·73 per 1,000
Small-pox	·06 „
Fevers	8·71 „
Bowel complaints	·66 „
Injuries	·18 „
All other causes	5·83 „

121. The defects which characterised the vital statistics of the province in former years were still more palpable in the year under review, especially in the districts comprised in the Brahmaputra valley. Owing to some improvement in the Surma valley and the Khasi hills the provincial birth-rate rose from 27·55 per mille in 1886 to 28·59 in 1887, but in the Brahmaputra valley the ratio fell from 27·61 to 26·59. Here all the districts, with the single exception of Darrang, showed more or less diminution in the number of the recorded births, as compared with the previous year, and three out of the six districts exhibited a great preponderance of deaths over births. In the Sadr and sub-divisional towns, where, in spite of compulsory registration being in force, the respective birth-rates were only 23·91 and 23·90 per mille, the defects are still more evident. In the former group the ratios varied from a minimum of 4·49 to a maximum of 39·70, and in the latter from 4·02 to 53·33. Better results were secured in the towns of Tezpur (38·14), Dibrugarh (39·70), Mangaldai (31·79), Karimganj (41·86), and Sunamganj (53·33). In the tea gardens, as a whole, where the figures are compiled by a more intelligent agency, the result (28·09 per mille) according to the half-yearly returns cannot be considered to be wholly reliable.

In regard to mortality the statistics show a decrease of the death-rate in all the districts, so that in the province as a whole it fell from 27·77 in 1886 to 24·52 in 1887. This might have been due, as alleged, to some extent to the comparative dormancy of cholera in the Brahmaputra valley in the year under review. Still a comparison of these figures with those of some of the advanced provinces throws great doubt on their accuracy, particularly as the district ratios varied from a maximum of 39·56 in Goalpara to a minimum of 17·81 in Nowgong, the intermediate ratios not having exceeded in any case 31·32. The death statistics of the coolies in the tea plantations (36·44 per mille) appear to be nearer the truth. The following table shows the mortality from the chief diseases in the year under review :—

Cholera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1·75 per 1,000
Small-pox	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·26 „
Fevers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14·38 „
Bowel complaints	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3·07 „
Injuries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·37 „
All other causes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4·69 „

122. The progress noticed in the results of birth registration in Madras for 1886 was still more marked in the year under review. The ratio for the Presidency stood at 31·0 per mille of population against 30·4 in the preceding year—the highest birth-rate recorded since the commencement of registration in 1869. This improvement was widespread and progressive throughout the Presidency. The birth-rate of males was 15·9 per mille and of females 15·1, and this preponderance of male over female births is a feature of the statistics collected every year; but is difficult to reconcile with the figures of the census of 1881, which show that in 13 of the 22 districts there was an excess of females over males, and that in the Presidency, as a whole, this excess amounted to over 300,000.

In all, 604,775 deaths were recorded in the Presidency. Although this yields a ratio of 21·6 per mille, which is higher not only than the rate for 1886 (19·7) but also than the mean of the preceding ten years (19·2), excluding the famine years of 1877 and 1878, yet, judged by the usual rate of mortality in other parts of the country this can hardly be accepted as representing the true death-rate of the Presidency, especially as the variation of the district ratios from 15·8 to 39·4 and of the town ratios from 7·3 to 65·2 affords good ground for the suspicion that in many places a large number of the deaths

have escaped registration. The following table shows the death-rates from the principal causes :—

Cholera	1.0 per 1,000
Small-pox	0.7 „
Fevers	8.6 „
Bowel complaints	0.9 „
Injuries	0.4 „
All other causes	9.8 „

123. Although the registration of vital statistics in the Presidency is still far from perfect, there has been a steady progress in the accuracy of the birth statistics, collected since 1878. In the year under review the ratio rose to 38.18 per 1,000 against 35.34 in 1886 and 26.63, the mean of decennium 1877-86. Excepting the city of Bombay and some of the Sind districts, where registration is specially defective, the ratio was nowhere below 31 per mille. In the towns the birth-rate rose from 26.56 in 1886 to 27.94 in 1887, and in the rural circles from 36.64 to 39.69. The deaths numbered all together 455,261, and were more numerous than in any year since 1878, with the single exception of 1885. Of these 238,358 were males and 216,903 females. In the districts, omitting the towns, the death-rate ranged between 11.14 and 40.26, yielding a mean ratio of 27.63 for the rural population of the Presidency; and in the urban circles they varied from 12.47 to 58.46, and gave a mean of 28.05 for the towns as a whole. The registration of deaths is still more imperfect than that of the births, the defect being most evident in Ratnagiri and the five districts of the Sind Division. Viewed according to monthly distribution, the mortality statistics of 1887, like the mean of the ten-year period, 1877-86, showed that the greatest number of deaths occurred in August and least in February.

The proportion in which the chief causes contributed to the death-rate of the year as compared with the ratios for 1886 and the ten-year period, 1877-86 were as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1877—86.
Cholera	1.56	0.01	1.38
Small-pox	0.23	0.05	0.41
Fevers	18.76	17.10	17.63
Bowel complaints	2.59	2.23	2.22
Injuries	0.34	0.35	0.39
Other causes	4.19	3.43	4.17
All causes	<u>27.67</u>	<u>23.17</u>	<u>26.20</u>

124. The results of 1887 indicate little or no progress in the registration of vital statistics in Coorg. In the case of births there was an increase of only 77 in the total number recorded, compared with 1886, resulting in a slight increase in the ratio, viz. 14.48 per mille of population against 14.04 in the preceding year. The deaths, as in past years, greatly outnumbered the births, but in comparison with the total deaths for 1886 fell short by 165, yielding a ratio of only 19.41 against 20.33 in the preceding year. The following table shows the mortality from the chief diseases during 1887 :—

Cholera	0.01 per 1,000
Small-pox . . . . .	.74 „
Fevers	15.39 „
Bowel complaints	1.55 „
Injuries . . . . .	.22 „
All other causes	1.47 „

Military cantonments. 120. The statistics of mortality among the native population of cantonments are summarised in the annexed statement—

Death-rate amongst Natives in the Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency during 1887.

Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of population.
Fort William .	18·4	Cawnpore . .	48·5	Dharmsala .	27·3
Alipore . .	44·3	Allahabad . .	16·4	Kangra . .	13·2
Dum-Dum . .	11·6	Banda . .	3·1	Amritsar . .	185·2
Barrackpore .	12·6	Jhansi . .	45·0	Dalhousie .	20·5
Darjeeling . .	13·2	Benares . .	23·5	Bakloh . .	19·4
Buxar . .	9·6	Chunar . .	43·9	Sialkot . .	21·8
Doranda . .	24·7	Gorakhpur . .	6·5	Meean Meer .	16·3
Dinapore . .	32·9	Lucknow . .	21·3	Ferozepore .	29·0
Cachar . .	4·3	Fyzabad . .	15·9	Rawal Pindi .	9·3
Shillong . .	11·5	Sitapur . .	22·5	Cambellpore .	36·7
Dibrugarh . .	20·7	Sutna . .	8·6	Murree . .	8·0
Kohima . .	20·0	Sipri . .	54·9	Attock . .	6·1
Chakrata . .	14·2	Saugor . .	186·1	Jhelum . .	8·3
Landour . .	22·9	Jubbulpore . .	16·9	Mooltan . .	9·9
Dehra Dun . .	25·7	Pachmarhi . .	27·5	Dera Ismail Khan	7·9
Roorkee . .	7·3	Nowgong . .	53·1	Dera Ghazi Khan	31·5
Meerut . .	20·5	Deoli . .	23·1	Rajanpore . .	10·5
Naini Tal . .	8·6	Delhi . .	24·1	Edwardesabad .	12·3
Ranikhet . .	15·7	Umballa . .	26·8	Peshawar . .	7·3
Almora . .	22·8	Kasauli . .	14·5	Nowshera . .	15·3
Bareilly . .	16·8	Dagshai . .	14·5	Murdan . .	22·5
Moradabad . .	12·2	Subathu . .	15·7	Abbottabad . .	5·6
Shahjahanpur .	5·9	Jutogh . .	17·8	Kohat . .	20·3
Fatehgarh . .	41·9	Solon . .	5·4	Hyderabad Assign-	
Agra . .	27·5	Jullundur . .	24·2	ed Districts . .	26·9
Muttra . .	27·3				

Appendix to Section V.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Births.*

PROVINCE.	Population under registration.	RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
		Maximum for any one district.	Minimum for any one district.	Mean for the province.			
Bengal (100 municipalities and towns)	2,311,531	50'21	0'66	19'35	112	...	4'98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	54'92	23'96	38'74	112'03	2'88	...
Punjab	18,842,264	51'71	12'41	38'88	115'37	5	...
Central Provinces	8,817,185	50'13	31'00	40'20	105'39	7'50	...
Berar	2,620,573	45'6	34'4	40'5	106'	...	4'8
Lower Burma	3,653,629	35'79	8'95	21'74	107'	6'	...
Assam	4,526,959	36'45	23'06	28'59	109'81	4'07	...
Madras Presidency	27,907,840	42'5	18'4	31'0	104'7	9'4	...
Bombay „	16,454,414	51'91	19'61	38'18	108'91	11'51	...
Mysore	4,092,648	Information not available.		22'75	103'24	4'16	...
Coorg	178,302	14'48	14'48	14'48	102'66	...	4'93

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Deaths.*

PROVINCE.	Population under registration.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square miles.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.	
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	66,163,884	144,863	457	35'31	12'53	23'46	25'25	21'69
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	106,111	416	71'59	23'37	35'86	36'82	34'81
Punjab	18,842,264	106,632	177	62'0	15'0	34'31	34'0	35'0
Central Provinces	8,817,185	71,245	124	45'95	25'14	32'70	34'40	30'97
Berar	2,620,573	16,062	163	54'3	37'3	45'3	45'8	44'8
Lower Burma	3,653,629	75,087	49	22'13	7'77	16'18	16'78	15'49
Assam	4,526,959	27,506	163	39'56	17'81	24'52	26'03	22'93
Madras Presidency	27,907,840	139,900	221	39'4	15'8	21'6	22'5	20'7
Bombay „	16,454,414	124,130	133	39'50	11'86	27'67	28'05	27'26
Mysore	4,092,648	25,102	167	Information not available.		18'59	19'66	17'52
Coorg	178,302	1,583	113	19'41	19'41	19'41	19'61	19'14

STATEMENT NO. III.—Deaths in Towns and Rural Circles compared.

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.			POPULATION.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.	Rural.	Town.	TOTAL.
Bengal	552	93	645	63,754,306	2,409,578	66,163,884	23'44	24'12	23'46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,053	106	1,159	41,063,927	3,043,942	44,107,869	35'45	41'35	35'86
Punjab	397	49	446	17,512,378	1,310,383	18,842,264	33'0	46'0	34'31
Central Provinces	84	72	156	8,061,634	755,551	8,817,185	32'67	32'96	32'70
Berar	85	33	118	2,318,621	301,952	2,620,573	47'2	44'7	45'3
Lower Burma	823	20	843	3,225,050	428,579	3,653,629	14'72	27'17	16'18
Assam	608	21	629	4,426,733	100,226	4,526,959	24'40	29'67	24'52
Madras Presidency	161	76	237	26,219,408	1,721,158	*27,940,566	21'3	26'1	21'6
Bombay „	224	63	287	14,337,234	2,105,604	†16,454,414	27'63	28'05	27'67
Mysore	47	20	67	3,839,871	252,777	4,092,648	18'52	19'65	18'59
Coorg	5	1	6	172,075	6,227	178,302	19'50	16'70	19'41

* Including Europeans and Eurasians.
† Including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men, numbering 11,576.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths according to Age.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.																			
	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal	160'14	132'20	31'88	27'87	14'75	12'16	12'00	9'94	15'31	14'72	17'02	14'72	19'04	15'75	25'23	18'91	34'94	28'79	58'99	44'99
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	335'79	296'05	69'12	66'28	15'72	12'96	9'49	8'93	14'23	18'56	17'29	19'28	22'14	19'49	32'79	27'38	51'64	40'78	82'61	57'08
Punjab	261'15	249'18	84'12	81'36	13'82	14'49	8'13	9'25	9'37	10'51	11'81	13'44	14'52	16'11	22'53	20'59	37'42	34'13	90'84	92'30
Central Provinces	338'03	305'43	44'92	40'53	14'92	13'19	10'37	10'14	16'87	16'63	13'29	11'45	17'23	14'12	26'54	19'78	50'48	39'42	85'45	70'13
Berar	290'8	247'1	101'5	93'1	24'6	21'3	10'7	11'4	12'3	16'8	15'8	20'1	20'4	23'3	34'2	26'7	58' .	46'9	122'9	116'5
Lower Burma	138'68	105'79	20'97	17'96	8'82	7'73	5'95	5'84	9'09	7'76	9'64	10'15	12'57	12'57	16'33	14'32	23'31	19'87	48'46	45'58
Assam	164'74	133'85	24'59	24'43	14'56	12'47	12'61	11'06	16'27	18'75	16'95	17'21	22'74	19'31	28'07	19'84	35'55	26'31	68'37	43'24
Madras Presidency	167'8	140'9	32'3	29'0	8'3	7'4	5'8	5'7	9'4	12'6	10'1	10'7	13'1	11'9	19'7	14'7	31'7	24'9	57'3	50'5
Bombay „	235'50	199'82	61'61	58'05	10'23	10'29	6'13	6'81	9'04	11'77	12'04	13'77	15'79	15'39	25'79	18'60	40'18	30'79	81'41	71'43
Mysore* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Statistics have not been furnished in the prescribed form.

STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths according to Cause.

PROVINCE.	DEATHS PER 1,000 IN 1887.							Deaths per 1,000 in 1886.	Deaths per 1,000 in 1885.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.		
Bengal	2'60	0'05	16'44	0'85	0'40	3'09	23'46	21'99	22'74
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4'54	0'19	25'76	1'59	0'52	3'23	35'86	33'27	31'98
Punjab	0'47	0'87	23'78	1'30	0'32	7'57	34'31	27'0	26'91
Central Provinces	1'43	0'38	19'20	2'95	0'56	8'18	32'70	33'24	34'21
Berar	5'5	0'1	18'3	8'2	0'4	12'8	45'3	36'7	34'0
Lower Burma	0'73	0'06	8'71	0'66	0'18	5'83	16'18	15'54	19'89
Assam	1'75	0'26	14'38	3'07	0'37	4'69	24'52	27'77	27'91
Madras Presidency*	1'0	0'7	8'6	0'9	0'4	9'8	21'6	19'7	21'8
Bombay „	1'56	0'23	18'71	2'59	0'34	4'19	27'67	23'17	28'78
Mysore	0'23	1'61	10'43	1'33	0'24	4'77	18'59	17'18	15'91
Coorg	0'01	0'74	15'39	1'55	0'22	1'47	19'41	20'33	16'57

* Exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians, and born dead.

STATEMENT NO. VI.—Deaths from All Causes according to months.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bengal	2'24	1'53	1'59	1'90	2'12	1'70	2'07	2'08	1'70	2'04	2'23	2'19	23'46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2'11	1'76	2'00	2'49	3'31	3'61	3'48	3'53	3'40	3'97	3'39	2'75	35'86
Punjab	2'09	1'78	2'05	2'34	2'68	2'36	2'22	2'45	3'78	5'40	3'98	3'18	43'31
Central Provinces	2'20	2'00	2'07	2'18	2'59	2'49	2'80	3'38	3'73	3'66	2'95	2'65	32'70
Berar	2'6	2'4	2'4	2'3	2'2	2'2	3'9	8'4	7'8	4'9	3'4	2'8	45'3
Lower Burma	1'39	1'07	1'01	1'10	1'06	1'30	1'66	1'63	1'54	1'49	1'48	1'45	16'18
Assam	2'03	1'59	1'60	1'77	2'18	2'19	2'16	1'96	1'90	2'19	2'39	2'56	24'52
Madras Presidency	1'9	1'6	1'7	1'4	1'6	1'5	1'7	1'7	1'7	1'8	1'9	2'7	21'6
Bombay „	2'01	1'84	1'95	2'03	2'13	2'42	2'65	2'84	2'64	2'46	2'39	2'31	27'67
Mysore	1'68	1'57	1'60	1'50	1'53	1'66	1'68	1'49	1'41	1'51	1'42	1'51	18'59
Coorg	1'43	1'54	1'32	1'57	1'92	2'20	2'03	1'67	1'57	1'50	1'18	1'43	19'41

SECTION VI. GENERAL POPULATION.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

126. The year 1887 was characterised by a general distribution of cholera over almost the whole of India, as is shown by the map at the commencement of this report, and by a greatly increased prevalence in India as a whole, compared with any year since 1877. This is shown by the recorded mortality, the total number of deaths registered from cholera in the year being 488,788, compared with 208,371 in 1886 and 385,928 in 1885, and this figure exceeds the total mortality from this disease in any year since 1877, a "famine" year, when the deaths ascribed to cholera in the whole of India amounted to 635,977. The following table shows the mortality from cholera in the fourteen provinces in which deaths are registered, and compares the mortality in 1887 with that of the ten previous years :—

Annual deaths from cholera in India, 1877 to 1887.

PROVINCE.	Population.	DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.										
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bengal*	66,163,884	155,305	95,192	136,363	39,643	79,180	182,352	90,439	134,421	173,767	118,368	172,578
Assam	4,526,959	11,377	6,732	17,415	2,803	5,010	21,055	14,908	22,276	7,753	20,188	7,941
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	31,770	22,221	35,892	71,546	25,865	89,372	18,160	30,143	63,457	34,565	200,628
Punjab	18,842,264	29	215	26,135	274	5,207	39	190	614	1,936	12	8,804
Central Provinces	8,817,185	3,418	40,985	27,575	330	9,140	11,932	16,235	149	21,868	16,679	12,576
Berar	2,630,018	842	34,306	223	1	3,404	3,573	27,897	87	3,683	976	14,396
Rajputana	†	60	2,393	918	...	197	1,327	797	1,297	1,695	173	2,612
Central India	†	926	8,047	2,734	299	581	1,562	1,740	1,018	4,624	290	8,868
Bombay	16,454,414	57,228	46,743	6,937	684	16,694	7,904	37,954	13,804	37,287	167	25,711
Hyderabad	†	7,414	6,696	6	...	1,721	150	1,947	2,479	1,387	499	2,831
Madras	28,043,538‡	357,430	47,167	13,296	613	9,446	23,604	36,284	75,476	58,109	12,417	28,359
Mysore	4,092,648	2,902	723	14	25	25	893	124	330	2,677	10	832
Coorg	178,302	§	49	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	3
Lower Burma	3,653,629	7,276	6,759	1,828	2,638	5,239	7,177	2,185	5,515	7,685	4,027	2,649

* Excluding Calcutta. † Population not known. ‡ Excluding Europeans and Eurasians. § Statistics not available.

It will be noticed that there is a diminished recorded mortality from cholera compared with the previous year in only three provinces, *viz.* Assam, Central Provinces, and Lower Burma; while there is an increase in all other provinces, often of very considerable amount, and especially remarkable in the North-Western Provinces, where the mortality exceeded 200,000, and was more than double that of any other year in the table. In the general distribution of the disease the year under review resembles very closely 1885; but in the latter year the mortality was greater in the provinces of Southern and Central India and much less in the Punjab.

127. The next table exhibits the seasonal distribution of the disease in the Seasonal prevalence. different provinces and in India as a whole.

Statement showing the deaths from cholera registered in the different provinces by months during the year 1887.

Province.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal . . .	16,662	5,804	8,924	21,068	32,435	21,188	30,566	19,268	5,761	2,946	2,748	5,208	172,578	2'60	1'78
Assam . . .	1,116	343	444	817	1,041	749	245	187	251	448	1,018	1,282	7,941	1'75	4'47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	318	385	3,663	11,096	31,528	59,488	41,616	30,780	17,741	8,830	2,965	1,218	200,628	4'54	0'78
Punjab . . .	...	...	...	1	1	91	1,172	3,446	3,136	685	257	15	8,804	0'47	0'0006
Central Provinces . . .	36	8	12	67	335	2,939	3,087	3,006	2,139	806	135	6	12,576	1'43	1'89
Berar . . .	...	...	...	3	7	510	2,273	7,277	3,653	545	82	46	14,396	5'5	0'4
Lower Burma . . .	229	110	301	671	298	100	108	84	151	209	157	231	2,649	0'73	1'10
Madras Presidency . . .	945	679	1,11	483	966	1,445	1,184	2,104	1,718	1,840	2,258	13,626	28,359	1'01	0'4
Bombay Presidency . . .	...	1	10	159	1,840	5,613	6,882	5,123	2,762	1,611	1,072	632	25,711	1'56	0'01
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	151	337	206	135	832	0'20	0'00
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	0'02	...
TOTAL . . .	19,306	7,330	14,471	34,366	68,451	83,123	87,133	71,277	37,465	18,258	10,898	22,399	474,477		

The total mortality presents a minimum in February, a steady increase up to July, when the maximum is reached, a gradual fall until November, and again an increase in December. In Bengal the maximum is in May, in Lower Burma in April, in Madras and Assam in December, while in the Upper Provinces it is reached as usual in the rainy season.

The following table presents the cholera statistics of the different provinces in a somewhat different way, and shows that besides Assam, Lower Burma, and the Central Provinces, Madras had a lower mortality from cholera in 1887 than the average of the previous five years :—

Province.	Mortality in 1887.	Mean mortality of previous five years.	Urban mortality.	Rural mortality.	Per cent. of villages attacked.	Maximum mortality in rural circles.	Maximum mortality in towns.	Month of maximum prevalence.
Bengal . . .	2'60	2'11	3'40	2'57	10'30	9'55	16'78	May.
Assam . . .	1'75	3'81	2'54	1'74	11'89	3'97	8'05	December.
N.-W. P. and Oudh . . .	4'54	1'06	4'04	4'58	17'27	18'56	20'32	June.
Punjab . . .	0'47	0'03	1'47	0'39	2'83	4'60	16'18	August.
Central Provinces . . .	1'43	1'52	2'00	1'37	4'98	8'91	19'08	July.
Berar . . .	5'5	2'8	5'9	5'7	19'20	7'9	27'2	August.
Lower Burma . . .	0'73	1'45	1'49	0'62	4'94	2'42	8'06	April.
Madras . . .	1'0	1'4	1'9	0'9	6'8	3'0	13'6	December.
Bombay . . .	1'56	1'18	0'99	1'64	10'03	6'71	8'63	July.

128. In Bengal the year was characterised by widespread and very fatal cholera, 172,578 deaths being recorded against 118,368 in 1886. This is equivalent to a ratio of 2·60 per mille of the population, compared with a ratio of 1·78 in 1886, 2·11 in the quinquennium 1882—1886, and 1·82 in the decade 1877-1886. The wide diffusion of the disease is shown by the fact that 97 per cent. of the registering circles and 10·30 of the villages returned deaths from cholera, compared with 93 per cent. of the circles and 9·33 of the villages in 1886.

The mortality ratios in the several divisions, calculated upon the census population of 1881 and compared with the ratios for 1886, were as follows:—

	1886.	1887.
Burdwan	1·31	0·98
Presidency . . . . .	...	2·08
Rajshahye	1·75	0·97
Dacca	2·75	2·73
Chittagong	1·04	1·39
Bhagalpur	0·58	1·74
Patna	1·39	4·67
Orissa	4·18	4·87
Chota Nagpur	0·30	2·45

In three divisions Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Dacca, the ratio was lower than in 1886, while the divisions that suffered most severely were Orissa and Patna. In the Puri district of the Orissa division the death-rate from cholera was 9·75, while in the Gya district of the Patna division and in the suburbs of Calcutta in the Presidency division the death-rate exceeded 8 per mille. As regards the seasonal incidence of cholera in the province as a whole, the year began with a heavy mortality in January, the remains of the severe winter outbreak of 1886: this was succeeded by a marked diminution in February and March and the usual rise in April. It remained at maximum rates throughout May, June, July, and into August, when, coincidently with heavy rain, it abated, and continued at a comparatively moderate rate for the rest of the year. The heavy mortality in June, July, and August is the result of epidemic influences in Behar and Orissa, for epidemics usually prevail in these divisions at a later period of the hot weather than they do in Lower Bengal; while, on the other hand, the comparatively low mortality of the later months of the year points to slight incidence of the disease in the lower divisions of the province. The epidemic in Upper Bengal underwent a great and sudden aggravation coincidently with a heavy rainfall at the end of May, which was caused by a cyclonic storm passing up the country from the Bay of Bengal.

129. The above figures do not include the town of Calcutta, in which there were 1,198 deaths from cholera during the year and a ratio of 2·76 per mille of population, compared with 1,741 deaths and a ratio of 4·01 per mille in 1886. The disease was unusually prevalent in July and August, and attained a maximum in April.

The mortality from cholera amongst the European seamen in the port was at the rate of 10·03 per mille of average strength, but compares favourably with that of any recent year except 1885, as is shown in the following statement extracted from the report of the Health Officer of the Port:—

Year.	Average strength of seamen in port.	Cholera mortality. Ratio per mille.
1882	1,792	22·8
1883	1,860	19·8
1884	1,684	21·3
1885	1,693	4·13
1886	2,326	11·17
1887	1,893	10·03

A small outbreak in the sailing ship *Ardenclytha*, shortly after her arrival in the port, requires some notice here, because the Health Officer of Calcutta, in his report for the first quarter of 1887, gives minute particulars of an enquiry he made into the circumstances attending it, and attributes it unequivocally to the use of a certain milk-supply which had been adulterated with the water of a tank into which, he believes, the excreta of a cholera patient had found their way. The Health Officer has evidently made a most painstaking enquiry, and gives a large amount of detail, derived from the cross-examination of ignorant seamen and natives, in which it is impossible to estimate the amount of truth. This outbreak occurred ten days after the ship's arrival in port, and there were five cases of cholera in all, of which one was admitted into hospital on the 9th and four on the 10th of March. The disease was of a severe type, and only one of the patients, the last attacked, recovered. Of the 24 persons in the ship, officers and crew, eight used condensed milk, and of these none were attacked. Of six men who drank no milk one was attacked, and of the remaining ten, who all drank the suspected milk, four were attacked. There were also five cases of diarrhœa amongst the ten milk-drinkers, but two of these turned out eventually to be undoubted cases of enteric fever, and the remaining three were of such a mild nature that they were not sent to hospital. There was also a case of dysentery amongst the men who drank no milk, and a case of diarrhœa among the drinkers of condensed milk. The milkman was only forbidden the ship on the 10th of March, on which day he seems to have supplied milk to the ship, but no cases occurred on the 11th or subsequent days. On these facts the Health Officer founds his opinion that the cholera was the result of drinking this particular milk. It should be noted, however, that the five cases occurred amongst the men, fourteen in all, who lived in the fore-castle, while the remaining ten—and this includes the eight drinkers of condensed milk—were somewhat differently circumstanced, as they lived in the cabin or in deck-houses. The milkman also asserts that he did not take water from the tank, which had been contaminated by cholera excreta but from a neighbouring tank, and the Health Officer is forced to assume either that this statement is untrue or that the fœcal matter found its way in the course of a few days through the soil intervening between the tanks; but the important step of making a careful examination of the water of both tanks with a view to ascertain the presence or absence of cholera dejecta seems to have been entirely overlooked. The whole character of the outbreak is so exactly like that of the usual epidemic in such communities where there is no question of a contaminated milk-supply, that it is impossible to accept as conclusive his opinion of the origin of this particular one on such slender and doubtful data.

130. In Assam, 1887 was a year of diminished prevalence of cholera, the total deaths recorded from this disease being 7,941, giving a ratio per mille of population of 1·75, compared with a total of 20,188 and a ratio of 4·47 in 1886. This mortality approaches the minimum of 1·71 per mille in 1885. With the exception of the Cachar and Khasi Hill districts, in which there was a slightly increased mortality, the decline was general throughout the province. In the matter of seasonal distribution, the year affords another illustration of the different behaviour of epidemic influences on the Brahmaputra and Surma valleys. In the former the year opened with the remains of a cold-weather outbreak, but this rapidly declined in February and March. From April to June the deaths from cholera were again more numerous, but from July to December there was an almost complete cessation, the deaths recorded in any of the last three months being less than one hundred. In the Surma valley, on the other hand, cholera was in comparative abeyance at the beginning of the year, but increased in April and May. It was checked again by the heavy rains of June flooding the

valley, and in July and August the mortality was less than 100 per mensem. It again increased steadily in the last four months of the year until a maximum of 1,235 deaths was reached in December—an ominous token, as the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province remarks, of recurrent epidemic severity in 1888.

131. The general health of immigrant coolies and their families proceeding by the Dhubri route into Assam was highly satisfactory in 1887. The mortality too from cholera was small, though greater than in 1886, on board the steamers conveying the coolies up the country from Dhubri. A total number of 25,635 emigrants—men, women, and children—travelled by this route, compared with 18,059 in 1886, and the total mortality from all causes amongst them was 18 at Dhubri, and 24 on the journey up-country, compared with 33 at Dhubri and 14 on the journey in 1886. There were twenty admissions from cholera at Dhubri, of which six were persons who arrived at Dhubri with the disease: six were admitted within twenty-four hours after their arrival, six within forty-eight hours, and two after forty-eight hours. In 1886 there were 37 admissions for cholera at the same depôt, of which twelve occurred more than forty-eight hours after the arrival of the patients at the depôt; and the same number were admitted for cholera in 1885. The following statement, extracted from the annual report on immigration through Dhubri, shows the mortality from the principal classes of disease at all the depôts during the years 1886 and 1887:—

Disease.	1886.	1887.
Dysentery . . . . .	...	2
Cholera	24	13
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...
Fevers	4	...
Other diseases	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	33	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Besides these there were 26 cases of cholera on board the mail steamers, of which 16 ended fatally. The Sanitary Commissioner of the Province remarks that

“The evidence year after year is strengthened that the cholera which is developed on these river steamers was contracted previously. The severe outbreak which has occurred in 1888 shows the necessity of extending the Assam Sanitary Rules further back at least to the depôts in Bengal. It is hard to have the entire odium and loss of life of epidemics charged to Assam immigration, when in truth the seeds of the disease were sown elsewhere, and the immigrants arrived already cholera infected.”

132. The total recorded deaths from cholera in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1887 were 200,628, or a ratio per mille of 4·54. The nearest approach to such a mortality in previous years is in 1882, when the total mortality recorded was 89,372 and ratio per mille of population 2·02. That it was also widely distributed is shown by the fact that deaths were recorded in every one of the 49 districts of the province; in 81 per cent. of the registration circles; and in 17 per cent. of the villages. Cholera had prevailed severely during the last three months of 1886, and there were 318 deaths, in 15 districts, in January 1887. Instead of dying out, the disease increased during the next four months until a maximum of 50,488 deaths was reached in June. In July there were 41,616 recorded deaths; but after this month there was a steady decline until the end of the year, though there were still as many as 1,218 deaths recorded in December. This minimum mortality in January and maximum in June is characteristic of the seasonal prevalence of cholera in these provinces, and the Sanitary Commissioner shows by a

comparison of the records of mean temperature at Agra and the records of mortality in the province, in the different months for the last 18 years, that high cholera mortality is coincident with high mean temperature and *vice versa*. During the first six months of 1887 the mean temperature was greatly higher than the mean of the same six months in the previous 30 years, and coincident with this the cholera mortality was abnormally high. He concludes by saying—

“Nothing beyond a general relation between high temperature and high cholera mortality is claimed, and this relation seems to be clearly established by the statistics of the entire period for which mortality records of any value exist. Without placing the abnormally high temperature and the abnormally high rate of increase of cholera mortality during the first six months of the year in the relation of cause and effect, it is important to show their coincidence.”

The general progress of the epidemic was from east to west, both in the plains and the hill districts, the eastern districts suffering most severely before the disease could be said to be epidemic in the western districts; while in the latter the disease reached its maximum intensity later on in the year when the epidemic force had abated in the former. In fact, the western districts seem to afford an exception to the above-mentioned coincidence of high temperature and high mortality, for they suffered most severely during the last six months of the year which were unusually cool; still it must be noted that the epidemic was never so violent in the western districts as in the eastern.

The districts which suffered most severely, if the records are to be trusted, were the Jhansi and Jalaun districts, in which respectively 17·9 and 15·8 per mille of the population are said to have died of cholera, and it is not encouraging to find the Sanitary Commissioner remarking that

“In no district of these provinces have more steady and successful efforts been made to secure cleanliness in both towns and villages than in Jalaun. The concise sanitary reports submitted by Dr. Thomson on the towns of the Jhansi and Jalaun districts witness to the success of the efforts made to keep them clean.”

The word “clean” can here only be used in a comparative sense, and we must conclude that still greater efforts have yet to be made before even our cleanest towns and villages can hope to ward off or even mitigate the ravages of epidemic cholera.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 1st Circle, in Appendix No. 1 of the Sanitary Commissioner’s report, expresses the same feeling when he says he is unable to trace any connection between insanitary conditions in the villages and high mortality from cholera. This can only be due to the fact that even the cleanest villages are so dirty, for the experience of the cantonments and jails throughout Bengal shows conclusively that the continued enforcement of sanitary rules does lead to at least a comparative immunity from cholera. The following statement, which is extracted from a note by Surgeon-Major Hutcheson, Officiating Statistical Officer (*vide* Appendix B to this report), gives the ratio of mortality from cholera per mille of average strength in cantonments and jails for the two 15-year periods 1858 to 1872 and 1873 to 1887. The striking diminution in the second period is the total result of diminished cholera prevalence in each of the cantonments and jails with extremely few exceptions, and is a certain index of the good results which follow the persistent application of general sanitation to communities under the guidance of experienced medical officers:—

	15 years, 1858 to 1872.	15 years, 1873 to 1887.
Average mortality from cholera per mille of average strength among European troops, Bengal army.	8·27	3·01
Ditto among Native troops, Bengal army	2·57	1·34
Ditto in jails, Bengal Presidency	7·94	3·27

133. In the Punjab the total deaths attributed to cholera in 1887 were 8,804, compared with only 12 in 1886; 1,936 in 1885; 26,135 in 1879, and 43,146 in 1867; the ratio per mille of the population in 1887 being 0·47. It may therefore be described as a moderately epidemic year, but the disease was widely distributed, deaths from cholera being recorded in each of the six divisions and in 25 of the 31 districts. The greatest mortality occurred in the Karnal district, which is in the eastern portion of the province; the Lahore district, which is central; and in the north-western corner of the province comprising the Bannu, Kohat, Peshawar, and the southern portion of the Hazara districts. The following districts only had an entire immunity from the disease, *viz.*, Simla, Hoshiarpur, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh. No cases were recorded in the first three months of the year. There were a few sporadic cases in April and May, but the disease did not attain to an epidemic until June. It commenced in the eastern districts, but within eight days had appeared in the Lahore district, and in another fortnight was prevalent in the city of Peshawar. Of the total deaths 3,446 occurred in August and 3,136 in September, after which the disease rapidly subsided and had almost ceased by the end of the year, though it was still present in December in the Bannu and Jhelum districts.

134. In the Central Provinces during the year 12,576 deaths were recorded from cholera, giving a ratio of 1·43 per mille of the population. This is less than in 1886 when there were 16,679 deaths or a ratio of 1·89, or in 1885 when there were 21,868 deaths and a ratio of 2·48. The disease prevailed in 17 of the 20 registration districts, but in 10 of these the deaths were less than one per thousand of the population. It was therefore widespread, and, while comparatively mild in many districts, very severe in others, the death-rate in the Sambalpur district being 9·27 per mille and in Narsinghpur 7·27. The cholera death-rate in the towns was 2·00 per mille, and eleven out of eighteen headquarter towns were affected, while the rate for rural tracts was 1·37. The death-rate in the towns of Sambalpur and Narsinghpur was respectively 18 and 19 per mille. In the Wardha district 26 per cent. of the villages were attacked; in the Narsinghpur district 25 per cent; and in Sambalpur district 18 per cent. Deaths were reported in all months of the year, but there were very few until May: there was a marked increase in June; a maximum of 3,087 in July; in September the disease had begun to abate in most districts, and in October there was a fall in the number of deaths recorded in almost all districts. In the last month of the year the disease had almost ceased.

135. In Berar the total number of deaths registered from cholera in 1887 was 14,396 or 5·5 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 976 deaths and a ratio of 0·4 in the previous year. The disease was generally distributed throughout the province, the Amraoti and Buldana districts suffering most, the Ellichpur district least. A preliminary small outbreak occurred in the Buldana district in April, but had apparently ceased before the general epidemic in all districts began in June. The Sanitary Commissioner says that though the disease was generally attributed to importation, careful enquiry by the Civil Surgeons showed that there was no evidence of this, and he believes the outbreaks to have been everywhere of indigenous origin. He remarks that—

“The history of cholera in 1887 was marked by one of those epidemic outbreaks which steadily recur in Berar at varied intervals. These visitations, as remarked in previous reports, come and go in a remarkably constant rotation, and show a tendency to triennial periods, each epidemic revival being attendant on an abundant rainfall above the average;”

and he gives a table designed to show this coincidence and the triennial recurrence of epidemics for the last 13 years in the province. This question was previously discussed in this report for 1885, and it can only be repeated that the number of years for which data are given is not sufficient to allow of safe generalisation; but, so far as the figures go, they seem to indicate that years of great rainfall are usually years of high cholera mortality, but that years of average or low rainfall may or may not be years of comparatively great incidence of cholera. The triennial recurrence is even less apparent, the years of greatest prevalence being 1875, 1878, 1883, and 1887.

136. The deaths recorded from cholera in Bombay amounted to a total of **Bombay.** 25,711, or a ratio of 1·56 per mille of population, compared with only 167 and a ratio of ·01 in the previous year. The mean mortality of the ten years 1877 to 1886 equalled a total of 22,543 and ratio per mille of 1·38, so that the year 1887 is slightly above the average in the matter of cholera. The disease was entirely absent in January, made its appearance in February, increased markedly in May, and reached its greatest intensity in July. It began to subside in August, and had abated considerably by the end of the year, 632 deaths being recorded in December. The disease was widespread and affected in some degree every Collectorate; but it was most severe in the Deccan and especially in the three Collectorates of Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, while it was very mild in Sind. Of the 24,535 villages in the whole presidency 10·03 per cent. recorded deaths. In the Sholapur Collectorate 39·77 per cent. of the villages returned deaths, and in the Satara Collectorate 32·91.

The Sanitary Commissioner points out that the above-mentioned seasonal incidence is characteristic of the disease in this presidency, the month of least intensity being generally December or January—a marked development occurring in April or May, followed by a rapid increase in May or June, and maximum in July, while the abatement commences in August. The prevalence of cholera in Bombay is coincident with the rise of temperature and moisture in the atmosphere. He gives a table which shows that there has been a remarkable cycle of minimum intensity every sixth year, the years 1867 and 1868, 1874, 1880 and 1886 being distinguished by a minimum number of deaths from cholera in the whole presidency, while the same years show a similar minimum even more remarkably in the city of Bombay. Comparing the aggregate deaths in the three periods 1866 to 1872, 1873 to 1879, and 1880 to 1886, it is shown that while the deaths in the third period are less than those in the second, they exceed considerably the deaths in the first, and, as the second period includes the exceptional famine years, it is argued, apparently with justice, that no improvement has followed the measures which up to this time have been adopted to arrest the ravages of the disease. That cholera is to a certain extent preventible by ordinary measures of sanitation is, however, shown by the history of the disease in the city of Bombay, where during the nine years ending with 1865, in which year the municipality was instituted, there were 19,996 deaths from cholera, while in the 21 years ending with 1886 there were only 10,509 deaths from the same disease. The deaths from cholera in Bombay city in 1887 amounted to 262, giving a ratio per mille of population of ·34.

137. The total number of deaths from cholera recorded during the year in **Madras.** the Madras Presidency was 28,359, giving a ratio per mille of population of 1·01. This is much greater than in the preceding year when the total was 12,417 and the ratio 0·4, though less than in 1885, 1884, and 1883, in which years the ratio was respectively 2·0, 2·7, and 1·2. The mortality of 1887 from this cause has been exceeded in eight of the preceding 19 years. In the first three months of the year the disease

was almost confined to the districts on the eastern coasts, Godavari and Kistna especially; but in April and May it appeared in the central districts, and gradually spread all over the presidency until every district was affected more or less. In December every district, except one, returned deaths from cholera, and the total of the deaths in this month, 13,626, is more than six times the mortality in any other month of the year. This heavy mortality in December is largely accounted for by the severity of the disease in the southern districts, many of which were only reached late in the year, and especially in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The district which suffered most severely was one of the southern districts, Trichinopoly, with a ratio per mille of population equal to 3·6. A central district, Cuddapah, follows next with a ratio of 2·9 per mille; and an eastern district, Godavari, stands third with a ratio of 2·0.

In the town of Madras there were 471 deaths from cholera, or a death-rate of 1·2 per mille. No explanation can be offered for the renewed prevalence of the disease in this presidency during the year under review.

138. In Lower Burma there were 2,649 deaths from cholera recorded during the year, or a ratio per mille of ·73, which is about half the ratio of the previous quinquennium. Sixty-six per cent. of the deaths were returned in the Akyab and Amherst districts, while the districts least affected were Mergui, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo. The greatest mortality occurred in March, April, and May, while the smallest was in the monsoon months of June, July, and August.

133. The following is a brief review of the circumstances attending outbreaks among troops and prisoners, as reported by the different medical officers, set forth under the same headings as in former years.

Extracts from the reports of medical officers on outbreaks of cholera among troops and prisoners.

140. Among European troops, as is usual, a considerable number of the patients who were first attacked in any outbreak are said to have committed some indiscretion in diet or to have been exposed to chill or fatigue. Thus at Chaubuttia the first case had been drinking beer freely, and on the previous day had got a severe wetting but did not change his clothes. At Poona the first man attacked had been absent for three days and returned wet and drunk on the morning of the day he was taken ill. At Fyzabad the first patient, a debilitated alcoholic, had chilled himself by remaining in a cold bath for an hour just before the attack commenced. At Sipri, the first patient, a champion athlete, had been out in the morning practising for a half-mile race, returned to barrack over-heated and dosed himself with draughts of water and two seidlitz powders, and was taken ill with cholera a few hours afterwards. There are a large number of cases, however, in which no such antecedent indiscretion or exposure can be assigned.

Among native troops, when any predisposing cause is suggested, it is usually excessive fatigue or some excess or irregularity in diet. Thus the first patient at Benares had been eating dāl to excess just before the attack; the first at Kirkee had been gorging himself with goat's flesh during the previous night; the first at Sirur was a debilitated, anæmic, dyspeptic man who had been feasting to excess on sweatmeats. The first case at Karachi was in a sepoy who had just come off a long journey by rail during which he had lived on parched gram. In two instances at Edwardesabad the first patient had just arrived by road from Kohat. At Sehere the first patient was on his way back from Bhopal, and there are several other instances of men being attacked just after their return to their stations by a fatiguing journey.

Among prisoners in jails who are under much more direct observation than soldiers, in a very large proportion of the outbreaks the first patient is stated to have been exposed to no unusual condition just before the attack. In a few instances fatigue is mentioned, as at Midnapore, where the first case had arrived that morning from Cuttack, a twelve days' march, at an average rate of 15 miles a day ; or at Bhagalpur, where the first attacked was a hospital sweeper who had been overworked for some time on account of the prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery. With regard to all these predisposing causes it may be said that they are the ordinary adverse conditions to which individuals of the different classes mentioned are constantly exposed, or deliberately expose themselves, generally with impunity ; and if they are in any way the causes of cholera they must be so in a very minor degree.

141. Among European troops it is stated in 23 outbreaks that there was no Prevalence of diarrhœa before or during outbreaks. prevalent diarrhœa either before or during the continuance of the cholera. In 8 outbreaks there were a few cases of diarrhœa at the same time, and in 10 it was distinctly prevalent. Among Native troops there was no diarrhœa before or during the cholera outbreaks in 24 instances ; a few cases only in 18, while it was distinctly prevalent in 11. In jails there was no diarrhœa in 13 outbreaks of cholera, a few cases but nothing unusual in 18, and distinct prevalence in 11. The difficulty in drawing a line between what is usual and what is unusual in the matter of prevalence of diarrhœa, especially in jails ; the natural tendency to return all cases of diarrhœa during a cholera outbreak as cholera ; and, on the other hand, the increased attention which is paid at such times to cases of mild diarrhœa, makes it impossible to draw any conclusion from such figures.

142. Among European troops, in 29 outbreaks, for which the necessary data Proportion of buildings furnishing cases. are reported, men were attacked in 107 buildings out of 457 occupied. At Peshawar 23 attacks occurred in 10 out of 15 buildings. At Neemuch, where there were also 23 attacks, these occurred in 5 out of 11 buildings. Among Native troops the necessary data are given in 39 instances, and in these, out of a total of 3,419 buildings occupied, 118 furnished cases. In the two battalions of Gurkhas at Dehra Dun there were 76 attacks furnished by 39 buildings out of 258 occupied. In 38 outbreaks among jail prisoners, 118 buildings, out of 914 occupied, furnished cases. The fact that the occurrence of a case of cholera in a building generally leads to its immediate evacuation must have a considerable influence upon the figures under this heading.

143. Excessive and continued rainfall and oppressive muggy weather are frequently noted. Meteorological conditions attending outbreaks. At some stations, on the contrary, at Peshawar, Kohat, Naini Tal, and Banda, for instance, the air is said to have been unusually dry. At some stations the first case is said to have followed a severe thunderstorm, while at others the outbreak commenced during a break in the rains.

144. Except in the following instances, it is said in the reports that there was Any communication between the first case and any case in the bazaar or elsewhere. no connection traceable to any previous case, or it is mentioned in a general way that the first patient had recently visited some place, city, bazaar or elsewhere, in which cholera was prevalent. At Rungpore, it is stated that the first two cases had been in close communication with a cartman who had been attacked with cholera near the main gate of the jail. The first case at Midnapore had four days previously been in attendance on another prisoner who was taken ill and died on the road between Cuttack and Midnapur. An indirect communication is mentioned at

Lucknow, where, two days before the outbreak of cholera in the female ward of the jail, there is said to have been a fatal case of cholera in the family of the female warder who lived outside the jail in a neighbouring village.

145. Among European troops, in 41 communities for which the particulars are given, there were 611 attendants upon 192 cases of cholera, and of these three were attacked with the disease. In addition to the above there were two communities in which the number of attendants is not given; but in the case of both we are told that none of the attendants were attacked. A few particulars are here given of each of the instances in which an attendant suffered:—

- (1) At Benares there were seven attendants, of whom one, an orderly of the Army Hospital Native corps, was attacked. It may be noted that another man of the same corps who had not been in contact with the cholera patients, was taken ill on the same day.
- (2) In the standing camp at Ranikhet there were 33 attendants, of whom one, a soldier who had volunteered to nurse his comrades, was attacked.
- (3) At Allahabad there were 36 attendants upon cholera cases, of whom one, the wife of a Sergeant-Major, who had nursed her child through an attack of cholera, was taken ill afterwards herself.

In these three outbreaks there were three individuals attacked, out of a total number of 76 attendants upon 24 cases of cholera. Excluding these there were 38 other outbreaks in which 535 attendants waited upon 168 cases of cholera with impunity.

Turning now to Native troops, we have particulars given for 49 communities in which there were 245 cases of cholera in all. Upon these there were 1,111 attendants, of whom eight were attacked with the disease. There are four communities for which the number of attendants is not given, but in all these it is mentioned that none of the attendants suffered. Of the eight instances of attendants being attacked seven occurred in the Gurkha regiments at Dehra Dun, where there were 297 attendants upon 76 cases of cholera. In this connection the medical officer of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas remarks that

“It is curious to note that the sepoy who did not act as sick attendants were struck down in the proportion of more than three to one compared with their companions who aided in nursing the sick. Thus out of 204 orderly sick attendants three were attacked, or 1·47 per cent., while out of the remaining 600 sepoys, 33 were attacked, or 5·55 per cent. The sick attendants were not selected men, and the only precautions to which they were subjected were the cooking and eating of all food in a building apart from the sick, washing before meals, and, amongst a certain number at the commencement of the outbreak, acid drinks.”

Of the four attendants attacked in the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas, one was a sepoy who had ceased to attend on the sick for a week before he was himself taken ill, and two were mule-drivers who had ceased attendance four days previously. At Kohat an old man attended on his son and was taken ill himself the next day.

In 38 jail communities there were 595 attendants upon 295 cases of cholera, and of these 28 were themselves attacked. The most remarkable instance was at Lahore, where, of 64 attendants, as many as 21 were attacked. Of these one was a jemadar, one a munshi, three were sweepers, out of nine of this class employed about the sick; and sixteen ordinary prisoner-attendants. The medical officer states that throughout the epidemic more attacks took place

proportionately in the hospital than in the rest of the jail, and this notwithstanding the early evacuation of the hospital buildings. At Lucknow a prisoner compounder and two hospital sweepers were attacked.

COMMUNITIES.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.		Percentage of attendants attacked.
		Number.	Number of these attacked.	
European troops	192	611	3	0·5
Native troops	245	1,111	8	0·7
Jails	295	596	28	4·7
TOTAL .	732	2,318	39	1·7

146. Among European troops sanitary defects are noted in connection with Sanitary defects. 10 out of 43 outbreaks. At Dum-Dum, we are told, the water had been reported by the medical officer and the Chemical Examiner as unfit for use. Only one case of cholera however occurred at this station. The water-supply is also complained of at Quetta and Chaubuttia. The barracks are said to be defective at Dinapore; as also are the married quarters, in which the cholera occurred, at Allahabad Fort. At Naini Tal and Nowgong the surface drains are reported to be imperfect; while at Meean Meer the "trench system" is said to have been imperfectly carried out and not in accordance with regulations; the tanks for washing clothing were unsatisfactory, and the milk-supply was of inferior quality. Among Native troops sanitary defects are mentioned in connection with 15 out of 52 outbreaks. At Kohat a large stream is complained of by more than one medical officer, as running first through the bazaar, where it is defiled in every possible way, and afterwards close to the Lines. The proximity of irrigation canals to the Lines and the consequent facilities for drinking impure water are mentioned both at Edwardesabad and Meean Meer, At Barrackpore and Sirdarpore we are told that the men drank impure river water. At many stations the Lines are said to be overcrowded, or water-logged, or to have defective conservancy arrangements. At Bombay the medical officer of the 21st Bombay Infantry says:—

"There are no latrines in the Lines, consequently the pit intended to receive ablution water is used for natural purposes."

Among jails, sanitary defects are noted in 9 out of 43 outbreaks. At Moulmein the site of the jail is said to be bad, as it is built in a hollow, half encircled by a hill, with a very insanitary quarter of the town on one side and cemeteries on the other; while the water-supply is liable to contamination by subsoil percolation. The water-supply is also complained of by the medical officers of the Lahore, Banda, Agra, and Ajmere jails.

147. The effect of moving the affected body of men into camp seems to have been, in almost all cases in which it was undertaken, strikingly beneficial. In the great majority of instances no further cases occurred after the first move, and in only a very small number did more than one case occur. In the less favourable instances the medical officer often expresses the opinion that the effect was more beneficial

than would be inferred from the figures, and in all cases the general health of the moving parties is reported to have been good. The European troops at Neemuch, among whom there were 23 cases in all, were sent into camp in four parties, and in two of these no further cases occurred after the first move; but the third party had seven attacks at its first camp, and the fourth party was moved three times and had eight attacks in camp. In the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment at Peshawar, in which there were also 23 cases, the men were divided into three parties, in two of which a single case occurred after the first move, but none after subsequent moves; while the third party was free from the disease directly it left the station. In the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas at Dehra Dun, in which there were 36 cases of cholera in all, there were four parties of men sent into camp. In one party there was one fresh case after the first move, one after the second, two after the third, and no more after the fourth; while the other three parties each had a single fresh case after the first two moves, but none after the third. In the 3rd Light Cavalry at Neemuch, in which there were 18 cases of cholera, four parties went into camp, and three of these each had a single case after the move, but the fourth remained free from the disease. In thirteen outbreaks in jails the prisoners were moved into camp, and in nine of these instances no further cases occurred after the movement. In one party from the Moulmein jail eleven cases occurred at the first camp, but after a second move there were no fresh cases. At the Lahore jail the prisoners were camped out in two parties. At the first camp there were three fresh cases in one party and thirty in the other; after a second move there were twelve cases in the two camps together, but after a third move the epidemic ceased. Even here the medical officer remarks:—

“The effect of removal was beneficial, I think, in any case on the general body of prisoners, and the feeling of relief and the diminution of cases among the prisoners as each move was accomplished was very manifest.”

148. A remarkable outbreak of what the medical officer calls “epidemic diarrhœa” occurred in the 30th Punjab Infantry while the regiment was on the march from Peshawar to Mooltan in December 1887. The regiment had been in bad health previously, while quartered at Peshawar, the sepoys, more especially the younger ones, suffering from repeated attacks of ague. In consequence of this many of the men were in a debilitated state when they commenced the march, but it was hoped that the change of scene, air, and occupation would benefit them. The regiment left Peshawar on the 5th of December, and reached Kohat in three marches on the 7th without any unusual sickness occurring. After a halt on the 8th the regiment proceeded on the 9th from Kohat to Lachi, and it was during this march that the outbreak commenced under the circumstances and in the manner described as follows by the medical officer in his diary:—

“December 9th, Kohat to Lachi:—Water on the road bad. Lots of stagnant brackish pools from which the men were ordered not to drink, but disobeyed. Left Kohat at 6 and arrived at Lachi at 1 P.M. Camped near village. Water pretty good from a spring near the village. Just before reaching camp the first case of diarrhœa occurred. A sepoy complained of diarrhœa and pain in his belly with great prostration. He had been in good health previously. He said he had drunk salt water on the way. He was given a dose of chlorodyne and brandy and put in a dandy. On arrival at camp his body was warm, his temperature normal, but his pulse very weak. He had two greenish stools and got a lead and opium pill. He had no more motions after that, but his pulse got imperceptible and he sank into a state of extreme collapse, in which he died at 11 P.M. Stimulation by brandy, ether, mustard plasters, frictions, heated stones applied to the body, &c., was tried without avail. He passed urine freely.”

A second case was admitted at 3 P.M. of the same day with diarrhœa but no vomiting, and died in collapse at 11-30 P.M. On December 10th the regi-

ment continued its march and reached Banda; but before leaving Lachi two more cases of the peculiar diarrhœa had occurred, and one of these died on reaching camp. The water on the road was again brackish. On the same day, after reaching Banda, there were five more admissions and another death. On December 11th the camp was only shifted about a quarter of a mile, and there were 11 admissions and two deaths from diarrhœa and about sixty admissions from ague. On the 12th the regiment quitted Banda and reached Tubakki. The water was again bad, and the men, weakened and dispirited, fell out in large numbers. There were on this day six admissions for severe and ten for slight diarrhœa, and two deaths. On the 13th a halt was made, and there were three admissions for severe and twelve for slight diarrhœa, and two deaths. The medical officer, however, notes on this day that the disease is getting much less virulent and more easily stopped. On the 14th and 15th the regiment remained at Tubakki, and there were five admissions for diarrhœa and one death: ague, however, continued very prevalent. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th the march was continued to Bannu. These three marches were very exhausting: the water continued to be brackish, fever was as prevalent as before; still there were only a few cases of diarrhœa, and these of a mild character, and it was evident that the outbreak had ceased.

The outbreak therefore lasted seven days, from the 9th to the 15th of December, and there were 41 admissions, not including about 50 cases of slight diarrhœa, and 10 deaths. Of the first six admissions four died, but afterwards the violence of the disease seemed to diminish. Of the ten deaths six appear to have occurred in less than 24 hours after attack, three in less than 48 hours, the last fatal case only living more than 48 hours. All the men attacked were recruits or young sepoy, and of the ten who died, five had been in good health previously. As regards etiology the medical officer says :—

“No cause can be assigned for the outbreak except the bad water in the district passed through, there being much salt rock all the way, coupled with the reduced state of the men. The first night the regiment was camped at Banda there was a bitterly cold wind blowing, which may have had some effect.”

And in support of his diagnosis of epidemic diarrhœa and not cholera he says :—

“The onset and course of the disease was very uniform. It began with liquid greenish stools passed two or three times, accompanied with griping pain. Then prostration and collapse with thirst in some cases, and in all furred tongue and loss of appetite. The face got shrunken and the eyes sunk, but urine was passed freely, there was little vomiting, and the body and breath never got cold as in cholera. The stools always remained greenish, sometimes watery with mucus, sometimes feculent.”

The general character of the outbreak is, however, exactly that of cholera when it attacks a moving regiment, and it must be noted that cholera had been prevalent during the year in all the districts through which the regiment was marching. There had been cholera amongst the troops in these districts in July and August, and amongst the civil population, in the Peshawar district up to the 24th of November, in the Kohat district up to the 30th of October, in the Bannu district up to the 9th of December.

Small-pox.

149. Taking India as a whole, small-pox was rather more prevalent in 1887 than in 1886, the recorded deaths numbering 65,755 in place of 51,097.

Mortality from small-pox in
India.

This increase was shared by all provinces except Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as is shown in the following table :—

Statement showing the deaths from SMALL-POX registered in the different provinces, by months, during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal	269	356	507	621	672	415	285	185	92	83	142	219	3,846	0·05	0·06
Assam	60	54	84	163	256	186	97	56	68	27	53	58	1,162	0·26	0·12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	233	289	627	1,332	1,770	1,620	1,300	588	210	82	132	309	8,492	0·19	0·24
Punjab	1,329	1,240	1,424	2,040	2,473	2,132	1,907	850	527	453	662	1,345	16,382	0·87	0·57
Central Provinces .	139	227	305	473	540	510	404	232	145	72	124	197	3,368	0·38	0·31
Berar	71	74	32	45	33	14	16	2	4	...	3	17	311	0·1	0·04
Lower Burma . .	15	36	11	19	24	19	25	11	3	12	17	36	228	0·06	0·03
Madras Presidency .	1,591	1,906	2,593	1,947	1,781	1,716	1,802	1,786	1,474	1,645	1,621	1,610	21,472	0·7	0·6
Bombay	165	438	868	962	539	252	126	69	42	52	97	143	3,753	0·23	0·05
Mysore	538	569	750	745	682	803	597	503	403	397	291	330	6,608	1·61	1·02
Coorg	10	8	15	14	19	34	8	1	6	6	6	6	133	0·74	0·24
TOTAL	4,420	5,197	7,216	8,361	8,789	7,701	6,567	4,283	2,974	2,829	3,148	4,270	65,755		

The low ratio in the North-Western Provinces is the more remarkable as the early months of the year were exceptionally hot and dry, conditions which generally obtain when small-pox is rife. The high ratios in Mysore and Coorg still continue, and it is satisfactory to learn that it is in contemplation to introduce compulsory vaccination into the former province.

Fevers.

150. The total number of deaths from fever recorded during the year throughout India was 3,581,623, compared with 3,470,754 in 1886 and 3,396,239 in 1885. The total deaths in the different provinces and the ratio per mille of population in each, compared with the ratio for 1886, is shown in the following table :—

Statement showing the deaths from FEVERS registered in the different provinces, by months, during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal	105,105	74,363	75,365	83,283	85,150	69,851	80,808	91,403	82,826	107,379	119,031	113,204	1,087,768	16·44	15·97
Assam	4,976	4,241	4,107	4,549	5,600	5,977	6,345	5,686	5,273	5,731	6,075	6,545	65,105	14·38	14·10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	80,387	64,837	70,188	81,426	94,509	87,853	86,803	95,264	105,181	140,967	125,974	103,107	1,136,496	25·76	27·58
Punjab	25,973	22,019	25,567	29,530	34,052	29,724	26,038	26,394	48,063	78,751	57,845	44,038	447,994	23·78	17·85
Central Provinces .	12,107	10,932	11,233	11,870	14,242	11,086	12,021	15,246	18,896	20,444	16,414	14,835	169,326	19·20	20·01
Berar	3,513	3,262	3,303	3,238	2,899	2,348	3,023	5,783	7,530	5,583	4,236	3,396	48,114	18·3	17·3
Lower Burma . .	2,714	2,223	1,895	1,863	1,845	2,576	3,410	3,221	3,110	2,981	3,018	2,969	31,825	8·71	7·79
Madras Presidency .	22,633	19,080	19,496	17,238	18,502	16,675	19,817	19,748	20,308	20,666	21,264	25,433	240,860	8·6	7·9
Bombay Presidency .	24,282	22,144	23,189	24,138	23,573	23,732	25,120	28,455	28,740	28,670	29,042	27,637	308,722	18·76	17·10
Mysore	3,972	3,846	3,875	3,522	3,518	3,787	3,915	3,397	3,025	3,275	3,029	3,507	42,668	10·43	9·75
Coorg	214	230	198	224	262	293	295	246	231	197	168	187	2,745	15·40	17·85
TOTAL	285,876	227,177	238,416	260,881	284,152	253,902	267,595	294,843	323,183	414,644	386,096	344,858	3,581,623		

Except in the Punjab there is no very remarkable difference in the death-rate from fevers in the two years. A slight increase is to be expected in all provinces as the result of improved registration.

151. There has been again an advance in the total recorded mortality from fevers in Bengal, so that the figure is higher than in any year in the decade; but this is probably the result of advancing registration rather than of any real increase in the prevalence of fevers. The disease is said to have prevailed with greatest virulence in 36 registration circles, while this could be said of only 24 circles in 1886; so if this may be taken as a test it was more prevalent than in 1886, or any of the four immediately preceding years, but less than in the epidemic years 1880 to 1882, in which, respectively, 124, 218, and 58 registration circles were attacked with excessive violence. The ratio per mille in urban circles was 10·45, in rural circles 16·66, from which it would appear that fever is diminishing in urban and increasing in rural populations: but this again is probably only apparent and due to diminished attention to registration in towns under municipal government. The recorded deaths under this head in the province exceeded 100,000 in each of the months January, October, November, and December; while the smallest monthly total was recorded in June, *viz.* 69,851. Of the eight districts in which the death-rate from fevers is highest, seven are situated in Northern Bengal, and the Sanitary Commissioner believes that this indication of greater prevalence in the northern parts of the province represents a fact and says:—

“When events come to be truly recorded, I think it will be found that the districts comprised in the great triangle lying between the Gunduck and the Ganges on the south, the Brahmaputra on the east, and the Himalayas on the north, will be the area specially afflicted by severe malarious fever.”

152. The importance of fever as a cause of mortality in the North-Western Provinces is well shown in this year, in which, although the cholera mortality was more than double that of any previous year, out of a total mortality from all causes of 35·86 per mille of population, 25·76 is attributed to fevers. And it must be remembered that besides the large number (1,136,496) of persons who died of fever, there was no doubt a still larger number reduced to a hopeless condition of ill-health, and consequent poverty and misery, by the same cause. The recorded deaths in 1887 are fewer than in 1886 by 80,122, a reduction which is partly accounted for by the large mortality from cholera, but which was, with a few exceptions, general throughout all the divisions of the provinces, the only division which showed any marked increase being Jhansi. The Sanitary Commissioner shows that “Of the 12 districts with the highest fever mortality 8 belong to the list of 13 which are canal-irrigated; of the 12 districts of lowest fever mortality not one is canal-irrigated. Of the 20 towns of highest fever mortality 19 belong to the list of 40 which lie in canal-irrigated districts; of the 20 towns of lowest fever mortality only one belongs to a canal-irrigated district. Similar statistics are repeated from year to year, and may be left to tell their own tale.”

The statistics of 1887 are also said to show once more that, although the prevalence of fever in the province as a whole does not necessarily vary with the rainfall, and although the districts with the greatest rainfall are not the districts of highest fever mortality, the annual mortality from fever in any particular district varies, as a rule, directly as the rainfall. The conclusion drawn by the Sanitary Commissioner is as follows:—

“All these statistics point in the same direction—to the intimate relation between malarial fever and excess of moisture in the soil. As the cause of fever is the same in these provinces as elsewhere, so likewise is the remedy. Removal of the excess of moisture in the soil by efficient drainage will diminish if it will not entirely prevent it. All other remedies are of comparatively little avail.”

With such conclusions regarding the causes of fever in these provinces before us, it is satisfactory to know that some effort is being made to improve the drainage

of some of the most water-logged parts of the country. During the year an important drainage project, called the "Karwan Nadi improvement," was in progress, by which the drainage of portions of the Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, and Agra districts will be greatly improved. A natural water-channel has been improved for a distance of 54 miles to a point where it empties itself into a ravine with an excellent slope down to the River Jumna. Another project of a similar kind, known as the "Somna drainage cut," was about to be commenced.

153. In the Punjab the deaths recorded from fevers numbered 447,994 during the year, or a death-rate of 23·78 per mille of population. This is higher than the recorded fever mortality in any of the previous six years except 1884. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that a principal cause of the increased mortality from these diseases during the year was the heavy rainfall that occurred during the months of August and September; but he points out that there must have been other factors at work, for in the districts most severely visited an increased mortality from fever had already begun in the period March to July, in which the rainfall of 1887 was considerably below that of 1886. Fevers were most severe in the districts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, and Rohtak, the same districts which with Umballa headed the list in the previous year. The death-rate from fevers in these four districts ranged from 35·55 per mille to 48·34. In six other districts it exceeded 25 per mille. Excluding the hill and frontier districts, which are exceptionally circumstanced, the districts which showed the lowest mortality from fever were Jhang, Montgomery, and Shahpur,—all districts in which there is a low rainfall and comparatively little inundation from canals and rivers.

154. In the Bombay Presidency 308,722 deaths were reported from fevers against 281,450 in 1886, the mean total for the previous ten years being 288,280. An increased mortality, compared with the previous year, was recorded in every registration district except Sind, and in every month of the year except January. The highest monthly mortality is recorded in the last five months of the year as usual; the maximum being in November with 29,042 deaths; the minimum in February with 22,144.

155. In the Madras Presidency the recorded deaths from fever were more numerous by 19,181 than in the previous year; a higher mortality from these diseases being recorded in all but seven of the 22 districts. Amongst municipal towns 28 recorded a higher death-rate from fever than in 1886, 24 a lower rate, and two the same. The town of Berhampore is conspicuous with a death-rate of 43·2, compared with a district ratio of 18·6; but in only 14 of the municipal towns was the death-rate from fever higher than in the district in which they are situated—a fact which, if the figures are at all reliable, points to the need of improvement in village sanitation. The death-rate from fever in all municipalities together was 6·3 per mille, while that for villages was 8·8.

156. In Berar the total number of deaths registered from fevers during 1887 was 48,114, or in the proportion of 18·3 per 1,000 of the population, against a total of 45,643 in 1886 and a ratio of 17·3 per mille. A more than average mortality was recorded in every district; but Wun, as usual, shows the highest ratio, 25·7, and Bassim the lowest, 11·3. The highest mortality occurred in August and September; the lowest in May and June. The Sanitary Commissioner believes the cause of the increased mortality to lie in an increased rainfall more evenly distributed, together with the epidemic tendency of the year; while as regards the diseases which are included in the term "fevers," he states that the fevers of the plains are, as a rule, simple ague complicated in severe cases with pneumonia;

but in the hilly tracts a more severe form of fever, of a bilious and remittent type, prevails. Of the simple form in the plains, the immediate causes are chiefly chills and insufficient clothing.

157. There was a slight diminution in the death-rate from fevers in the Central Provinces as a whole in 1887, 19·20 per mille of population against 20·01; but the death-rate

of the previous year was exceeded in twelve of the twenty registration districts. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that, as registration becomes more correct, the recorded mortality from fevers will be comparatively lower, while that from bowel complaints will increase.

158. In Assam the mortality from fevers was greater than in the previous year, the ratio rising from 14·10 to 14·38 per mille.

Deaths under this head were reported from 521 out of 629 registration circles, and from 11,409 villages out of 16,074. The total recorded deaths amounted to 65,105. The smallest monthly totals were recorded in January, February, and March; the largest in December, July, and November. The death-rate from fevers in the Goalpara district, which heads the list, was 34·73 per mille.

159. In Lower Burma there were 31,825 deaths recorded from fever, or a ratio per mille of population of 8·71, compared with a quinquennial ratio of 7·95. The seasonal

history of fevers is the opposite of that of cholera, March, April, and May being comparatively healthy; while July, August, and September are the worst months. In short, high fever mortality in this province mostly coincides with heavy rainfall and rise of subsoil water.

Bowel complaints.

160. The deaths recorded from bowel complaints numbered 290,548, compared with 264,499 in 1886. This figure is nearly equal to the total deaths from this cause in 1885, 293,638, and is greater than in 1884 and 1883. In the following table the recorded deaths from bowel complaints in each province are given:—

Statement showing the Deaths from BOWEL COMPLAINTS registered in the different provinces, by months, during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal	5,632	4,092	3,996	4,373	4,854	4,114	5,178	6,017	4,846	4,530	4,477	4,784	56,893	0·85	0·84
Assam	1,100	867	892	992	1,281	1,321	1,260	1,145	1,090	1,349	1,333	1,282	13,912	3·07	3·74
North-West- ern Pro- vinces and Oudh	3,437	3,254	3,500	4,397	5,371	5,901	7,079	9,230	8,585	7,963	6,650	4,778	70,145	1·59	1·34
Punjab	1,063	802	936	1,362	1,891	1,398	1,577	2,348	3,441	4,365	3,194	2,161	24,538	1·30	0·95
Central Pro- vinces	1,531	1,332	1,525	1,664	1,775	1,755	2,365	3,379	3,589	3,065	2,315	1,762	26,057	2·95	2·91
Berar	907	849	879	810	815	1,021	2,076	4,514	4,234	2,648	1,631	1,146	21,530	8·2	6·4
Lower Burma	215	123	131	162	214	233	306	246	224	163	223	184	2,424	0·66	0·69
Madras Pre- sidency	2,374	2,029	1,948	1,709	1,931	1,900	2,325	2,489	2,413	2,179	2,339	3,043	26,679	0·9	0·9
Bombay Pre- sidency	2,941	2,546	2,647	2,714	3,160	3,668	4,318	5,371	4,695	3,795	3,329	3,450	42,634	2·59	2·23
Mysore	465	370	378	425	431	468	560	495	494	453	476	443	5,458	1·33	1·42
Coorg	14	16	11	11	38	36	28	29	13	32	15	35	278	1·55	0·87
TOTAL	19,679	16,280	16,843	18,619	21,761	21,815	27,072	35,263	33,624	30,542	25,982	23,068	290,548		

The only remarkable variation is in Berar, where there were 21,530 deaths and a ratio of 8·2 per mille, compared with 16,791 deaths and a ratio of 6·4 in the previous year. It is probable, however, that even the higher figure is below the truth, the registration of disease being still very imperfect in some of the districts.

Injuries.

161. Injuries have decreased in the year under review, the total deaths recorded in the whole of India under this head being 82,208, compared with 87,469 in 1886.

Statement showing the deaths from INJURIES registered in the different provinces, by months, during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal .	936	983	1,405	1,628	2,512	3,424	4,037	3,840	3,285	2,243	1,278	1,059	26,630	0·40	0·43
Assam .	70	81	129	129	141	225	217	187	157	137	96	107	1,676	0·37	0·40
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	868	990	1,353	1,586	1,943	2,540	3,128	3,309	3,075	2,228	1,322	1,027	23,369	0·52	0·55
Punjab .	281	319	372	406	513	560	836	992	699	440	307	305	6,030	0·32	0·33
Central Provinces .	294	298	308	330	456	568	487	493	536	451	359	319	4,899	0·56	0·51
Berar .	69	64	65	89	97	98	86	95	106	104	83	73	1,029	0·4	0·4
Lower Burma	63	37	54	50	65	57	48	46	57	66	60	69	672	0·18	0·20
Madras Presidency .	1,101	904	972	958	1,029	831	901	950	991	979	863	849	11,328	0·4	0·4
Bombay Presidency .	352	336	382	450	556	591	545	532	587	510	374	343	5,558	0·34	0·35
Mysore .	68	82	83	80	114	70	57	79	74	92	115	63	977	0·24	0·23
Coorg .	5	1	2	3	7	1	2	1	4	4	6	4	40	0·23	0·18
TOTAL .	4,107	4,095	5,125	5,709	7,433	8,965	10,344	10,524	9,571	7,254	4,863	4,218	82,208		

Statement showing details of deaths from INJURIES registered in the different provinces during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	Population under Registration.	DETAIL OF DEATHS FROM INJURIES.				TOTAL.
		Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	
Bengal	66,163,884	2,748	1,385	12,103	10,394	26,630
Assam	4,526,959	82	106	1,140	348	1,676
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	44,107,869	2,706	1,602	12,833	6,228	23,369
Punjab	18,842,264	332	462	4,071	1,165	6,030
Central Provinces	8,817,185	693	627	2,384	1,195	4,899
Berar	2,620,573	169	51	632	177	1,029
Lower Burma	3,653,629	43	162	189	278	672
Madras Presidency	27,907,840	1,784	7,339		2,205	11,328
Bombay „	16,454,414	662	154	3,494	1,248	5,558
Mysore	4,092,648	81	102	613	181	977
Coorg	178,302	8	4	27	1	40
TOTAL .	197,510,710	9,308	49,480		23,420	82,208

As regards the different classes of injuries shown in the preceding table, suicides have increased from 9,251 in 1886 to 9,308 in 1887. This increase in suicides occurs in the three provinces, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Madras, in which the decrease in injuries generally is most marked. Deaths caused by snakes and wild beasts decreased from 25,602 in 1886 to 23,420 in 1887. Deaths from wounds and accidents show a decrease from 52,616 in 1886 to 49,480 in 1887.

ALL OTHER CAUSES.

162. After deducting all the deaths occasioned by the foregoing causes, there remains a total of 1,002,863 due to all other causes. The distribution of these deaths among the various provinces is shown in the following table :—

Statement showing the deaths from ALL OTHER CAUSES registered in the different provinces, by months, during the year 1887.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPU- LATION.	
														1887.	1886.
Bengal .	20,110	16,213	15,570	15,375	15,206	13,620	16,238	17,366	15,814	18,145	20,281	20,875	204,813	3·09	2·88
Assam .	1,861	1,601	1,596	1,348	1,576	1,456	1,613	1,619	1,748	2,234	2,270	2,297	21,219	4·69	4·94
North-West- ern Pro- vinces & Oudh.	8,189	8,082	8,939	10,262	11,106	11,157	13,714	16,892	15,446	14,973	12,655	11,194	142,609	3·23	2·77
Punjab .	10,661	9,217	10,255	10,679	11,636	10,532	10,377	12,131	15,350	17,021	12,728	12,049	142,636	7·57	6·91
Central Pro- vinces .	5,281	4,805	4,910	4,852	5,516	5,098	6,285	7,421	7,596	7,390	6,699	6,246	72,099	8·18	7·60
Rajputana .	2,196	2,159	2,019	1,924	1,863	1,799	2,682	4,408	4,826	3,802	3,002	2,737	33,417	12·8	12·2
Lower Burma	1,825	1,385	1,305	1,259	1,425	1,755	2,158	2,351	2,086	2,026	1,946	1,796	21,317	5·83	5·74
Madras Pre- sidency .	24,778	21,452	21,317	19,175	20,709	19,803	22,867	22,811	22,857	23,318	25,518	31,472	276,077	9·8	9·3
Bombay Pre- sidency .	5,273	4,774	5,063	4,988	5,383	5,839	6,623	7,140	6,594	5,905	5,456	5,845	68,883	4·19	3·43
Mysore .	1,838	1,543	1,477	1,372	1,517	1,674	1,748	1,612	1,628	1,621	1,691	1,810	19,531	4·77	4·75
Coorg .	13	20	10	28	18	30	29	21	25	28	16	24	262	1·47	1·19
TOTAL .	82,025	71,251	72,461	71,262	75,955	72,763	84,334	93,772	93,970	96,463	92,262	96,345	1,002,863		

Appendix A to Section VI.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Bengal Proper during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Calcutta . . .	433,219	77	83	216	306	95	37	79	53	47	73	48	84	1,198
24-Pergunnahs . . .	1,618,420	1,478	511	589	590	188	40	43	46	47	92	142	809	4,575
Suburbs of Calcutta . . .	251,439	133	178	308	438	257	72	101	49	56	101	140	257	2,090
Howrah . . .	635,381	363	97	122	124	56	16	18	49	41	57	58	243	1,244
Serampore . . .	351,955	93	70	62	128	21	2	10	11	24	20	33	11	485
Hooghly . . .	663,050	113	48	37	107	11	2	21	8	3	11	20	67	448
Nuddea . . .	1,655,721	876	163	91	472	581	126	49	57	18	16	81	144	2,674
Khulna . . .	1,079,948	696	218	344	440	186	88	85	8	19	1	60	125	2,270
Jessore . . .	1,939,375	713	125	287	1,113	440	51	33	15	12	16	22	220	3,047
Burdwan . . .	1,391,823	115	22	28	75	22	4	63	155	24	1	6	33	548
Bankoora . . .	1,041,752	23	20	41	18	14	16	73	74	16	...	6	1	302
Beerbhoom . . .	794,428	96	57	59	92	24	2	8	18	8	...	...	4	368
Midnapore . . .	2,515,565	409	287	368	291	256	96	460	230	94	86	410	930	3,917
Dacca . . .	2,116,350	3,300	530	205	1,035	463	35	11	17	2	7	34	161	5,800
Furreedpore . . .	1,631,734	1,273	437	250	1,992	1,026	136	32	4	4	6	16	50	5,226
Backergunge . . .	1,900,889	1,084	589	2,197	3,444	1,135	251	66	20	12	15	20	52	8,885
Mymensingh . . .	3,051,966	916	750	341	578	429	218	50	13	17	18	16	565	3,911
Darjeeling . . .	156,137	3	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	1	2	1	1	16
Jalpaiguri . . .	581,562	9	18	84	337	445	240	63	51	6	1	1	...	1,255
Moorsheadabad . . .	1,220,790	313	168	234	571	184	24	2	11	...	2	1	1	1,511
Dinagapore . . .	1,514,346	52	18	25	274	212	12	7	6	9	6	20	8	649
Maldah . . .	710,448	85	55	148	301	117	43	4	...	...	8	4	...	765
Rajshahye . . .	1,338,638	197	27	26	86	101	13	10	...	2	4	20	3	489
Rungpore . . .	2,097,964	815	115	27	1,297	1,315	284	68	17	1	3	37	3	3,982
Bogra . . .	734,358	44	2	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	94
Pubna . . .	1,311,728	65	15	34	586	211	9	3	...	1	...	35	132	1,091
Purneah . . .	1,848,687	253	28	15	371	515	181	46	46	9	98	14	1	1,577
Chittagong . . .	1,132,341	8	16	19	140	268	97	65	141	55	136	211	221	1,377
Noakhally . . .	820,772	246	61	51	76	29	2	4	...	5	4	...	10	488
Tipperah . . .	1,519,338	1,332	559	333	507	214	13	2	...	...	4	4	7	2,975
Balasore . . .	945,280	410	209	450	528	775	442	745	203	86	55	181	269	4,353
Cuttack . . .	1,795,065	524	206	382	202	248	198	1,019	864	427	201	176	224	4,671
Pooree . . .	888,487	278	91	555	712	581	1,517	2,969	941	270	102	304	348	8,668
Rajmehal . . .	1,568,093	2	13	91	57	133	78	96	72	29	31	10	18	630
Deoghur . . .														
Manbhoom . . .	1,058,228	...	3	46	88	25	1	9	9	5	...	...	19	205
Hazaribagh . . .	1,104,742	...	...	15	33	289	268	217	61	20	...	...	...	903
Ranchi . . .	1,609,244	...	...	263	133	370	1,075	2,769	2,778	1,329	500	158	...	9,375
Chybassa . . .	561,964	...	...	3	...	42	52	46	8	...	2	3	...	156
Monghyr . . .	1,969,774	44	...	23	579	2,269	1,289	1,294	1,064	135	92	21	...	6,810
Bhagalpore . . .	1,966,158	9	11	211	897	1,524	569	351	358	188	78	42	29	4,267
Gya . . .	2,124,682	12	29	214	554	4,671	2,893	5,294	2,881	399	87	66	19	17,119
Patna . . .	1,756,856	34	19	43	221	720	615	2,135	1,155	121	72	89	68	5,292
Shahabad . . .	1,964,909	127	5	160	474	1,352	2,108	6,132	2,760	574	256	118	1	14,067
Sarun . . .	2,280,382	2	1	1	85	627	1,124	2,688	2,617	579	152	17	1	7,894
Tirhoot . . .	2,582,060	37	4	28	173	2,665	1,516	1,173	813	400	282	87	8	7,186
Chumparun . . .	1,721,608	...	...	38	610	6,130	3,856	901	970	321	99	4	...	12,929
Durbhanga . . .	2,633,447	80	29	68	231	1,263	1,510	1,328	668	392	222	60	143	5,994
TOTAL (excluding Calcutta) . . .	66,163,884	16,662	5,804	8,924	21,068	32,435	21,188	30,566	19,268	5,761	2,946	2,748	5,208	172,578

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Assam during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Lakhimpur . . .	179,893	19	5	7	108	128	139	53	25	18	23	5	10	540
Sibsagar . . .	370,274	59	9	58	31	112	154	39	31	32	24	9	24	582
Nowgong . . .	310,579	190	54	6	2	8	3	22	2	7	1	2	2	298
Darrang . . .	273,333	22	13	12	80	154	52	29	11	5	...	1	2	381
Goalpara . . .	446,232	385	38	20	22	45	77	21	4	33	...	...	1	646
Kamrup . . .	644,960	168	44	43	64	133	99	34	53	22	19	16	6	701
Cachar . . .	289,425	24	35	137	275	286	152	25	11	9	20	95	69	1,138
Sylhet . . .	1,969,009	247	145	160	235	170	69	22	50	125	359	889	1,166	3,637
Khasi and Jaintia Hills. . .	43,254	2	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	18
TOTAL . . .	4,526,959	1,116	343	444	817	1,041	749	245	187	251	448	1,018	1,282	7,941

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT NO. III.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during each month of 1887.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.														
Eastern Districts.														
Ghazipur . . .	1,014,099	...	17	38	65	332	1,018	1,497	569	47	14	1	...	3,598
Ballia . . .	924,763	1	1	...	17	111	575	1,712	619	106	19	...	...	3,161
Benares . . .	892,684	2	234	1,178	809	669	482	581	481	96	33	6	2	4,573
Mirzapur . . .	1,136,796	1	49	777	1,039	2,398	1,846	1,262	426	75	11	1	...	7,885
Azamgarh . . .	1,604,654	14	31	245	640	1,127	991	1,029	1,146	407	101	10	3	5,744
Jaunpur . . .	1,209,663	...	10	369	1,298	2,248	1,142	758	318	122	59	3	...	6,327
Gorakhpur . . .	2,617,120	14	7	385	2,841	6,230	2,460	1,793	942	302	136	21	4	15,135
Basti . . .	1,630,612	89	...	5	795	4,307	2,996	1,230	503	80	47	67	1	10,120
Allahabad . . .	1,474,106	...	5	127	255	1,733	3,151	1,278	360	194	125	8	1	7,237
Fatehpur . . .	683,745	...	...	...	44	461	2,524	854	330	319	243	7	...	4,782
Cawnpore . . .	1,181,396	...	...	3	3	23	521	993	1,226	2,213	580	10	...	5,572
Fatehgarh . . .	907,608	...	...	1	14	...	55	496	966	1,035	752	17	...	3,336
Districts south of or bordering on the Jumna.														
Banda . . .	698,608	...	...	15	26	386	3,621	1,779	184	4	1	...	...	6,016
Hamirpur . . .	507,337	...	...	...	...	20	415	1,277	638	75	...	2	2	2,429
Jalaun . . .	418,142	...	...	...	...	9	2,034	3,161	1,209	155	30	...	10	6,608
Etawa . . .	722,371	1	...	...	...	1	252	473	2,002	1,084	133	...	...	3,946
Jhansi . . .	333,227	...	...	...	4	343	2,876	1,795	915	45	...	...	...	5,978
Lalitpur . . .	249,088	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	119	92	8	...	...	297
Districts lying west of the 80° east longitude.														
Bareilly . . .	1,030,936	...	...	...	...	18	12	1	43	159	232	19	...	484
Pilibhit . . .	451,601	...	...	...	13	40	51	107	106	14	3	...	...	334
Budaun . . .	906,451	...	...	...	1	...	4	21	83	705	189	...	...	1,003
Shahjahanpur . . .	856,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	34	39	15	...	94
Moradabad . . .	1,155,173	...	...	4	2	4	3	8	139	484	354	43	1	1,042
Etah . . .	756,523	...	...	3	8	138	533	221	602	452	248	7	...	2,212
Mainpuri . . .	801,216	...	1	...	...	...	75	363	759	584	380	3	...	2,165
Aligarh . . .	1,021,187	...	...	1	...	1	169	406	1,390	411	7	...	...	2,385
Bulandshahr . . .	924,822	...	...	2	2	7	204	642	3,298	1,804	92	2	1	6,054
Agra . . .	974,656	...	...	...	1	3	68	213	517	194	15	...	...	1,011
Muttra . . .	671,690	...	...	3	4	29	154	31	70	29	...	...	...	320
Meerut . . .	1,313,137	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	488	1,177	90	...	...	1,756
Muzaffarnagar . . .	758,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	115	12	1	...	142
Saharanpur . . .	979,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	797	69	...	...	1,254
Bijnor . . .	721,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	644	210	7	...	974
Dehra . . .	144,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	89	3	...	1	...	227
Tarai Pergunnahs . . .	206,993	...	...	2	152	124	94	34	19	78	66	18	1	588
Kumaon . . .	493,641	...	...	144	420	500	876	289	70	...	...	...	...	2,299
Garhwal . . .	345,629	...	...	...	...	1	44	421	78	23	...	...	...	567
ODDH.														
Partabgarh . . .	847,047	3	7	61	350	687	1,123	776	176	83	167	129	79	3,041
Rae Bareli . . .	951,905	6	...	39	184	2,350	7,023	3,192	1,069	206	380	128	24	14,601
Sultanpur . . .	957,912	94	6	69	191	1,000	2,015	1,425	622	203	532	1,389	684	8,230
Fyzabad . . .	1,081,419	74	2	17	273	681	439	754	367	42	41	122	208	3,020
Bara Banki . . .	1,026,788	12	12	16	21	641	3,981	5,395	2,614	190	86	59	15	13,042
Lucknow . . .	696,824	...	...	...	13	29	558	1,706	1,613	583	501	298	8	5,309
Unao . . .	899,069	...	...	...	42	354	1,900	1,364	1,515	720	498	53	5	6,451
Gonda . . .	1,270,926	1	1	145	1,567	4,161	2,769	1,318	428	59	34	5	1	10,489
Bahraich . . .	878,048	...	...	...	...	270	1,219	568	323	85	31	28	...	2,524
Kheri . . .	831,922	...	...	...	2	88	83	40	33	61	156	38	6	507
Sitapur . . .	958,251	4	2	14	...	2	100	98	232	313	481	363	162	1,771
Hardoi . . .	987,630	2	...	...	...	2	28	35	574	1,038	1,625	84	...	3,388
TOTAL . . .	44,107,869	318	385	3,663	11,096	31,528	50,488	41,616	30,780	17,741	8,830	2,965	1,218	200,628

STATEMENT NO. IV.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of the Punjab during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Gurgaon . . .	641,848	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	80	235	66	..	..	404
Delhi . . .	643,515	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	122	152	3	..	..	282
Rohtak . . .	553,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	328	15	20	..	406
Hissar . . .	660,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	52	..	..	..	92
Karnal . . .	622,621	..	..	..	..	..	11	22	146	436	66	..	..	681
Umballa . . .	1,067,263	..	..	..	..	..	35	9	38	202	92	4	..	380
Simla . . .	42,945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur . . .	789,555	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	18
Ludhiana . . .	618,835	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Hoshiarpur . . .	901,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra . . .	730,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25	..	..	..	48
Gurdaspur . . .	823,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Sialkot . . .	1,012,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29
Amritsar . . .	893,266	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	37	..	..	..	53
Gujrat . . .	689,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	214	274	19	..	..	524
Gujranwala . . .	616,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	92	2	..	..	147
Lahore . . .	924,106	..	..	..	..	1	26	591	1,021	357	39	..	..	2,035
Ferozepore . . .	747,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	42	2	..	..	..	55
Montgomery . . .	426,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	46	5	..	..	..	73
Mooltan . . .	551,964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Muzaffargarh . . .	338,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	363,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	441,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhang . . .	395,296	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	9
Shahpur . . .	421,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhelum . . .	589,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	82	6	97
Hazara . . .	407,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	312	180	9	..	..	507
Rawal Pindi . . .	820,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	178	119	28	..	..	348
Peshawar . . .	592,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	137	162	80	39	..	736
Kohat . . .	181,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	523	198	163	..	..	946
Bannu . . .	332,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	433	235	100	112	9	929
TOTAL . . .	18,842,264	..	..	..	1	1	91	1,172	3,446	3,136	685	257	15	8,804

STATEMENT NO. V.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of the Central Provinces during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Raipur . . .	1,141,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur . . .	761,468	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sambalpur . . .	371,491	30	7	4	5	207	1,100	761	811	394	117	9	..	3,445
Jubbulpore . . .	528,890	..	1	..	..	37	184	110	33	6	24	..	..	395
Seoni . . .	334,733	..	..	..	..	..	59	88	172	18	30	..	..	367
Mandla . . .	301,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsingpore . . .	365,173	..	..	..	..	1	960	1,398	224	71	1	..	..	2,655
Murwara . . .	157,716	..	..	..	7	7	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	30
Damoh . . .	312,957	..	..	8	55	74	389	331	254	144	22	..	..	1,277
Saugor . . .	564,950	..	..	..	..	..	32	103	322	139	42	..	..	638
Chhindwara . . .	308,388	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	53	53	21	..	143
Betul . . .	304,905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	14	..	42
Hoshangabad . . .	488,594	..	..	..	..	8	183	212	44	7	..	..	..	454
Nimar . . .	154,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	29	63	20	7	1	124
Bhandara . . .	683,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	43	30	10	..	89
Nagpore . . .	697,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	54	228	194	39	..	521
Balaghat . . .	340,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha . . .	387,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	854	663	196	1	1	1,767
Chanda . . .	534,245	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	123	301	52	34	4	518
Burhanpore . . .	77,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	79	6	..	..	..	105
TOTAL . . .	8,817,185	36	8	12	67	335	2,939	3,087	3,006	2,139	806	135	6	12,576

STATEMENT NO. VI.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Berar during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akola . . .	595,472	...	...	...	...	7	311	971	1,530	177	32	2	9	3,039
Buldana . . .	437,083	...	...	...	3	...	118	631	2,084	564	27	...	...	3,427
Basim . . .	358,883	...	...	...	...	...	62	41	631	584	92	18	8	1,436
Amraoti . . .	575,328	...	...	...	...	...	19	580	2,057	1,147	184	23	6	4,016
Ellichpur . . .	261,705*	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	120	106	9	...	...	254
Wun . . .	392,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	855	1,075	201	39	23	2,224
TOTAL . . .	2,620,573	...	...	...	3	7	510	2,273	7,277	3,653	545	82	46	14,396

* Excluding Melghat and Ellichpur cantonment.

STATEMENT NO. VII.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India during each month of 1887.*

NATIVE STATES.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
RAJPUTANA.														
Ajmere-Merwara .	460,722	...	...	...	...	...	13	74	81	36	1	...	...	205
Bhurtpore . .	645,540	...	...	...	...	61	97	31	46	1	...	...	...	236
Kerowlee . .	148,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	91	5	...	...	...	177
Dholpur . .	249,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	30	1	...	...	69
Jeypore . .	2,534,357	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	127	52	15	6	...	233
Meywar . .	1,443,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Marwar . .	1,750,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	113	143	...	...	...	261
Kotah . . .	517,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	11
Ulwar . . .	682,926	...	...	...	...	...	26	87	637	427	209	...	...	1,386
Shahpura . .	51,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Serohee . .	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	61	158	338	1,126	697	226	6	...	2,612
CENTRAL INDIA.														
Western Malwa .	Not stated.	...	...	...	25	15	28	4	12	27	25	...	...	136
Baghelkhand .	1,507,932	...	3	218	169	301	546	907	228	30	8	...	...	2,410
Indore . . .	83,091	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	12	2	1	...	30
Goona . . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10
Bundelkhand .	Do.	...	...	4	...	...	501	2,896	1,527	591	22	...	...	5,541
Bhopal . . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	29	11	...	...	46
Bhopawar . .	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	104	18	...	...	223
Gwalior . . .	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	375	...	...	...	...	472
TOTAL .	Not stated.	...	3	222	194	316	1,081	3,910	2,252	797	92	1	...	8,868
GRAND TOTAL .	Not stated.	...	3	222	194	377	1,239	4,248	3,378	1,494	318	7	...	11,480

STATEMENT NO. VIII.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Hyderabad during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Raichur . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	21	137	3	10	12	...	...	...	...	183
Hingoli . .	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	2	...	...	16
Mominabad . .	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	5	...	...	11
Bolarum . .	12,222	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hyderabad . .	277,786	31	...	63	1,065	594	194	485	97	6	8	...	...	2,543
Jalna . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	14	39	...	...	...	...	...	53
Aurungabad . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	19
TOTAL . .	Not stated.	31	...	63	1,087	738	215	546	123	13	15	...	...	2,831

STATEMENT NO. IX.—*Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of 1887.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Ganjam . .	874,404	55	3	...	2	12	2	...	1	21	32	70	6	204
Vizagapatam . .	1,424,400	153	122	102	6	3	...	4	23	93	125	50	37	718
Godavari . .	1,790,850	302	114	258	176	312	530	354	669	447	340	74	100	3,676
Kistna . .	1,548,355	386	338	643	283	250	87	96	147	52	19	16	69	2,386
Nellore . .	1,146,503	41	100	78	...	...	7	45	435	166	88	38	205	1,203
Madras . .	389,984	...	...	23	3	1	...	1	52	72	122	135	62	471
Chingleput . .	978,524	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	11	51	20	54	220	360
South Arcot . .	1,815,916*	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	20	32
Trichinopoly . .	1,214,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	374	4,004	4,383
Tanjore . .	2,129,538	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	3,532	3,551
Madura . .	1,293,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
Tinnevelly . .	1,699,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	609
Kurnool . .	678,464	...	...	...	...	40	5	7	3	48	61	8	...	172
Cuddapah . .	1,120,714	...	...	...	1	41	85	197	401	491	721	685	739	3,361
Bellary . .	1,336,017	...	...	...	4	306	591	312	170	185	128	56	86	1,838
Anantapur . .		...	...	...	...	...	136	167	63	21	116	70	12	585
North Arcot . .	1,822,312*	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	128	54	29	210	1,158	1,582
Salem . .	1,592,274†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	41	610	669
Coimbatore . .	1,657,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	344	1,924	2,278
Nilgiris . .	88,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
South Canara . .	955,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	61	78
Malabar . .	2,351,152	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	15	3	147	175
TOTAL . .	27,907,840	945	679	1,111	483	966	1,445	1,184	2,104	1,718	1,840	2,258	13,626	28,359

* These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 23 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.

† Excludes 6,696, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot districts.

STATEMENT NO. X.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of 1887.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bombay City . .	773,196	...	1	2	2	1	8	45	101	48	37	15	2	262
Tanna . . .	807,367	...	...	...	11	24	48	175	325	189	195	196	65	1,228
Colaba . . .	482,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	108	44	...	63	238
Surat . . .	614,198	...	...	...	...	...	120	42	123	279	84	70	116	834
Ahmedabad . .	856,324	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	31	27	66	4	140
Broach . . .	326,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	67	6	129	17	311
Panch Mahals .	255,479	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	37	4	...	59
Kaira . . .	804,800	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	15	3	93	119	28	281
Khandesh . .	1,237,231	...	...	9	41	299	928	780	1,121	182	...	...	...	3,360
Ahmednagar . .	751,228	...	...	...	9	23	715	1,226	589	286	100	6	...	2,954
Nasik . . .	781,206	...	...	5	...	19	183	219	273	113	41	30	11	894
Sholapur . .	582,487	...	...	...	38	448	915	1,089	248	198	29	15	4	2,984
Satara . . .	1,062,350	...	...	...	57	980	2,254	2,186	911	203	176	100	90	6,957
Bijapur . . .	638,493	...	...	...	...	38	316	417	437	263	404	67	10	1,952
Belgaum . . .	864,014	...	...	...	...	...	44	179	77	166	64	35	1	566
Dharwar . . .	882,907	...	...	...	...	7	29	3	33	42	14	25	34	187
Kanara . . .	421,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Ratnagiri . .	997,090	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	89	65	4	27	26	242
Poona . . .	900,621	...	...	...	...	1	48	471	551	441	217	168	161	2,058
Thar and Parkar .	203,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . .	852,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	61	36	...	...	201
Karachi . . .	478,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . .	754,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind . .	124,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	16,454,414	...	1	16	159	1,840	5,613	6,882	5,123	2,762	1,611	1,072	632	25,711

STATEMENT NO. XI.—Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Lower Burma during each month of 1887.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akyab . . .	359,706	114	47	96	359	124	19	16	40	111	79	37	19	1,061
Kyaukpyu . .	139,009	2	10	33	30	...	...	...	...	2	26	6	2	111
Sandoway . .	64,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30	2	...	47
Hanthawaddy .	336,836	23	1	1	7	...	2	5	11	...	...	...	6	56
Pegu . . .	230,526	1	8	13	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
Tharrawaddy .	271,044	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Prome . . .	308,827	20	2	1	2	4	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	40
Thongwa . .	284,063	12	9	81	73	51	18	4	8	9	9	1	3	278
Bassein . . .	382,867	4	11	11	2	5	9	23	9	...	20	32	37	163
Henzada . .	318,077	20	13	...	1	9	6	23	1	...	...	...	1	74
Thayetmyo . .	169,560	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Amherst . .	354,193	...	...	64	192	89	25	18	8	13	37	76	158	680
Tavoy . . .	84,988	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
Mergui . . .	56,559	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shwegyin . .	164,516	...	5	...	...	16	13	16	6	1	8	...	2	67
Toungoo . .	128,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
TOTAL . . .	3,653,629	229	110	301	671	298	100	108	84	151	209	157	231	2,649

Statement XII. Showing the deaths from CHOLERA registered in the districts of Mysore and Coorg during each month of 1887.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
MYSORE.														
Bangalore . . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	87	24	11	160
Kolar . . .		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	9
Tumkur . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	22	8	1	79
Mysore . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	42	15	4	103
Hassan . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	13
Shimoga . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	147	149	53	356
Kadur . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	6	...	38
Chitaldroog . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	66	74
TOTAL . . .	4,092,648	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	151	337	206	135	832
COORG														
Coorg . . .	178,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
GRAND TOTAL . . .	4,270,950	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	153	338	206	135	835

Appendix B to Section VI.

Statement showing the NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS on Cholera cases treated in the hospitals of European and Native regiments and in Fails during 1887, and the number of these attacked by Cholera.

No.	STATION.	COMMUNITY.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
EUROPEAN TROOPS.					
1	Dum-Dum	Station Hospital	1	8	None.
2	Dinapore	Dett. 2nd Bn. Derby Regiment	4	18	None.
3	Benares	Wing 2nd Norfolk Regiment	4	7	1
4	Chunar	Dett. 1st Bn., East Surrey Regiment	1	17	None.
5	Fyzabad	British Troops	1	Not stated	None.
6	Lucknow	Ditto	11	80	None.
7	Cawnpore	Dep. 2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regiment	3	7	None.
8	Ditto	G-1 Royal Artillery	1	7	None.
9	Allahabad	1st East Surrey Regiment	1	10	None.
10	Ditto	Ditto and E-4 Royal Artillery	9	14	None.
11	Ditto Fort	British Troops	8	36	1
12	Meerut	Station Hospital	14	16	None.
13	Agra	Ditto	7	15	None.
14	Jhansi	European Garrison	3	28	None.
15	Sipri	Dett. 2nd Devonshire Regiment	1	Not stated	None.
16	Nowgong	P-4 Brigade and Wing 2nd Devonshire Regiment	7	11	None.*
17	Jubbulpore	Station Hospital	2	5	None.
18	Umballa	2nd Dragoon Guards	3	10	None.
19	Sialkot	Military Prison	3	10	None.
20	Fort Lahore	Hospital	1	7	None.
21	Meean Meer	Station Hospital	9	16	None.
22	Rawal Pindi	2nd Royal Sussex Regiment	1	10	None.
23	Ditto	Ditto ditto	2	7	None.
24	Campbellpore	1-1 London Division Royal Artillery	1	5	None.
25	Attock	Dett. 1st Bn. R. Irish Fusiliers	1	10	None.
26	Peshawar	2nd Bn. Wilts. Regiment	23	33	None.
27	Quetta	2-R Lancashire and 1-Worc. Regiments	3	12	None.
28	Ranikhet (Standing Camp)	Various Corps	12	33	1
29	Chaubuttia	Station Hospital	1	16	None.
30	Naini Tal	Ditto	2	6	None.
31	Dalhousie	K-3 Royal Artillery	1	5	None.
32	Pathankote Camp	Dett. Northumberland Fusiliers	1	5	None.
33	Muridki Camp	2nd Bn., ditto	9	9	None.
34	Camp on Delhi Road	Dett. K. O. S. Borderers	1	6	None.
35	Lawrencepore Camp	1st K. D. Guards	1	8	None.
36	Nusseerabad	2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	1	11	None.
37	Neemuch	G-3 Royal Artillery and Fusiliers	23	34	None.
38	Indore	Dett. 1st Loyal North Lancashire	1	6	None.
39	Mhow	Station Hospital	8	19	None.
40	Ahmednagar	Ditto	2	18	None.
41	Poona	Ditto	1	10	None.
42	Kirkee	Ditto	4	20	None.
43	Purandhur	Ditto	1	6	None.
TOTAL			194	611	3
NATIVE TROOPS.					
1	Barrackpore	9th Regiment Bengal Infantry	4	11	None.
2	Shillong	Depôt 43rd G. L. Infantry	1	7	None.
3	Dinapore	2nd Regiment Q. O. B. L. Infantry	2	5	None.
4	Benares	17th Bengal Infantry	1	8	None.
5	Chunar	Dett. 17th Bengal Infantry	1	17	None.
6	Fyzabad	4th Bengal Cavalry	4	10	None.
7	Cawnpore	39th Bengal Infantry	2	15	None.
8	Allahabad	6th Bengal Cavalry	1	7	None.
9	Ditto	13th Bengal Infantry	11	31	None.
10	Ditto Camp	4th Bengal Infantry	1	6	None.
11	Banda	3rd Bengal Infantry	1	3	None.
12	Moradabad	Depôt 27th Punjab Infantry	1	8	None.
13	Dhera Dun	2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas	38	213	3
14	Ditto	1-2 (Prince of Wales's Own) Goorkhas	38	84	4
Carried over			106	425	7

* One sweeper had diarrhoea for a day or two and was kept under observation.

Appendix B to Section VI—continued.

Statement showing the NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS on Cholera cases treated in the hospitals of European and Native regiments and in Jails during 1887, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—continued.

No.	STATION.	COMMUNITY.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		Brought forward .	106	425	7
		NATIVE TROOPS—concluded.			
15	Meerut	26th Punjab Infantry	6	7	None.
16	Ditto	19th Bengal Lancers	1	7	None.
17	Agra	28th Punjab Infantry	4	25	None.
18	Ditto	16th Bengal Infantry	1	7	None.
19	Jhansi	40th Bengal Infantry	4	13	None.
20	Jubbulpore	18th Bengal Infantry	1	6	None.
21	Meean Meer	34th Pioneers	4	15	None.
22	Rawal Pindi	15th Bengal Cavalry	3	10	None.
23	Ditto	20th Punjab Infantry	3	10	None.
24	Quetta	6th Bombay Cavalry	1	3	None.
25	Ditto	24th Bombay Infantry	1	5	None.
26	Agar	2nd Central India Horse	1	3	None.
27	Sirdarpore	Malwa Bheel Corps	6	5	None.
28	Sehore	Dett. 1st Central India Horse	1	5	None.
29	Ditto	Bhopal Battalion	1	4	None.
30	Kohat	No. 5 Garrison Battery	1	78	None.
31	Ditto	4th Sikh Infantry	12	Not stated	None.
32	Ditto	1st Do.	12	80	1
33	Ditto	No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery	2	78	None.
34	Ditto	Wing 2nd Punjab Cavalry	11	80	None.
35	Ditto	2nd Punjab Infantry	15	80	None.
36	Edwardesabad	2nd Do. Cavalry	2	14	None.
37	Ditto	No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery	2	15	None.
38	Ditto	2nd Sikh Infantry	2	12	None.
39	Ditto	5th Punjab Infantry	7	20	None.
40	Karachi	26th Bombay Infantry	1	5	None.
41	Sadra	Dett. 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Grenadiers	1	7	None.
42	Neemuch	3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry	18	10	None.
43	Surat	Native Troops	2	9	None.
44	Bombay	21st Bombay Infantry	1	Not stated	None.
45	Malegaon Camp	Native Troops	7	14	None.
46	Ahmednagar	1st Bombay Grenadiers	1	Not stated	None.
47	Sirur	Poona Horse	9	22	None.
48	Kirkee	Bombay Sappers and Miners	3	12	None.
49	Jeypore	12th Bombay Native Infantry	1	6	None.
50	Aurangabad	2nd Cavalry, H. C.	1	Not stated	None.
51	Ditto	No. 3 Battery, H. C.	3	10	None.
52	Mandalay	2nd Infantry, H. C.	1	5	None.
53	Pakoko	11th Bombay Native Infantry	1	4	None.
		TOTAL .	260	1,111	8
		JAILS.			
1	Presidency	Jail	2	15	None.
2	Ditto	Ditto	10	32	None.
3	Alipore	Ditto	2	16	None.
4	Dinagepore	Ditto	3	5	None.
5	Rungpore	Ditto	8	12	None.
6	Dacca	Ditto	1	6	None.
7	Balasore	Ditto	1	5	None.
8	Ditto	Ditto	1	6	None.
9	Midnapore	Ditto	1	6	None.
10	Ditto	Ditto	4	12	None.
11	Monghyr	Ditto	2	7	1
12	Bhagalpore	Central Jail	2	12	None.
13	Ditto	Ditto	1	12	None.
14	Patna	Jail	1	4	None.
15	Ditto	Ditto	1	3	None.
16	Arrah	Ditto	1	5	None.
17	Buxar	Central Jail	3	13	None.
18	Chumparun	Jail	1	7	None.
19	Benares	Central Jail	4	9	None.
20	Ditto	Ditto	7	9	None.
21	Ditto	District Jail	1	4	None.
22	Mirzapore	Ditto	1	10	None.
		Carried over .	58	210	1

Appendix B to Section VI—concluded.

Statement showing the NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS on Cholera cases treated in the hospitals of European and Native regiments and in Jails during 1887, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—concluded.

No.	STATION.	COMMUNITY.	Number of cases of cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked with cholera.
		Brought forward	58	210	1
		JAILS—concluded.			
23	Lucknow	Central Jail	25		3*
24	Ditto	Ditto	13	Not stated	None.
25	Ditto	District Jail	1	Ditto	None.
26	Ditto	Ditto	6	Ditto	None.
27	Bara Banki	Ditto	2	11	None.
28	Banda	Jail	4	7	None.
29	Ajmere	Ditto	13	17	None.
30	Etah	Ditto	7	9	2
31	Rohtak	Ditto	4	13	None.
32	Umballa	Ditto	1	7	None.
33	Lahore	Central Jail	65	64	21
34	Ditto	District Jail	1	2	None.
35	Ditto	Female Jail	5	6	None.
36	Kohat	Jail	1	5	None.
37	Rawal Pindi	Ditto	2	Not stated	None.
38	Ahmedabad	Ditto	1	Ditto	None.
39	Bassein	Ditto	1	10	None.
40	Moulmein	Central Jail	58	77	1
41	Ditto	Ditto	32	64	None.
42	Ditto	Ditto	16	67	None.
43	Agra	Lunatic Asylum	2	6	None.
		TOTAL	318	596	28
		GRAND TOTAL	772	2,318	39

* Including two sweepers.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

163. The progress of vaccination in India as a whole is satisfactory. The staff of the Vaccination Department has been increased in some degree in five provinces, and, compared with 1886, the total number of persons vaccinated, and the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator, has increased in every province from which statements have been received. Except in Berar the ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population has increased, and the percentage of annual estimated births successfully vaccinated is also greater in all provinces except Assam. The average cost of each successful case is less in 1887 than in 1886 in seven provinces, and varies from Rs-1-6 in Bengal to Rs-7-2 in Lower Burma.

164. During 1887-88 the principal changes introduced in the constitution of the Vaccine Department in Bengal were the substitution of the paid establishment by licensed vaccinators in the Ranchi and Sonthal Pergunnahs circles, the increase in the number of deputy superintendents from 11 to 12, and the increase in the number of vaccinators by 55. The sphere of the working of the department was also extended over a population numbering 2,542,131 in excess of the population embraced in 1886-87. The total number of operations performed by the licensed and paid agency combined amounted to 1,639,694, or an average of 762, by each operator, against 1,522,176 and 726 respectively in the preceding year. Of these 1,620,672 were successful in primary cases and 1,454 in re-vaccinations, or at the rates of 99·33 and 37·38 per cent. On the whole, 30·41 per 1,000 of population were protected during the year by the Vaccine Department against 29·68 in 1886-87. In addition to the above 78,961 operations were performed by the vaccinators attached to the municipalities, dispensaries, &c. Compared with the previous year this shows a falling off of 9,140 operations, the result, probably, of a reduction in the number of this class of vaccinators from 248 to 223. In these cases the success attained in primary operations was 94·53 per cent., and in re-vaccinations 61·80 per cent. of the operations. It will thus be seen that in all 1,718,655 operations were performed in the entire province, and of these 1,695,348 cases were successful. The total number of children protected in the first year of their birth numbered 239,796. The total cost of the department was somewhat greater than that of the preceding year, but the average cost of each successful operation diminished from Rs-1-7 to Rs-1-6. Bovine lymph was largely used for carrying on vaccination, and is stated to have been successful. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was extended to forty towns during the year, and has been worked with more or less efficiency. The Act forbidding inoculation was extended to seven thanas in Backergunge and six thanas in Gya.

165. During 1887-88 there was an average increase of only four vaccinators on the special staff of the North-Western Provinces; but the total number of operations and the number operated on by each vaccinator rose respectively to 751,875 and 1,134 from 713,916 and 1,083 in 1886-87. Among these the proportion of success in primary cases was also somewhat higher, the percentage being 93·40 against 92·80 in the preceding year; but in re-vaccinations the ratio of success was even lower than the already low ratio of the previous year, *viz.*, 27·25 per cent. against 28·08. In all 14·93 per mille of the population were protected by vaccination, and of these

about 7 per 1,000 were children in the first year. The total cost of the department increased from ₹121,137 to ₹1,33,011, so that, notwithstanding a large increase in the total number of operations during the year, the cost of each successful case rose from ₹0-3-1 to ₹0-3-2.

166. During 1887-88 the strength of the vaccination establishment remained almost the same as in the preceding year; but
 Punjab. the total number of operations performed throughout the province, including cantonments, increased from 627,313 to 680,742, and the average number of persons operated on by each vaccinator from 2,172 to 2,347. Of the above total 586,117 operations were performed by the district staff, 80,409 by the special staff, 7,764 by cantonment vaccinators, and 6,452 by the medical subordinates attached to dispensaries. Out of these, 621,858 operations in all proved successful, or at the rate of 95·2 per cent. in primary cases and at 47·4 in re-vaccinations; and about 32·36 per 1,000 of the population of the province were protected by this means. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated during the year was 447,688. These statistics show that the results of the year under review were much more favourable than those of the previous year, although both the total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the department and the average cost for each successful case were less. Arrangements were made for carrying on operations with animal lymph in 14 districts; but it was only in three of these that the plan was carried out on an extensive scale. Vaccination with buffalo lymph is stated to have been popular wherever introduced; but no information has been furnished as to the places where it was introduced or its relative merits as compared with other lymph used by the department.

167. During the year under review the operations of the Vaccination Department were extended to 11 additional zemindaries,
 Central Provinces. and, compared with the previous year, there was on an average an accession of 7 vaccinators to the special establishment. In the past year, however, two feudatory States, with a population of over 259,000 inhabitants, failed to furnish returns. The total operations nevertheless increased from 391,742 in 1886-87 to 411,908 in 1887-88, and the average number operated on by each vaccinator from 1,726 to 1,745. Of these 393,987 were primary cases with success at 96·08 per cent. against 369,409 cases and 95·48 per cent. of success in 1886-87; but the number of re-vaccinations decreased from 22,333 in 1886-87 to 17,921 in 1887-88. Besides these, 15,382 operations were performed by medical subordinates attached to dispensaries against 17,657 in the previous year, the success in these cases being 92·52 per cent. in primary operations and 72·40 in re-vaccinations against 92·09 and 68·32 respectively in 1886-87. In all 182,330 infants under one year of age were successfully vaccinated.

168. Although the average number of vaccinators employed during the year was the same as the year before, and the total expenditure of the department as well as the average cost
 Berar. of each successful case was less, yet the total operations increased from 86,934 in 1886-87 to 87,993 in 1887-88, or, including Melghat, which with a population of 42,655 inhabitants was for the first time brought under the operation of the Vaccine Department in the year under review, to 90,311; and the average number performed by each vaccinator from 2,070 to 2,150. Of the above total, 99·6 per cent. were primary operations, which proved successful in 96·5 per cent. of the cases, and the rest were re-vaccinations with success at 45·4 per cent. Besides these, 6,847 vaccinations were performed by medical subordinates in dispensaries against 7,238 in 1886-87; but in these the ratio of success claimed in regard to the secondary operations, *viz.*, 83·6 against 58·3 per cent. in the preceding year, seems open to grave suspicion, especially as the inspection of

the cases by the civil surgeons, except in Basim, was not carried out very satisfactorily. Of infants under one year of age, 72,638 were protected during the year against 68,223 in the previous year; but the ratio of successful cases per 1,000 of the total population fell to 35·2 from 35·6 in 1886-87.

169. During 1887-88 the special establishment fell short by 6 vaccinators, yet the total number of operations increased from 64,184 in 1886-87 to 73,847 in the year under notice. Of these 57,024 proved successful

Lower Burma.

in primary cases, or at the rate of 87·27 per cent. and 5,369 in re-vaccinations, or at the rate of 63·11 per cent. In addition to these, 2,769 operations were performed by the medical subordinates attached to dispensaries with success at the rate of 75·69 per cent. in primary cases and 62·62 in secondary operations. The total number of children under one year of age protected by this means in the first year was 16,661 or, assuming the birth and death registers to be correct, only about one-fourth of the infants born during the year. The average cost of each successful case was a few pies less than in the preceding year.

170. During the year under review the vaccination staff, including civil surgeons, hospital assistants, and compounders, consisted of 231 operators against 214 in 1886-87; and the total number of operations, including those carried on by the tea-gardens' agency, rose to 132,349 from 128,833 in the previous year. Most of the districts, but more prominently Lakhimpur and Darrang, participated in this increase. The decrease was confined to Sylhet, the Garó Hills, and Sibsagar. In the tea gardens also there was a falling off. But steps have been taken to arrest this retrogression. In the province as a whole there was a slight improvement in the proportion of successful cases in primary vaccinations, *viz.*, 91·59 per cent. against 91·46 in 1886-87; but in the case of re-vaccinations the ratio of success fell to 79·08 per cent. against 79·86 in the preceding year. Although the Compulsory Vaccination Act was introduced in the municipalities of Gauhati and Sylhet in 1882, and in the cantonment and municipality of Dibrugarh in 1883, the results are yet far from satisfactory, and it is apparent that the provisions of the law are not duly enforced. Bovine lymph proved totally unsuccessful in the province. The total expenditure of the department amounted to ₹13,357 against ₹12,136 in 1886-87; but the cost of each successful case fell from an average of ₹0-2- $\frac{3}{4}$ to one anna and ten pies.

Madras.

171. The report from this province was not received in time to be included here.

172. During 1887-88 the vaccination establishment was strengthened by the addition of one inspector, one assistant superintendent, and 16 vaccinators. This was followed by the

Bombay.

increase of the total operations from 836,773 in 1886-87 to 869,187 in the year under review in primary cases, and from 44,988 to 47,231 in re-vaccinations; and the average number operated on by each vaccinator also rose from 1,822 to 1852. The proportion of success in primary cases, however, was somewhat less than in the previous year, being 95·47 per cent. against 95·56; but in re-vaccinations the percentage of success in the two years was almost identical. Besides these, 9,256 operations were performed by medical subordinates attached to dispensaries with success at the rate of 92·68 per cent. in primary cases and 29·57 per cent. in re-vaccinations. Thus it will be seen that 925,674 operations were performed among the civil population of the presidency, of which 867,351 proved successful, or at the rate of about 33·8 per mille of population. Of the children under one year of age 583,700 were vaccinated during the year. The Compulsory Vaccination Act is reported to have worked well both in Bombay and Karachi. The total cost of the department amounted to ₹272,076-9-2 against

Rs 280,176-7-6 in the previous year, and the cost of each successful case was comparatively less, having fallen from Rs 5-5 to 0-5-1.

173. The total number of vaccinations performed during 1887-88 amounted to 9,278 against 9,119 in 1886-87. Of these, 8,959 were primary operations successful in 8,364 cases, or at the rate of 93·35 per cent., and 319 were re-vaccinations successful in 245 instances, or at the rate of 76·80 per cent. In addition to these, 96 operations were carried out in the dispensaries, and of these 70 proved successful. These results show some improvement over the figures for the past year.

174. The vaccination statistics of the British and Native army of the Bengal Presidency are shown in Statement No. VII of the appendix to this section.

Appendix to Section VII.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the Strength of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, and the total number of persons Vaccinated by them during the year 1887-88.*

PROVINCE.	Population among whom vaccination was carried on.	Average population per square mile.	STAFF.						TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.
			Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the season.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bengal	53,329,256	395	1	3	5	12	91	(a) 2,151	851,892	787,802	1,639,694	762
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	416	1	3	...	7	50	663	389,407	362,468	751,875	1,134
Punjab	18,842,264	177	1	1	...	...	35	284	364,562	301,964	666,526	2,347
Central Provinces	10,738,693	115	1	...	(b) 18	...	25	234	208,868	203,040	411,908	1,745
Berar*	2,405,874	164	1	...	...	...	7	42	44,965	43,028	87,993	2,095
Lower Burma	3,736,771	43	1	...	(b) 19	1	4	58	41,374	32,473	73,847	1,273
Assam	4,856,993	111	1	...	(b) 11	...	10	231	Not stated.		127,303	(c) 551
Madras Presidency	30,868,504	Report	containing standard tables						not received.			...
Bombay „	25,615,528	125	1	5	3	...	38	494	475,148	439,793	916,418	1,852
Mysore	Statistics not available.		(e)	...	...	...	1	10			9,278	928
Coorg	178,302	113	1	...	...	...	1	10	6,101	3,177	9,278	928

(a) Including 1,919 licensed vaccinators.
(b) Civil Surgeons.
(c) Including figures for dispensary vaccination.

* Excluding Melghat.
(d) Including 1,477 secondary vaccinations.
(e) Surgeon to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the proportion of successful cases in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province during the year 1887-88.*

PROVINCE.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	TOTAL.	SUCCESSFUL.			TOTAL.	Success-ful.	Primary.	Re-vacci-nation.
		—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal	1,634,888	227,276	1,085,829	1,620,672	4,806	1,454	99'33	37'38
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	729,750	310,858	305,739	652,568	22,125	6,031	93'40	27'25
Punjab	614,812	441,261	129,997	585,590	51,714	24,216	95'25	46'83
Central Provinces	393,987	173,924	175,475	378,543	17,921	13,259	96'08	73'99
Berar*	87,658	67,642	16,138	84,702	335	152	96'6	45'4
Lower Burma	65,339	16,451	31,862	57,024	8,508	5,369	87'27	63'11
Assam (a)	126,065	21,960	73,341	115,632	1,238	979	91'72	79'08
Madras Presidency	Report not received.							
Bombay „	869,187	579,117	238,208	828,343	47,231	30,912	95'47	65'48
Mysore	Statistics not available.							
Coorg	8,959	776	4,263	8,364	319	245	93'35	76'80

* Excluding Melghat.

(a) Figures for dispensary vaccination are included in this statement.

Appendix to Section VII—continued.

STATEMENT NO. III.—Showing the cost of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, the cost of each successful case, and the sources from which the expenses were paid during the year 1887-88.

PROVINCE.	EXPENDITURE.				PAID FROM						Average cost of each successful case.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Bengal . . .	1,19,104	31,962	6,281	1,57,347	...	1,32,101	120	23,655	1,471	1,57,347	R a. p. 0 1 6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,25,402	4,753	2,856	1,33,011	...	1,07,930	9,344	12,625	3,112*	1,33,011	0 3 2
Punjab . . .	60,656	3,693	3,557	67,906	...	14,962	35,832	16,277	...	67,906†	0 1 9
Central Provinces .	41,540	3,693	865	46,098	...	10,678	30,445	1,660	3,315	46,098	0 1 10½
Berar‡ . . .	16,270	138	362	16,770	...	16,770	...	...	...	16,770	0 3 1
Lower Burma . .	22,816	5,218	...	28,034	...	5,265	15,740	7,029	...	28,034	0 7 2
Assam . . .	11,352	1,980	25	13,357	...	6,165	6,537	655	...	13,357	0 1 10
Madras Presidency	Report	not received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay „ . .	2,28,578	21,939	21,559	2,72,076	...	93,870	87,723	29,533	60,228	2,72,076§	0 5 1
Mysore . . .	Statistics	not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	1,920	248	...	2,168	...	1,808	...	360	...	2,168	0 4 0

* The amount is noted to have been received from "other sources."
† Including R835 from Cantonment Funds.
‡ Excluding Melghat.
§ Including R722 from Cantonment Funds.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Showing the Vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Establishment in each Province during the year 1887-88.

PROVINCE.	Number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
				TOTAL.	Successful.			TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
					—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal . . .	223	78,961	354	77,409	12,508	48,736	72,282	1,552	940	94'53	61'80
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	...	6,452	...	5,255	3,960	934	4,904	1,197	487	93'32	40'69
Central Provinces .	..	15,382	...	13,958	8,406	4,156	12,914	1,424	1,031	92'52	72'40
Berar . . .	...	6,847	...	6,749	4,996	1,271	6,294	98	82	93'3	83'6
Lower Burma . .	...	2,769	...	2,555	210	1,568	1,934	214	134	75'69	62'62
Assam† . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency	Report	not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay „ . .	...	9,256	...	8,519	4,583	2,515	7,879	737	217	92'68	29'57
Mysore . . .	Statistics	not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	...	96	...	68	...	2	52	28	18	76'47	64'28

* No dispensary vaccination.
† Figures for dispensary vaccination are included in the figures for special vaccination.
In all the provinces against which the number of vaccinators is not shown, the operations were performed by medical subordinates attached to dispensaries.

Appendix to Section VII—continued.

STATEMENT NO. V.—*Showing the total vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined in each Province during the year 1887-88.*

PROVINCE.	TOTAL NUMBER SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED.			Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.*	AVERAGE ANNUAL SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
	By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Bengal	1,622,126	73,222	1,695,348	30'41	1,320,097	24'75	4,731	0'08
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	658,599	†	658,599	14'93	605,241	13'72	78,578	1'78
Punjab	609,806	5,391	615,197	32'36	493,946	26'21	11,048	0'59
Central Provinces	391,802	13,945	405,747	36'49	377,811	35'18	3,932	0'45
Berar‡	84,854	6,376	91,230	35'2	91,924	34'9	1,059	0'40
Lower Burma	62,393	2,068	64,461	16'70	55,642	15'46	1,956	0'52
Assam§	116,611	...	116,611	24'01	85,007	17'50	3,233	0'72
Madras Presidency	Report not received.							
Bombay „	859,255	8,096	867,351	33'54	800,951	31'27	6,861	0'27
Mysore	Statistics not available.							
Coorg	8,609	70	8,679	48'28	6,265	35'13	163	0'91

* Calculated on the work done by special establishment only.

† No dispensary vaccination.

‡ Excluding Melghat.

§ Figures for dispensary vaccination are not shown separately.

STATEMENT NO. VI.—*Showing the operations performed by the Special Vaccination and Dispensary Establishments combined, with the estimated births in each Province during the year 1887-88.*

PROVINCE.	Annual births estimated at 40 per 1,000 of population.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED UNDER ONE YEAR.			Percentage of annual estimated births successfully vaccinated.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED FROM ABOVE ONE AND UNDER SIX YEARS.		
		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.		By Vaccine Department.	By Dispensaries.	TOTAL.
Bengal	2,133,170	227,276	12,520	239,796	11'2	1,085,866	48,864	1,134,730
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,764,315	310,858	*	310,858	17'6	305,739	*	305,739
Punjab	753,691	441,261	3,960	445,221	59'1	129,997	934	130,931
Central Provinces	429,548	173,924	8,406	182,330	42'4	175,475	4,156	179,631
Berar †	96,235	67,642	4,996	72,638	75'5	16,138	1,271	17,409
Lower Burma	149,471	16,451	210	16,661	11'1	31,862	1,568	33,430
Assam ‡	194,279	21,960	...	21,960	11'3	73,341	...	73,341
Madras Presidency	Report not received							
Bombay „	1,024,621	579,117	4,583	583,700	57'0	238,208	2,515	240,723
Mysore	Statistics not available.							
Coorg	7,132	776	...	776	10'9	4,263	2	4,265

* No dispensary vaccination.

† Excluding Melghat.

‡ Figures for dispensary vaccination are not shown separately.

Appendix to Section VII — concluded.

STATEMENT NO. VII.—Comparative Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those who were successfully vaccinated in Her Majesty's European and Native troops in the Bengal Command, in each of the undermentioned official years.

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.																															
	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
European Army .	1,720	1,229	1,310	987	1,214	993	1,233	973	944	826	1,272	1,043	1,046	924	633	572	742	604	1,141	840	1,076	899	985	760	849	636	926	721	862	700	799	612
Native Army* .	†	†	†	†	2,520	2,104	3,325	2,746	1,887	1,674	†	†	1,552†	1,155	1,728	1,284	3,487	2,400	3,043	2,167	2,358§	1,579	3,644||	2,915	8,110	5,705	11,633	8,566				

* The statistics of Native Army include the non-commissioned officers and men of the Regular Native Army, the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Central India Force for the years 1880-81 to 1884-85.

† Statistics not available.

+ Several of the regiments that were serving in Afghanistan during 1880-81 omitted to furnish the return.

3 The card and card Pioneers have not furnished the return. their Head-Quarters being in Southern Afghanistan.

||| Excluding figures of the 26th and 27th Bengal Infantry, the returns of which had not been received. The figures formerly given were erroneously compile d.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

175. The total outlay on military works during the financial year 1887-88 amounted to R59,74,683 or R3,74,945 less than the expenditure incurred in the preceding year. A great portion of this outlay was devoted to works of a sanitary character.

Total expenditure on Military Works during the year.

Details of certain Military Sanitary works.

176. The details of some of the works executed or undertaken during the year were as follows :—

Accommodation of Troops.

At Quetta.—As in the previous year, a large expenditure was incurred for the accommodation of troops at Quetta, where the following works were carried out :—

- (1) The half-company hut barracks in the British Infantry Lines, of which seven had been finished during the year 1886-87, were practically completed, together with their cook-houses, lavatories and latrines.
- (2) Quarters for thirteen families, and a sergeants' mess, both with out-offices, were completed in the Right British Infantry Lines.
- (3) In the Left British Infantry Lines, the subsidiary buildings for the band barrack, and for the married quarters, were built, and a quarter-guard and cells provided.
- (4) The subsidiary buildings for the single men's barracks of the Garrison battery, Royal Artillery, and for the Royal Artillery family quarters, were completed early in the year, and a quarter-guard and cells, with out-offices, were built in the same lines.

At Loralai.—The Native Cavalry barracks were completed at a total cost of R1,14,100.

At Peshawar.—The four new barracks for the Left British Infantry Lines are rapidly approaching completion: the work was delayed owing to the late arrival of iron girders from England.

At Cherat.—Nos. 12 and 16 concrete barracks were completed, and twelve hut barracks constructed.

At Rawal Pindi.—The hut type buildings at West Ridge for Institutes for two British Infantry Regiments and four batteries Royal Artillery were nearly completed, and the sergeants' messes were commenced.

Hutting at Hill Stations.—Good progress was made during the year in the construction of hut type barracks at the various hill stations, the following units being in hand or completed at the end of the year :—

In the Murree Hills 36 units to hold 12 men each, completed.			
Chakrata	12	„	in hand.
Ranikhet	12	„	completed.
Subathu	12	„	in hand.
Dalhousie	12	„	in hand.

At Jhansi.—Work was continued on the five heavy battery barracks, and their subsidiary buildings.

At Muttra.—The two half-troop barracks for the British Cavalry were completed, with their subsidiary buildings.

At Fyzabad.—The three new Royal Artillery barracks were completed at a cost of R1,29,651.

At Lucknow.—No. 3 married barrack in the Royal Artillery Lines was converted into a single men's barrack.

Accommodation for Officers.

But little expenditure was incurred under this head, the only items being:—

At Quetta, where the quarters for 18 unmarried officers of British Infantry Regiments were completed, quarters for the Major and Captain of the mountain battery built, and a house in cantonments purchased for officers;

At Peshin, where two additional blocks of officers' quarters were constructed; and

At Loralai, where an expenditure of ₹24,132 was incurred under this head.

Buildings for the Army Medical Department.

At Rawal Pindi.—The station hospital was completed.

At Quetta.—Two blocks, for 30 male patients each, in the station hospital, were built.

At Barrackpore.—A large portion of the station hospital was burnt down in March 1887, from the effects, it is believed, of lightning. It has been reconstructed at a cost of ₹12,545.

Prison and cognate wants.

At Lucknow.—The conversion of the old British Cavalry hospital into a Military prison was completed, the total cost being ₹44,332.

At Nowgong.—The quarter-guard and cells for the Royal Artillery Lines commenced in February 1888 were completed at a total cost of ₹16,481.

At Dagshai.—The gymnasium for British Infantry was completed.

Improvements and Renewals of Buildings.

Under this head, which includes all special repairs to buildings involving a change in style of construction, or renewals, the cost of which exceeds one quarter the book value of the building, a sum of ₹5,52,103 has been expended during the year.

This, however, includes ₹1,60,080 for four new barracks and their subsidiary buildings, charged to the Peshawar restoration scheme. The balance has been devoted to the substitution of Allahabad tile and sheet iron for thatch, shingle, and other inferior roof coverings, and to general restorations and improvements at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Meerut, Peshawar, Muttra, and other stations.

At Chakrata.—Progress has been made on the water-supply scheme, the reservoir and filters above Morrow's neck being practically completed.

177. The usual summary of Annual Sanitary Reports of Cantonments in

Summary of Cantonment Sanitary Reports. the Bengal Presidency for 1887 is given below:—

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Fort William . . .	1,380·7	780·2	18·35	13·43	Venereal disease very prevalent among European, and ague, diarrhoea, and dysentery among Native troops. Vaccination carried on successfully from arm to arm. The situation of the bakery in Hastings Lines objectionable. The kitchens of the British Regiment in Fort William too near the latrines.

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the
Bengal Presidency for 1887—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Alipore . . .	...	1,607·8	...	17·20	Ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa prevalent from 1st September to 31st December, and bronchitis during the first three months of the year. Vaccination, arm to arm and from tubes and points, carried on, and 65 per cent. of the operations successful. Bazaar rates high. The building of a new hospital latrine was under consideration. Recommended that all the tanks in the lines be cleaned out.
Dum-Dum . . .	1,933·6	124·0	9·48	8·26	Simple continued and malarious fevers prevalent during the year, but specially in the month of April. Vaccination, from the calf and from arm to arm, carried on successfully. Drainage of the cantonment defective, and there are a number of jheels and marshes in the vicinity. During the first half of the year the water-supply was obtained from a tank which was reported to be unfit for use. Since the 1st of July, excellent water has been obtained from the Fulta water-works and conveyed in carts to Dum-Dum.
Barrackpore . . .	1,853·2	1,365·8	7·94	8·34	Intermittent and remittent fever prevalent from the beginning of September to the end of the year. Arm-to-arm vaccination practised for six months and 589 persons vaccinated. Milk was dear and not obtainable in sufficient quantity.
Cachar . . .	...	1,509·7	...	6·94	Some marshy land in the vicinity of the sepoy's barracks is objectionable. A scheme for the better drainage of the cantonment was under consideration.
Shillong . . .	...	1,948·6	...	23·00	Ague prevalent from the middle of May to the end of the year. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on, and the result was most successful.
Dibrugarh . . .	...	1,328·4	...	11·94	Malarial fevers prevalent. Vaccination was carried on during the year. No latrines for Native troops. The land used for night-soil trenches was not cultivated. Water from one of the wells a little hard.
Kohima . . .	...	952·8	...	10·65	Vaccination was carried on during the year. Water-supply insufficient during the hot months. The regimental sweepers insufficient for the conservancy of the whole station. A station establishment urgently needed.
Buxa . . .	...	944·3	...	13·93	Intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, dysentery, respiratory diseases, scurvy, and goitre prevalent. Rainfall excessive; great vicissitudes of temperature; clothing insufficient. The land used for trenching the night-soil from the latrines not cultivated. Water-supply from the springs during the rains bad and not filtered. The prices of food high. Flour supplied during the rains occasionally mouldy. Fresh vegetables and fruit only to be had in the cold season. Milk-supply inconstant and insufficient. Fish and flesh scarce. Drainage improved. New latrines and urinaries constructed both inside and outside the fort. Improvement in the quarters for the Native Commissioned Officers were under consideration. Recommended that a general filter should be constructed at the principal drinking spring, and that, if possible, arrangements should be made for boiling the drinking-water on a large scale. Suggestions were made for a weekly or a fortnightly market at Santrabari or at Minagong and for a new and better constructed hospital. Sanction was obtained for the removal of Bhuttia villages near cantonments.
Dorunda . . .	...	1,109·5	...	...	Arm-to-arm vaccination was in force, and the results were satisfactory.
Dinapore . . .	1,504·5	1,010·2	15·62	3·82	470 persons were successfully vaccinated. Water of 19 out of 22 wells in the British Infantry Lines and 2 out of 9 in the Native

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887 — continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Darjeeling . . .	1,269·1	...	18·18	...	Infantry Lines unfit for drinking purposes. Some overcrowding existed in the Native Infantry Lines from April. An improved water-supply recommended.
Benares . . .	1,442·1	1,047·0	30·73	7·84	The result of vaccination was very unsatisfactory. Out of 99 vaccinations only 28 proved successful.
Chunar . . .	2,466·6	500·0	53·33	12·82	Vaccination was successfully carried on during the year. Out of 498 operations 458 proved successful.
Gorakhpore . . .	...	529·4	...	...	Ague and enteric fever prevalent in August. Vaccination was carried on among the troops, their families, and all other European residents in cantonments.
Fyzabad . . .	1,849·8	811·8	18·08	9·68	Vaccination was carried on with very satisfactory results.
Lucknow . . .	1,148·8	777·0	14·80	5·89	Ague prevalent throughout the year; simple continued fever in September, October, and November, and enteric fever among European troops in February and March. The result of arm-to-arm vaccination was satisfactory. Drainage defective, but its improvement was under consideration. Water from a well in the Cavalry Lines is not good. One or two wells reported to require cleaning. A new well was sunk in the 'Regimental Infantry Bazaar' instead of one that was in an ill-sited place.
Sitapur . . .	1,560·6	...	15·15	...	Enteric fever prevailed among European troops more or less throughout the year. The result of vaccination was satisfactory. Absorption wells still exist. The sides of several of the large hollows in the cantonment have been sloped and dressed, and several small hollows have been filled in. A new latrine was erected for followers. Additional masonry drains have been constructed in the Sudder Bazaar and rubbish pits built for stable refuse. Two new latrines were about to be erected in the Native Infantry Lines and more masonry drains will be made in the Sudder Bazaar.
Fatehgarh . . .	1,518·7	530·2	12·50	13·42	Venereal disease was unusually prevalent from April to August. Vaccination was carried on with successful results. The system of drainage from ablution rooms into so-called absorption wells prejudicial to health.
Cawnpore . . .	2,019·8	768·1	19·77	11·71	Arm-to-arm vaccination was in force and all soldiers' children were successfully vaccinated.
Allahabad . . .	1,489·1	1,013·5	26·64	9·03	Out of 1,096 vaccinations 817 proved successful. Latrine arrangements of the Native Infantry Lines require improvement. Improvement in the drainage, &c., of the bazaars was under consideration.
Banda . . .	...	1,294·1	...	11·76	Ague prevalent. Diurnal variation of temperature very great. Vaccination was carried on during the year. Out of 76 operations 43 were successful. Water of one well in the Native Cavalry Lines and three wells in the cantonments bad. The long-talked-of water-works for Allahabad still under consideration. The sewage of the fort garrison is taken to a distance of about 300 yards and there covered with a few inches of earth, but the ground is not cultivated as it should be. Drainage improved and new drains put in where necessary. Two masonry wells referred to in last year's report are under construction, and several minor sanitary improvements have been made in the fort during the year.
Sutna . . .	...	2,420·0	...	...	Fever prevalent during September, October, and November. The main drain running through the cantonment was greatly improved.
Shahjahanpur . . .	1,547·3	...	7·67	...	Fever prevalent from 20th August to end of the year. Five children successfully vaccinated. 121 persons successfully vaccinated. Water in the camp well is not good.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Almora . . .	...	1,285·7	...	19·15	Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results. Water-supply deficient during hot months.
Chakrata . . .	768·9	...	4·42	...	Enteric and malarial fevers prevailed during the year. Vaccination was carried on among the troops. The surface drainage of the plateau on which the barracks are situated defective.
Dehra Dun . . .	..	1,441·7	...	35·20	Measles and cholera prevailed among the Goorkhas. Vaccination was carried out and the results were satisfactory. The water-supply in the 1-2nd Goorkha Lines was very deficient from July. Slight overcrowding existed in the huts of the 2-2nd Goorkhas. The new lines for the 2-2nd Goorkhas were in course of construction.
Landour . . .	2,158·2	...	6·33	...	Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results.
Roorkee . . .	2,075·8	1,015·9	19·66	6·35	One hundred and thirty-one persons successfully vaccinated. There are some objectionable swamps in the vicinity of cantonments and much marshy land within the boundary.
Meerut . . .	1,588·2	938·4	17·01	15·40	Malarious fever prevalent throughout the year, but mostly during and after the rains. One thousand three hundred and thirty-eight children vaccinated successfully. Conservancy arrangements imperfect.
Bareilly . . .	1,208·4	817·3	9·78	14·17	Fever prevalent among Native and venereal disease among European troops. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on among European troops with satisfactory results, and among the native population 257 vaccine operations were performed, out of which 195 were successful. A shallow tank in the vicinity of the European Infantry barracks objectionable, and measures were being taken to fill it up. Market prices of food for Native troops and followers excessively high and almost at famine rates. The drainage and metalling of the Sudder Bazaar roads completed, and a large hole near the cavalry lines converted into a tank.
Moradabad . . .	1,645·0	1,021·3	12·99	28·37	Vaccination was carried on during the year. Improvement of the drainage of Bijnor road was under consideration. Construction and ventilation of No. 1 European Barrack very defective. There are two objectionable tanks in cantonments, the drainage of which should be improved. It was suggested that one of half finished blocks of barracks might be completed for British Infantry and the present Kutcherry barrack abandoned.
Naini Tal . . .	1,623·7	...	32·26	...	Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results.
Ranikhet . . .	791·7	...	14·29	...	Vaccination was successfully carried on during the year. Drainage of the Regimental Bazaar should be improved, and covered reservoirs should be provided at Chaubuttia for drinking purposes.
Delhi . . .	2,557·2	2,090·2	14·55	23·33	Intermittent and remittent fevers prevalent. Rainfall excessive, and the country round cantonments not drained. The main drain of the city defective. Officers' quarters unhealthy. Eucalyptus trees are to be planted round the fort.
Muttra . . .	2,756·3	...	12·61	...	Ague prevalent from September to the end of the year. Rainfall excessive. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with good results.
Agra . . .	1,396·9	1,168·8	14·52	13·80	Enteric fever prevailed among European troops during May, August, September, October, and November, and malarious fever in the 16th B. I. and Depot 33rd B. I. in September and October. Duty excessive. Vaccination was carried on successfully during the year: 1,178 operations were performed, of which 1,033 proved successful. Water from majority of the wells brackish. The permanent

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887 —continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Agra— <i>contd.</i>					latrines in cantonments have been in use for many years, and have become saturated with filth. The substitution of Horbury's patent latrine in place of the fixed latrines now in use recommended.
Jhansi . . .	2,318'4	1,384'0	25'39	13'82	Enteric fever prevailed among British and ague among Native troops. Rainfall excessive. Vaccination was carried on during the year. Out of 126 operations 114 were successful.
Nowgong . . .	1,513'1	878'0	34 21	2'37	Malarial fevers prevailed. Out of 584 vaccinations 484 were successful. Station Hospital overcrowded. An extension of the system of surface drains laid in bricks or concrete within the limits of the European quarters was under consideration. A new barrack in the British Infantry lines was completed and occupied since April 1887. A new well was sunk outside the cemetery to replace an older one which was found unserviceable. A bungalow near the R. A. Lines was restored and occupied. The latrines in the cantonment serai were reconstructed on an improved plan.
Sipri . . .	2,517'8	242'4	17'86	...	Malarious diseases prevalent all the year round. The ground to the south and west of the barracks is a marsh after the rains. The locality where the night-soil trenches are situated is barren ground and cannot be cultivated. The above objectionable land to the south and west of barracks when saturated with moisture after the rains is ploughed up by the natives disturbing decaying matter. The central street in the Sudder Bazaar was metalled and some of the side streets levelled and improved. Suggested that all ground to the west of the barrack should in future not be cultivated.
Saugor . . .	2,618'8	1,373'0	15'67	3'07	Ague and fever prevalent during and after the rains. Vaccination was successfully carried on during the year: 812 operations were performed, of which 776 were successful.
Jubbulpore . . .	1,216'1	1,484'8	17'13	15'15	Bowel complaints prevalent among troops from Burma, especially during the exceptionally heavy rains. Out of 345 vaccinations 252 were successful. The absorption pits referred to in last year's report still exist, and the drainage of the ground round the European barracks defective. Water turbid and requires filtering during the rains. The portion of the lines vacated by the Madras Regiment was removed. The construction of brick or masonry drains round the barracks of the European regiment recommended.
Pachmarhi . . .	673'6	...	...	...	Fevers prevalent during the hot months and bronchial catarrhs in the cold. Vaccination was carried on during the year. The entertainment of additional sweepers during winter months was recommended. The rifle range was improved by the filling in of portions of the lake in the close vicinity of some of the firing points, the stagnant water in these places being objectionable. The jungle in parts of the station was thinned by felling trees and removing brushwood.
Umballa . . .	1,097'7	1,106'8	10'97	6'33	Dengue and ague prevailed among British and ague among Native troops. Rainfall excessive. Vaccination was carried on during the year: 1,830 persons were vaccinated, 1,677 successfully. Water-supply of the Sudder Bazaar insufficient, and the construction of one or two more tanks in the bazaar recommended. Sanction was obtained for the construction of the Sudder Bazaar drainage.
Jullundur . . .	1,549'9	750'0	13'06	8'03	Vaccination was carried on during the year. There are several tanks which dry up more or less during the hot weather and which are considered prejudicial to health.

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the
Bengal Presidency for 1887—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Ferozepore . . .	1,320'0	511'5	6'17	3'96	Fevers prevalent among British and Native troops. Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results. Food prices very high.
Kasauli . . .	1,126'5	...	9'37	...	Vaccination was carried on during the year.
Dagshai . . .	910'1	...	11'08	...	Diarrhoea and dyspepsia prevalent during the rainy season. Vaccination was carried on and the results were satisfactory.
Subathu . . .	1,026'8	...	4'24	...	Venereal disease prevalent. Prostitution unlicensed. Vaccination was successfully carried out during the year. Pits for the burial of night-soil too close to barracks, and suggestions were made for a new site. The removal of the Leper Asylum out of cantonments also recommended.
Jutogh . . .	1,226'1	...	9'55	...	Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results.
Mooltan . . .	1,282'7	715'7	13'30	13'45	Measles prevailed among children during February, March, and April. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on, and out of 565 operations performed, 491 proved successful. The land used for burying night-soil was not put under cultivation for want of water, the rainfall being insufficient. Drainage to some extent defective. The market prices of food for the natives were unusually high. Proposals were made, if funds permit, to improve gradually the drainage of the Sudder Bazaar by constructing masonry drains and to introduce latrines on the Crawford system in place of the mud ones now in use.
Sialkot . . .	1,077'8	759'3	12'10	10'53	Enteric fever and venereal disease prevailed among young soldiers recently arrived in India. Seven hundred and four children were vaccinated, and the results were satisfactory. Numerous sanitary improvements were carried out during the year.
Dharm.sala . . .	...	1,105'0	...	23'13	Ague and remittent fever prevalent during the heavy and prolonged rains. Seven hundred and eighty-three persons were vaccinated and in 541 cases it proved successful. Overcrowding existed in the married quarters and in some of the single men's barracks during the early part of the year, and also in the hospital sheds at the beginning of the rains. Measures were being taken for rebuilding the married men's lines of the 1st Battalion and for building more barracks in the lines of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkhas.
Dalhousie . . .	950'2	...	8'10	...	Ague prevailed during June and July. Vaccination was successfully carried out during the hot weather.
Fort Kangra . . .	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Bakloh . . .	...	946'3	...	12'64	Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried out with good results during the year. No latrines. Water scarce before the rains. Provisions were unusually dear. Two night latrines for the use of the 1-4th Goorkhas constructed and latrines for 2-4th Goorkhas sanctioned.
Amritsar . . .	2,619'3	1,362'1	25'57	17'24	Malarial fever prevalent during August, September, October, and November. Vaccination was performed direct from a buffalo calf, and the results proved in every way satisfactory.
Meean Meer . . .	2,544'3	1,376'4	21'32	11'30	Ague prevalent in August, September, and October. Vaccination was carried on during the year. Drainage defective within cantonments, on account of the very level nature of the country, and a bed of gravel which lies a short distance below the surface. Irrigation was rather overdone in some parts of the station. Price of food for Native troops was high for the last three months of the year. The extension of the pipe water to the Native Lines and Sudder Bazaar recommended. Reconstruction of the dhobies' tanks on more sanitary principles and the starting of a grass farm in cantonments were under consideration.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native Troops.	
Jhelum . . .	...	472'0	...	3'86	Simple continued fever and intestinal disorders prevalent. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on with very satisfactory results. Drainage at times defective, especially after heavy and sudden rainfall. The water in the wells contaminated by leaves and from persons being allowed to wash on the outside masonry. The price of flour was for the most part of the year very high. Recommended that the main drain should be kept clean and the outfall deepened; and that wells should invariably be covered when not in use.
Rawal Pindi . . .	1,137'0	728'9	10'71	7'45	Among Native troops malarial fevers, chest diseases, and mumps were prevalent. Two thousand and six persons were vaccinated and the results were satisfactory. Overcrowding existed among the 15th B. C. during the drill season. Bazaar rates of food for Native troops were high.
Murree . . .	1,154'3	...	25'72	..	Vaccination was carried out with good results during the year.
Campbellpore . . .	1,125'0	...	12'82	...	Vaccination was carried on and the results were satisfactory. Drains from the various lavatories defective, and it was suggested that the surface drains should be extended and carried into proper receptacles or into a properly constructed main drain.
Attock . . .	1,812'5	1,258'8	26'79	...	Fevers of various types prevailed from April to September. The roofs of the barracks leaky. The heat in summer very great in barrack rooms and cells. The exterior latrines on the walls of the fort objectionable. Native followers commit nuisances, as there is no latrine provided for them inside the fort. Recommendations were made for thermantidotes in place of tatties for the hot season; for abolishing exterior latrines and building new ones on the standard plan within the fort; for substantial roofs to a portion of the barracks in place of the present mud and matting structure; and for a substantial latrine for native followers inside the fort for use during the night. Each man was provided with three blankets during the cold season.
Nowshera . . .	1,351'1	606'4	11'51	7'81	Fevers prevalent. The results of vaccination were satisfactory.
Peshawar . . .	1,571'4	756'2	18'32	5'69	Fevers prevailed among European and Native troops. Out of 1,751 vaccinations 1,466 proved successful. The roads and drainage of the Sudder and Regimental Bazaars were completed. One drain in the Sudder Bazaar, about 1,500 feet long, still requires to be laid in masonry, and some of the roads in cantonments want attending to.
Quetta . . .	1,394'5	1,491'5	10'52	35'84	Vaccination Act is not in force in the Quetta Cantonment. The land in which night-soil is buried was not cultivated on account of the scarcity of water. Temporary overcrowding existed in the Cavalry Lines. Corrugated iron latrines were put up almost everywhere. Recommended that corrugated iron latrines should be substituted for the few mud latrines remaining, and that the new water scheme should be carried out at once.
Pishin . . .	Statistics included in those for Quetta.	...	...	...	Simple continued fever prevailed from June to September. Vaccination was carried on with good results. Drainage of the fort defective. The water-supply is not of good quality, its source being liable to contamination by surface drainage. The water contains much vegetable organic matter. Suggestion was made to carry the waste water from the filter by means of a drain pipe through the fort.
Loralai . . .	...	2,093'4	...	10'99	Fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, pneumonia, and other pulmonary affections prevalent. The soil much disturbed for building purposes. The water-supply not good, and no systematic

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the
Bengal Presidency for 1887—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevalling, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Loralai— <i>contd.</i>					drainage. Vaccination was carried on during the year. The drinking water contains an excess of salts of magnesia and is drawn from water-course; the channels are not protected from contamination. Prices of food very high, and fresh vegetables wanting. The drainage of the station throughout was commenced. The new barracks were completed and occupied by the troops. Tracks were made. The fort in which the barracks are situated was very nearly completed. A regimental garden was kept up during the year. Recommended that lavatories be constructed close to the barracks; that the drinking water for the fort and all barracks be brought from the head of the stream instead of from open water-course; and that trees be planted by the Cantonment Committee. It was suggested that the fort should be provided with a separate water-supply from wells; that the wells for the drinking water should be walled in; and that proper roads with side drains should be made.
Abbottabad	996'2	...	11'48	Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on during the year and the results were satisfactory. The drinking water is liable to contamination. The men resort to the open fields for purposes of nature. A scheme for the construction of permanent latrines was under consideration. An improved water-supply brought from the springs near the village of Deri recommended.
Murdan	762'9	...	3'75	Malarial fevers prevailed during September, October, and November. Diurnal variation of temperature excessive. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on, and out of 231 vaccinations 196 proved successful. Fort barracks slightly overcrowded. The market prices of food were high. Several masonry drains laid in the Regimental Bazaar. The improvement of the latrines and urinals in the station and of the two outlets of the drains from the fort and Regimental Bazaar was under consideration.
Kohat	2,384'2	...	16'75	Ague and respiratory diseases prevailed from July to December. Cultivated ground too near the cantonment. Vaccination was carried on with satisfactory results, 80 per cent. of operations proving successful. The two streams near the Infantry and the Battery Lines are objectionable. No masonry drains in cantonments. Overcrowding existed in the lines of all the corps except the cavalry. There are no day latrines in the Infantry Lines. The city drain, which runs between the city and centre Infantry Lines, filthy. The prices of food were high. Improvements in the cantonments, increased accommodation in the Artillery Lines, improvement of the water-supply. Construction of necessary drains for the drainage of the cantonment and of regimental latrines was under consideration.
Edwardesabad	2,226'3	...	9'12	Malarious fever prevailed during September, October, November, and December. Vaccination was carried on during the year. Canal irrigation objectionable and canal water liable to contamination, and a cause of sickness when used for drinking purposes. Infantry Lines overcrowded. There were no latrines in the Battery and Cavalry Lines, where two companies of one of the Infantry Regiments were quartered. High crops were grown close round cantonments and were resorted to for purposes of nature. The prices of food for natives throughout the year were very high. Some permanent latrines were constructed for the two Infantry Regiments, and one for the Battery sanctioned. The construction of a latrine for the two

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1887 —concluded.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European troops.	Native troops.	European troops.	Native troops.	
Dera Ismail Khan	1,789·2	...	10·74	companies of Infantry in the Cavalry Lines was under consideration. Ague, pneumonia, and dysentery prevalent. Irrigation carried on in the vicinity of and within cantonments. Great variations of temperature. Pneumonia due to sudden chills; and dysentery due to errors in diet and to climatic causes. There is no land in cantonments available for trenches. Water of the west well of the Cavalry Lines contains suspended matters, vegetable debris, &c. Slight overcrowding existed in the Right Infantry Lines occupied by the 1st P. I. Prices of food were very high. Numerous improvements in matters of conservancy, erection of latrines, &c., were carried out during the year.
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,475·4	...	15·08	Malarial fevers prevailed during September, October, and November. Situation of the station bad, being only a few feet above the river. Vaccination was carried on with good results. Water hard.
Rajanpore	750·5	...	2·01	Malarial fever prevalent. Arm-to-arm vaccination was carried on in spring, and the cases vaccinated were on the whole successful. The drains were widened and deepened. Water hard. No latrines or urinaries in the lines, and the men resort to the cultivated ground for purposes of nature. A conservancy cart was added to the hospital establishment.

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

178. The only sanitary works of any magnitude executed or undertaken in Bengal during the year were the drainage scheme of the town of Dinagepore which was being carried out at the expense of the Maharaja of that place at an estimated cost of ₹26,000; the Surpai drainage works at Midnapur on which ₹29,692 were expended during the year; the erection of protective embankments in the same district on which upwards of ₹10,000 were spent; the Bhagalpur water-works in which satisfactory progress was made during the year; and the construction of a tramway at Howrah for removal of night-soil beyond the municipal limits. In the municipalities, on the whole, 56·93 per cent. of income was expended on sanitary works including roads; but in most of them the expenses were chiefly confined to sanitary works of an annually recurring nature. In 21 towns the expenditure on original sanitary works varied between 17 and 48 per cent.; in 26 between 10 and 16 per cent.; and in 67 between 1·13 and 9·91 per cent., and in 25 towns nothing was spent on this account. It is encouraging to observe that during the year under review ₹1,39,041 was spent by charitably disposed persons on works of public utility, the main portion of it, ₹91,153, being laid out on improvement of water-supply, ₹11,152 on drainage, ₹5,276 on roads, and ₹31,460 on charitable dispensaries, poor-houses, and resting places for pilgrims and the destitute.

179. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the sanitary improvements were the following:—In the town of Dehra Dun the water-works were approaching completion. At Mussoorie a conservancy scheme for the removal of night-soil has been completed at a cost of ₹23,363. At Saharanpur the drains have been completed at a great outlay, and the question of effectually flushing them is now under consideration. In Khurja several new roads were made with side drains. At Farukhabad upwards of ₹19,000 was spent on sanitary improvements; out of this sum ₹8,000 was expended on drains. At Moradabad a fine masonry drain was constructed from Deberia tank to Ramgunga. At Amroha and Sambhal much useful sanitary work was carried out, and the drainage of Sambhal was being improved at considerable expense. At Allahabad ₹78,603 was spent for sanitary purposes, and ₹12,00,000 has been sanctioned for water-works. At Ballia a drainage scheme has been carried out to facilitate the flow of water from the town in the rains. At Gorakhpur the drainage of the Ramghar Tal was carried out, and several latrines and urinals were erected. At Lucknow 11 new latrines and upwards of 24,000 feet of masonry drains were constructed, 188 wells were cleaned and deepened, and the sinking of an artesian well was in progress. At Hardoi the drainage scheme was progressing. At Fyzabad upwards of ₹18,000 was spent on the construction or repairing of drains and latrines, cleaning 515 wells, and other sanitary purposes. Besides these a most important drainage scheme, called the “Karwan Nadi Improvement,” was being carried out in the Muttra and Agra districts, involving an expenditure of ₹86,000, of which some ₹20,000 has been given by landed proprietors. This Karwan Nadi is a main drainage line of the country, having its rise in the Khurja Pergunnah of the Bulandshahr district, and flowing through the Tehsils of Khurja, Khair, Iglas, Hattras, Saidabad and Ferozabad,

and falling into the Jumna below Agra. The portion improved last year measured 54 miles in the pergunnahs of Hassangarh, Gori, Mursan, and Saidabad, and should the upper portion of the channel in the Khair and Khurja Tehsils be subsequently taken in hand, the benefit to all that tract of the Doab will be incalculable.

180. The following is a short summary of the main sanitary works which have either been completed or undertaken, or were under consideration during the year in the Punjab.

In the Rohtak district the Jua drain was improved, and a large drainage channel to prevent flooding in the Gohana and Rohtak Tehsils was in progress. In Gurgaon the Khalilpur dam was taken in hand at an estimated cost of ₹20,000, and more than half the amount was already spent on it during the year. In Delhi city the water and drainage schemes were still under consideration, and upwards of ₹10,000 were expended in constructing several underground street drains. In the Karnal district the carrying out of the general drainage scheme was in progress, and plans and estimates for carrying out the Paniput suburban drainage works were under preparation. In Umballa ₹2,028 were expended in paving the streets of Shahabad and Sadhaura towns, and a scheme for supplying the city of Umballa with pure water was under consideration. In Jullundur a project for the drainage of the town was being considered in the Public Works Department, and an estimate was being prepared for improving two tanks. At Loodhiana ₹6,268 were expended in constructing masonry drains, and a general scheme for draining the town was under consideration. At Mooltan ₹8,684 were spent in repairing and cleaning out wells and ₹1,045 in repairing drains and sewers. In the Lahore district street drains were constructed at Kasur at a cost of ₹2,988, and in Lahore city three streets in the Anarkali Bazaar were drained, and some drains in the city itself were repaired at a cost of ₹2,299, and schemes for the general drainage of the Anarkali Bazaar, together with the civil station and the suburb of Mozang, were under consideration. At Amritsar ₹41,652 were spent in converting a part of the city ditch into pleasure grounds. In the Gujranwalla district the drainage scheme for the city of that name was taken in hand at an estimated cost of ₹43,552, and the question of supplying water in pipes to Wazirabad from the Chenab was under consideration. At Sialkot a scheme was in hand for supplying pure water to the city, and ₹14,822 were expended in constructing a circular drain and ₹2,103 on repairs of street pavement. At Rawal Pindi the water-works were completed, and plans and estimates were ready for building up the main drain of the city with masonry through its whole length. At Peshawar a number of open and covered drains was constructed at a cost of ₹8,940, and the water-works scheme was under the consideration of the Government. In the municipalities on the whole, excluding Dera Ghazi Khan, from which no returns have been received, ₹10,92,075, or including vaccination ₹11,12,049 or 26 per cent. of income, were spent on sanitation. This was made up of the following items :—

	R
Conservancy	4,38,891
Paving of streets	57,633
Roads and bridges	1,84,010
Drainage and sewerage	1,54,639
Water-supply	2,37,569
Latrines	14,009
Widening of streets	5,324
and	
Vaccination	19,974

The practice of using night-soil as manure is now adopted more or less all over the Punjab, and has become a fruitful source of income to the municipalities. In 1887 their receipts on this account amounted to ₹99,319 against ₹89,483 in 1886.

181. No large sanitary work was carried out in the Province during the year, but in the larger towns more or less was done to improve their sanitary condition. A fair share of the income of the municipalities was spent on conservancy arrangements, but the outlay on drainage and water-works was not general, and in the towns where they were attended to, the expenditure in most of them was too inadequate to secure any substantial benefit to the inhabitants. Throughout the whole Province 266 new wells were constructed and 26 old ones were repaired. During the year under review the question of village sanitation received a good deal of attention from the village headmen, and the special sanitary rules which at first had been "made applicable to villages within a few miles' radius of a few head-quarter stations were during the year extended to all villages having over 50 inhabitants." It is satisfactory to find that by a perusal of the district reports for the past year the Chief Commissioner is enabled to say that "there is no doubt that more attention is now paid to village cleanliness and to conservation of the village water from impurities than ever before."

182. The sanitary improvements executed or undertaken during the year included works carried on by the Public Works Department, district officers, and municipalities. The cost of original works and repairs carried out by the Public Works Department in West Berar division amounted to ₹4,848. In the East Berar division the water-works at Amraoti were proceeded with and four anicuts (weirs) were completed.

In the districts excluding municipalities ₹1,03,389 were spent on sanitary improvements against ₹93,685 in the previous year. Of the above total, ₹23,776 were expended in civil stations, ₹28,520 in non-municipal towns, and ₹51,093 in villages. The amounts expended on different items were in the proportion of 29 per cent. on conservancy, 22 on drainage, 18 on water-supply, and 30 on other sanitary works.

In the municipalities ₹84,155 or 47·1 per cent. of total income were devoted to sanitary purposes, in the proportion of 21·1 to conservancy, 3·6 to drainage, 8·5 to water-supply, and 13·9 to other sanitary improvements. No work of any magnitude was undertaken during the year. A scheme for supplying the town of Akola with pure water-supply is under consideration.

183. There is very little to record in Assam under the head of sanitary improvements. The total income of the municipalities, unions, &c., in 1887 was only ₹1,47,229. Of this the outlay

	₹
on drainage amounted to	6,707
on water supply to	8,771
on conservancy to	20,315
on vaccination to	659
on disposal of the dead to	423
on roads and bridges to	34,799
on markets and slaughter-houses to	2,340
on other improvements to	352
TOTAL	74,366

or a total expenditure of about 50 per cent. of the income.

184. No appreciable sanitary improvements have yet been begun in the villages of Burma. In the towns, on the whole, a fair proportion of their income was utilised in carrying out sanitary reforms during the year. The money so spent amounted in all to ₹87,692 as detailed below:—

	₹
Water-supply	7,597
Drainage	5,770
Latrines	584
Markets	57,463
Burial-grounds	7,137
Hospitals	9,144

But, besides the commencement of the drainage works and the reclamation of low-lying lands in Rangoon, all the other works executed or undertaken were of an ordinary nature.

185. No sanitary works of any importance appear to have been carried out. In 1887-88, ₹6,20,571 were sanctioned by the municipalities and ₹4,12,940 were granted by the district boards for sanitary purposes, but up to the end of December 1887 (9 months) only ₹4,07,727 and ₹2,31,730, respectively, were expended. Of the total outlay on sanitation, more than one half was expended on conservancy arrangements, and the balance on carrying out vaccination, improving village sites, constructing or repairing drains, latrines, markets, slaughter-houses, roads, dust-bins, cinerators, &c., and improving sources of water-supply by constructing new wells and tanks or cleaning and repairing the old ones, &c. It is stated that water-supply schemes were in preparation in Madura, Salem, Negapatam, Tanjore, &c., and drainage schemes in Negapatam and Kumbakonum.

186. In the municipalities, on the whole, about 21 per cent. of their income was spent on conservancy arrangements. Ordinary works for improving water-supply, drainage, roads, &c., and providing cess-pools, latrines, urinals, markets, &c., were carried out during the year in most of the towns. But of the sanitary works which were executed or undertaken during the year or were in contemplation, the following are important. At Ahmedabad a project was in hand to supply the city with pure water-supply at a cost of ₹6,00,000. At Kalyan a design for laying the Tansa water pipes to the town was under consideration. At Ahmednagar the improvement of the water-supply was being carried on at a cost of ₹12,000. At Dhulia a scheme for supplying the town with good water has been approved. At Yeola the construction of water-works was about to be taken in hand. At Nasik plans and estimates have been made to supply good drinking water to the town. At Telegaon Dabhada a new tank was built at a cost of ₹43,000. At Sholapur the total expenditure on account of water amounted to ₹34,279 during the year and on new drains ₹2,614. At Athni a tank for drinking was deepened at a cost of ₹7,675. At Panvel arrangements have been made for constructing the new water-works. At Karachi the water-works of the city were largely extended at a cost of ₹15,270, and a scheme for drainage was under consideration. An improved system of drainage was also under consideration at Tatta. At Hyderabad the work of draining off foul water from the water services on the east of the city was in progress. At Sukkur two underground drains were improved, and plans and estimates for improving the others were in hand. At Poona ₹58,983 were expended on vegetable and fruit market.

The local fund boards also spent large sums on sanitary works, chiefly

consisting of the provision of new tanks and wells or repairing old ones. The amounts expended by some of them were as follow :—

	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>
Kaira . . .	18,971	Nasik . . .	3,362
Ahmedabad . . .	18,793	Poona . . .	7,911
Panch Mahals . . .	3,746	Belgaum . . .	8,145
Surat . . .	14,831	Dharwar . . .	38,213
Thana . . .	15,446	Kolaba . . .	17,835
Ahmednagar . . .	4,405	Karachi . . .	2,832
and			
Shikarpur R6,985.			

187. No sanitary work of any importance was executed or undertaken during the year under review. Only some wells were sunk, roads were metalled, and drains were constructed or repaired here and there.

Coorg.

SECTION X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

188. The number of pilgrims who attended the Haj of 1887 was unusually large, the gathering on Mount Arafat on the 28th of August being computed by the local officials at 150,000 persons. The excess was chiefly due to an influx of Arabs and Bedouins from the surrounding districts; but the total number of pilgrims who arrived by sea was 46,020, which is 4,000 more than in the previous year, though less than in 1885. The arrivals by sea have increased greatly in the last few years, the total number in 1882 having been 25,580. The number of pilgrims classed as Indians amounted in 1887 to 10,324. This includes persons who actually come from India as well as those from Central Asia who pass through India. The number of steam-ships that brought pilgrims from all parts was 134.

The heat at Muna was unusually great, and there were, many deaths from sunstroke and from ordinary causes, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever; but there was no outbreak of cholera or other violently destructive or epidemic disease. There has now been no outbreak of cholera since 1883. This immunity is attributed by Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzak, Khan Bahadur, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah, to the improved sanitary arrangements for cleansing the towns of Muna and Mecca, especially the prompt burial of the carcasses of slaughtered animals at the former place, and also to the use of pure water by the pilgrims, stringent orders having been issued by the late Vali Osman Pasha to empty all the water tanks in the town of Muna before the Haj, so that the pilgrims are compelled to use the water brought into the town by a branch from the Zobeida aqueduct.

189. Appendix "A" to this report is a reprint of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department on the application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India, in which it is directed that a Sanitary Board is to be formed in every Province and is to be not merely a consultative body, but the executive agency through which the Local Government will act in the Sanitary Department. The formation of these Provincial Sanitary Boards marks a new epoch in the history of the Sanitary Department, and will lead, it is hoped, to greater rapidity in the progress of sanitary reform throughout India.

190. In appendix "B" will be found a valuable memorandum on "Cholera as a preventable disease," by Surgeon-Major Hutcheson, Officiating Statistical Officer to the Government of India, which embraces and summarises the statistics of cholera in the cantonments and jails of Bengal for the past thirty years. It is demonstrated that the mortality from cholera in the European and Native armies and among prisoners confined in jails has declined to a remarkable extent in recent as compared with former years. This marked and progressive decline in the mortality from cholera and the ever-widening period of incidence and

lessening virulence of the disease among these communities indicates the utility and beneficial results of the sanitary measures enforced in the cantonments and jails of Bengal, and the data brought together in this memorandum should prove of great service in promoting and encouraging sanitary reform throughout India.

191. The fourth part of the "Scientific Memoirs," which is published coincidentally with this report, contains the following papers:—
 "Scientific Memoirs," Part IV.

- (1) "Are choleraic comma-bacilli, even granting that they are the proximate cause of choleraic symptoms, really efficient in determining the epidemic diffusion of cholera?" by Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
- (2) "Notes on the life-history of *Ravenelia sessilis*, B., and *Ravenelia sticta*, B. and Br.," by Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham M.B.
- (3) "On the life-history of a new *Cæoma* on *Smilax aspera*, Linn.," by Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, M.B.
- (4) "Are venomous snakes auto-toxic? An inquiry into the effect of serpent-venom upon the serpents themselves," by Surgeon L. A. Waddell, M.B.

In the first of these papers Dr. Cunningham deals with the results of a series of experiments on the behaviour of choleraic comma-bacilli in soil and water of various qualities, and shows that, under ordinary circumstances, even in an endemic locality such as Calcutta, there is very little probability of their multiplying to any great extent or persisting for any prolonged period in soil or water to which they may gain access. It further appears that this is due to their incapacity to hold their own in the struggle for existence to which they are exposed with the schizomycete and other organisms normally present in the media, as where the latter are sterilised the persistence and multiplication of commas occur just as it would do in any artificial sterilised medium of suitable quality. Dr. Cunningham, taking these results along with others of a similar nature obtained by other observers as a basis, argues that, even should it be granted that the comma-bacilli are the efficient cause of choleraic symptoms, they must be regarded as holding a very secondary place in the causation of epidemic diffusion of the disease, and that it is peculiarities in conditions of locality which must be regarded as of primary importance, seeing that without these the bacilli would neither be able to establish themselves in sufficient numbers and with sufficient persistence, nor be able, even could they do so, to affect the population in epidemic proportions. The practical conclusion which is arrived at is that it is to improvements in local sanitation, and not to the enforcement of quarantine regulations, that we must look as a means of preventing the occurrence of spreading epidemics.

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Commr. with the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX A.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department on the Sanitary improvement of towns and villages and the formation of Provincial Sanitary Boards.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary), under No. $\frac{3}{212-225}$, dated Simla, the 27th July 1888.

RESOLUTION.

The practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India has since the publication in 1863 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India received the continuous attention of the Government. The Report of the Royal Commission, the reports submitted subsequently from time to time by the various Provincial Sanitary Commissioners, and the suggestive reviews of those reports which have emanated from the Army Sanitary Commission in England, have brought to notice the chief sanitary defects of urban and rural areas, and have indicated the methods by which they might be remedied. It is through no want of sympathy with the cause of sanitary improvement that the Government of India has not been able hitherto to give as full effect to these recommendations as it could have wished. The difficulties to be overcome were numerous and formidable, and lay, to begin with, as much in the ignorance of the people and in the passive resistance offered by them to all departures from the practice of ages, as in the want of funds and the absence of an executive agency to give effect to the orders of the central authority. However convinced the Government of India might be of the value of the suggestions made for its adoption, and however anxious to carry them into effect, it had to proceed with circumspection, and with a due regard to the means at its disposal as well as to the prejudices of the heterogeneous populations entrusted to its care. Under such circumstances progress has unavoidably been slow. Still considerable progress has been made. The ignorance of the people on all sanitary questions has been in some measure mitigated by the Department of Public Education, which has imported into the ordinary school curriculum instruction in the elementary principles of sanitary science. Popular prejudices have been combated by the judicious influence of the officers of Government, and by the introduction of improved sanitary methods, wherever this was practicable. Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed in all Provinces; information regarding the sanitary needs of towns, and later of rural areas, has been collected; and in many municipalities and some rural areas this information has been turned to account in the provision of a pure water-supply, of improved drainage, and of better conservancy arrangements. The Government of India readily admits that what has been done in these directions may appear small in comparison with what remains to be done. But it does not admit that, having regard to the difficulties which lay in the way, reasonable progress has not been made.

2. It has been stated that the main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvement in India lay in the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom, in the want of efficient executive agencies, and last, though not least, in the want of funds. Upon the first of these obstacles the Governor-General in Council does not on the present occasion desire to dwell. It indeed still constitutes a formidable difficulty, upon which, in rural areas at all events, little sensible impression has yet been made, and its existence renders it necessary still to observe great caution in the introduction of sanitary reforms. But with the rapidly advancing tide of popular education, the perception of the beneficent intentions of the Government comes home more clearly to the people than it did; and there is less danger than there was that measures taken for the improvement of the health of the people and the prevention of disease should be misconstrued as arbitrary interference with time-honoured practices. If some years ago it was generally and correctly felt by Local Governments and Administrations that authoritatively to press the subject of sanitary improvement, especially in villages, would be of little avail, and that persuasion, not coercion, was the right plan to follow, it is no less generally felt to-day that a more forward, though still cautious and tentative, policy would now be opportune.

3. In considering, therefore, the measures most calculated to promote the cause of sanitary reform in India, attention should, in the first place, be directed to the question of

executive agencies, and to the question of funds. Taking the question of executive agency first, it has to be regarded in its relation to urban and to rural areas. In relation to urban areas, the Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the question now presents far less difficulty than it did. When sanitary reform in India received its first impetus from the investigations of the Royal Commission referred to in the preamble, there was, outside the presidency towns, practically no organization for the prosecution of sanitary work. The hardworked district officer did what he could to keep his towns clean; but sanitary science in India was then in its infancy, while the most enlightened inhabitants of mofussil towns knew nothing about it, and never troubled themselves to learn anything. The result was manifest in the lamentable state of things depicted in the Report of the Royal Commission. Since then, however, there has been much improvement. The growth of the spirit of self-help and the perception of the advantages of sanitation in municipalities has in recent years been encouraging; and there is reason to think that the Government may with increasing confidence rely on the co-operation of municipal bodies in promoting sanitary reform. The Municipal Acts, which formerly were adapted to an early stage of civic development, have now been cast in an ampler mould. Those now in force in the various Provinces confer a larger discretion and authority to pass rules and bye-laws for sanitary purposes, and impose upon Municipal Committees the duty, as far as the funds at their disposal will permit, of providing, among other things, for the sanitation of the towns. Municipal Boards can, therefore, both entertain the requisite agency for carrying out the law, and raise the necessary funds. The areas to be dealt with are limited, and within them the interests of the people affected are mostly identical. There is a field for concentrated effort; and the Government may, therefore, with greater confidence look to Municipal Committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside.

4. In rural areas the case is different. Among the village population the sense of the need for sanitary reform is but little, if at all, more developed than it was when the Royal Commission reported a quarter of a century ago. The great feature of Indian rural life is immobility of custom, upon which novel ideas make but little impression. For improving the sanitation of villages executive rules have been from time to time framed and recommended for general adoption. It does not appear, however, that they were anywhere productive of much good, for there was no executive agency to supervise their working or, when necessary, enforce them.

But in this important matter of executive agency a great improvement has been effected by the District and Local Boards Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and by the various local legislatures. In the Madras Presidency a gradation of rural Boards has been established, one of which deals with the village; another with the subdivision of a district; a third with the entire district. All these Boards have their special functions to discharge; but each has to provide within the area of its jurisdiction for the sanitation of towns and villages, and to that end is endowed with powers to entertain the necessary establishments. In Bengal and the Punjab the organization established, or to be established, is on the whole similar to that established in Madras; and though under the system introduced in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, a larger territorial unit of self-government has been adopted, there is no reason why the executive agencies should not act effectively throughout the larger areas. The various Acts of the Legislature, which create this system of local self-government, require the Boards to undertake, among other things, local works and measures likely to promote the health of the public within the area subject to their authority, and empower them to entertain establishments for that purpose. In some instances also the laws creating these bodies confer upon them limited powers of taxation. But when this is not the case, or when it may be inexpedient to resort to taxation, or when funds may be insufficient to meet the expenditure necessary for sanitary and other improvements, it is always open to the Boards, with the sanction of the Local Government, to have recourse to loans under Act XI of 1879 (The Local Authorities Loan Act).

This legislation has therefore provided the Government of India, for the first time, with the means of creating that agency for executing sanitary reform in rural areas without which its previous exertions proved comparatively fruitless. The agency, even in the Provinces in which it has been established, is as yet in its infancy; but year by year it will grow stronger and more efficient, and the Governor-General in Council therefore desires to impress upon Local Governments that, from the beginning, the promotion

of sanitation should be regarded as one of the most important duties of all District and Local Boards, and of Village Unions, where they exist.

5. In initiating and carrying approved sanitary measures into effect, it will be always essential to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the district authorities, which indeed are always available to Municipalities and Local Boards. But it must be remembered that district officers, who have generally shown themselves forward in promoting sanitary improvements and in co-operating with Local Boards in these matters, have neither the time nor the technical knowledge, nor the opportunities requisite for a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activity which is necessary for the discharge of the duties in question. Experience in India as well as in other countries has shown that, unless local executive agencies are carefully guided and controlled in sanitary matters, there is almost certain to be misdirection of energy and wasteful expenditure. As has been pertinently observed, "it is vain to hope that the numerous public bodies to which the sanitary administration of India has been committed will be found competent to discharge their important duties, so long as there is no competent authority possessing the necessary knowledge and armed with the necessary powers to assist their deliberations, guide their actions, and, when the occasion arises, correct their mistakes and remedy their inactivity." It therefore appears to the Government of India to be eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board through which the Local Government can operate, and to which, subject in all respects to the orders of the Local Government, shall be entrusted the control and supervision over sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas. It was one of the recommendations of Lord Stanley's Commission, that a Commission of Health should be appointed at the seat of each Local Government, with purely consultative functions, to advise on all questions relating to sanitation. Something more than a consultative body is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, now required; and the Sanitary Boards which he wishes to create should therefore from the outset receive recognition, not only as a consultative body, but also as the executive agency through which the Government acts in the Sanitary Department.

These Sanitary Boards might be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering. With these three officers might be associated one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. Every Commissioner of Division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly District Collectors in Madras, might also be *ex-officio* members of the Board when dealing with questions connected with their divisions or districts. It is probable that the duties of the Board would not, at all events for some time to come, be onerous, and could well be combined with the other and ordinary duties of the members.

Finally, it is desirable that the Provincial Sanitary Boards should, subject to the orders of the various Local Governments, be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, whose advice upon large schemes of sanitary reform will always be useful, and who will be in a position to communicate to one Provincial Board the results of experience gained by another. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who acts under the general instructions of the Home Department, will thus, so far as may be needed, exercise the functions of a general co-ordinating and consultative authority; and through him the Government of India will be in a position to enforce, if necessary, that general control which it is competent to exercise over all branches of the administration. It may afterwards be necessary to associate with the Sanitary Commissioner an expert in sanitary engineering science: but this is a question which need not be raised in this place.

6. In orders issued by the Home Department on Municipal and Local Board reports for 1885-86, the Governor-General in Council took the opportunity of laying down the general lines on which, in his opinion, future action of local bodies should be directed in promoting sanitary reform. The principle which he had in view was, that action should be preceded by an accurate ascertainment of the requirements of each locality. Accordingly it was suggested to various Local Governments that a sanitary survey of each municipality and rural area should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and that plans and estimates should be prepared of all the improvements necessary to provide each town or village with an efficient system of water-supply, drainage, and conservancy. The most important of these requirements, and that which, in the opinion of the Government of India, may at first be dealt with most effectively, and with the greatest chance of the active assistance and sympathy of the people, is the provision of pure water. Drainage—especially in those localities in which the construction of

public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health—is also a matter calling for early attention. But, while thus indicating the directions in which sanitation can be best promoted, there is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no desire to limit the discretion of Local and Provincial authorities as to their choice of action. That can best be determined by a knowledge of local requirements. In the order in question it was added that plans, when once fixed, should be executed from year to year as funds become available, the object aimed at being persistently kept in view until it was completed. The Government of India desires in this place to call special attention to these instructions, which were devised with the view of checking wasteful recurring expenditure; and to express the hope that the annual reports on the Administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in each Province will henceforward show that progress is being made in the desired direction.

Another important matter to which attention must here be called is the provision in every Province of simple rules for the regulation of village sanitation. In some Provinces such rules have been for some time in operation, though with no very beneficial result, while in others it is now in contemplation to render such rules more effectual by legislation. Wherever the existing law makes no provision, or insufficient provision, for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary power by legislation. And in this connection His Excellency in Council thinks it may be of advantage if the attention of all interested in sanitation is again called to the valuable remarks made in 1879 by the Army Sanitary Commission on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India.

7. Passing from the organization of the Sanitary Department to the important question of the provision of funds, it is, in the first place, to be observed that the various Municipal Acts enable the corporate bodies created by these Acts to raise by local taxation the funds necessary for local expenditure. Similar power is conferred on Local Boards by the Madras, Bengal, and Punjab Local Boards Acts, but apparently not elsewhere. It will be for the consideration of the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which possess Legislative Councils, whether legislation should be undertaken with a view to confer powers of taxation upon Local Boards in those Provinces. Meanwhile it is incumbent on the Governments of the Provinces in question to place Local Boards in possession of funds sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of local sanitation. But though sufficient money to meet current expenditure may be provided in these ways, it will probably be necessary to raise additional funds for the execution of new or large works. It is indeed probable that local income may be increased without any hardship to the tax-payers. In certain Provinces some productive methods of municipal taxation have not yet been turned to account: but even when all current revenue is taken into account, it may, and doubtless often will, be found necessary to have recourse to loans under Act XI of 1879, or to appeals to the Provincial or Imperial Governments for grants-in-aid of local resources.

With reference to loans, the Governor-General in Council desires to say that, so long as borrowed money is not spent on the ordinary current operations of a Municipal or Local Board,—so long as it is spent on works of lasting utility, there can, as a matter of principle, be no objection to imposing on the rate-payers of future years an obligation to subscribe. The Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, affords certain facilities for borrowing by public bodies; but the rates of interest at which these bodies can raise the loans in the open market are often so high as to be practically prohibitive. The Governor-General in Council has therefore taken the subject of loans to Local bodies into his careful consideration, being satisfied that no policy of sanitary reform in India can be successful unless facilities are provided for local bodies to raise funds for sanitary improvements on less onerous terms than they at present can do. The Government of India has not yet come to a final conclusion on this important subject; but it is not indisposed to think that, when expensive works of the kind in question have received the previous approval of Government, and when sufficient control over the local finances has been reserved to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions on which the raising of the loan is sanctioned, it might be expedient to authorize Local Governments, subject to certain prescribed limitations and conditions, to raise and establish a Provincial loan fund, and make its own bargains with local bodies in regard to advances necessary for sanitary improvements and other works of lasting utility. The question is one of general policy, which demands careful consideration; but the decision upon it will not now be long delayed.

8. With reference to the subject of contributions from Provincial funds for sanitary works of utility, His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that a willingness has already been exhibited to contribute from Provincial resources in aid of sanitary improvements, both in urban and rural areas. Where the ability of local bodies to raise loans is undeveloped and their credit not established, the Government of India approves of such contributions, and would like to see regular provision made for them in Provincial budgets, when this can be done with a just regard to other demands on Local Governments. In some cases—such, for instance, as obstructed drainage, incidentally referred to in paragraph 6 above, as resulting from great public works—contributions would be obviously appropriate. But if contributions are to take a definite place in the plan of Provincial finance, His Excellency in Council would be glad to see them systematised on the grant-in-aid principle, which has been found so effective in promoting education, care being taken to so regulate the distribution of the grants as to minimise the evils, inherent in the grant-in-aid system, of weakening local responsibility and fostering extravagance in expenditure.

Under the system indicated above, it will, it is hoped, be possible to meet from Local resources the money necessary for local sanitary improvements. There may, however, be very exceptional cases the requirements of which cannot be met from Local or Provincial resources or by loans. In such rare cases the Government of India will not refuse to consider applications from Local Governments in the interests of sanitary improvements of more than local importance.

APPENDIX B.

Memorandum on "Cholera as a preventable disease" by Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D.,
Officiating Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical
Departments.

APPENDIX B.

CHOLERA AS A PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

That cholera is a preventable disease is clearly demonstrable. The average mortality among European and Native troops of the Bengal Presidency, and of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, has diminished to an enormous and almost incredible extent within recent years. The actual number of deaths from cholera and the ratio of mortality per 1,000 of average strength in the European and Native armies and in the jails of Bengal from 1858 to 1887, a period of 30 years, are accurately shown in the following tables :—

TABLE A.

		Deaths from cholera from 1858 to 1872, 15 years.	Deaths from cholera from 1873 to 1887, 15 years.	Number of deaths in 30 years.
European Army of Bengal	. . .	4,923	1,647	6,570
Native Army	do. . .	2,244	1,146	3,390
Jail population	do. . .	6,465	3,071	9,536

TABLE B.

		Strength from 1858 to 1872.	Mortality from cholera per 1,000 of strength.	Strength from 1873 to 1887.	Mortality from cholera per 1,000 of strength.
European Army of Bengal	. . .	595,383	8.27	547,301	3.01
Native Army	do. . .	873,713	2.57	852,337	1.34
Jail population	do. . .	813,830	7.94	939,114	3.27

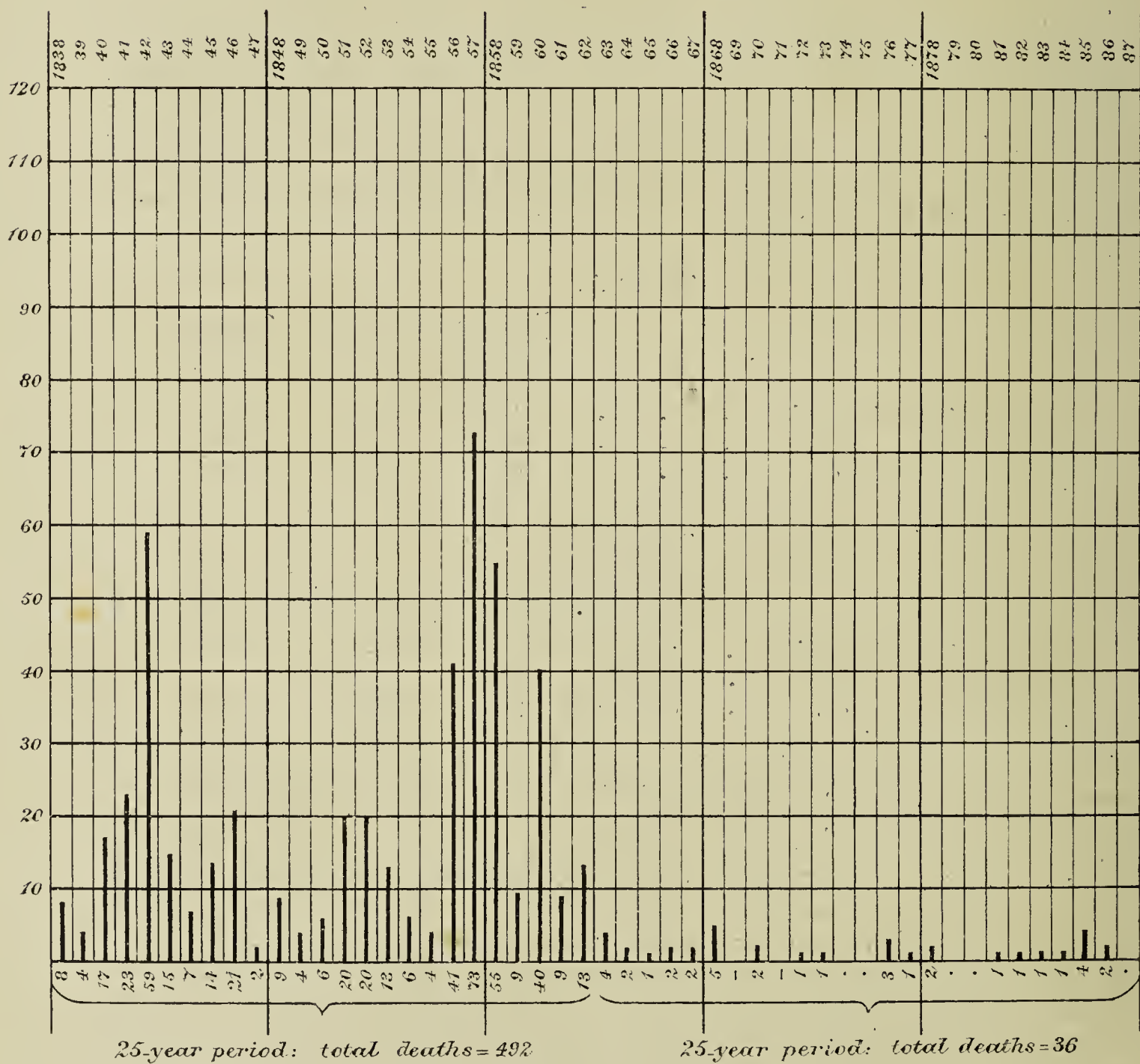
The average mortality per 1,000 of strength among Europeans in the Bengal Presidency was 175 per cent. more during the first period of fifteen years from 1858 to 1872, than during the second period from 1873 to 1887. During the earlier years of the British occupation of the Province, the average annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 among European troops from this single cause, was more than three times what it now is, or 200 per cent. over the average of the past fifteen years. Within the period of accurately recorded statistics, namely, from 1858 to 1887, and during the first fifteen years from 1858 to 1872, the ratio of mortality from cholera was 8.27 per 1,000 of strength per annum, while during the past fifteen years, from 1873 to 1887, the ratio of mortality has actually declined to 3.01 as tabulated. This great and most marked diminution in the mortality from cholera among European troops, corresponds with an approximate diminution in the mortality from the same cause among Native troops, and the prisoners confined in Bengal jails. That this lessening mortality is real, and not a mere statement based on inaccurate statistics, and the manipulation of figures, is proved by the gradual diminishing number of deaths year by year from this cause, in all the important stations of the Bengal Presidency, and among communities regarding whom the vital statistics are as accurate as any other community in the civilised world.

Not only has the total mortality from cholera greatly diminished, but a comparison of the number of deaths from this cause, in all the principal stations of Bengal, shows that all the important cantonments enjoy an immunity from cholera unknown in former years. A notable instance is furnished by the European garrison of Fort William. This garrison, during the 25 years from 1838 to 1862, returned 492 deaths from cholera, while during a like period of 25 years from 1863 to 1887, only 36 deaths have been recorded, although the average strength has remained about the same for both periods.

The diagram, which follows, shows the relative mortality from cholera year by year for half a century among the European troops in garrison at Fort William, Calcutta :—

BRITISH TROOPS.

Mortality from Cholera in Fort William, year by year :

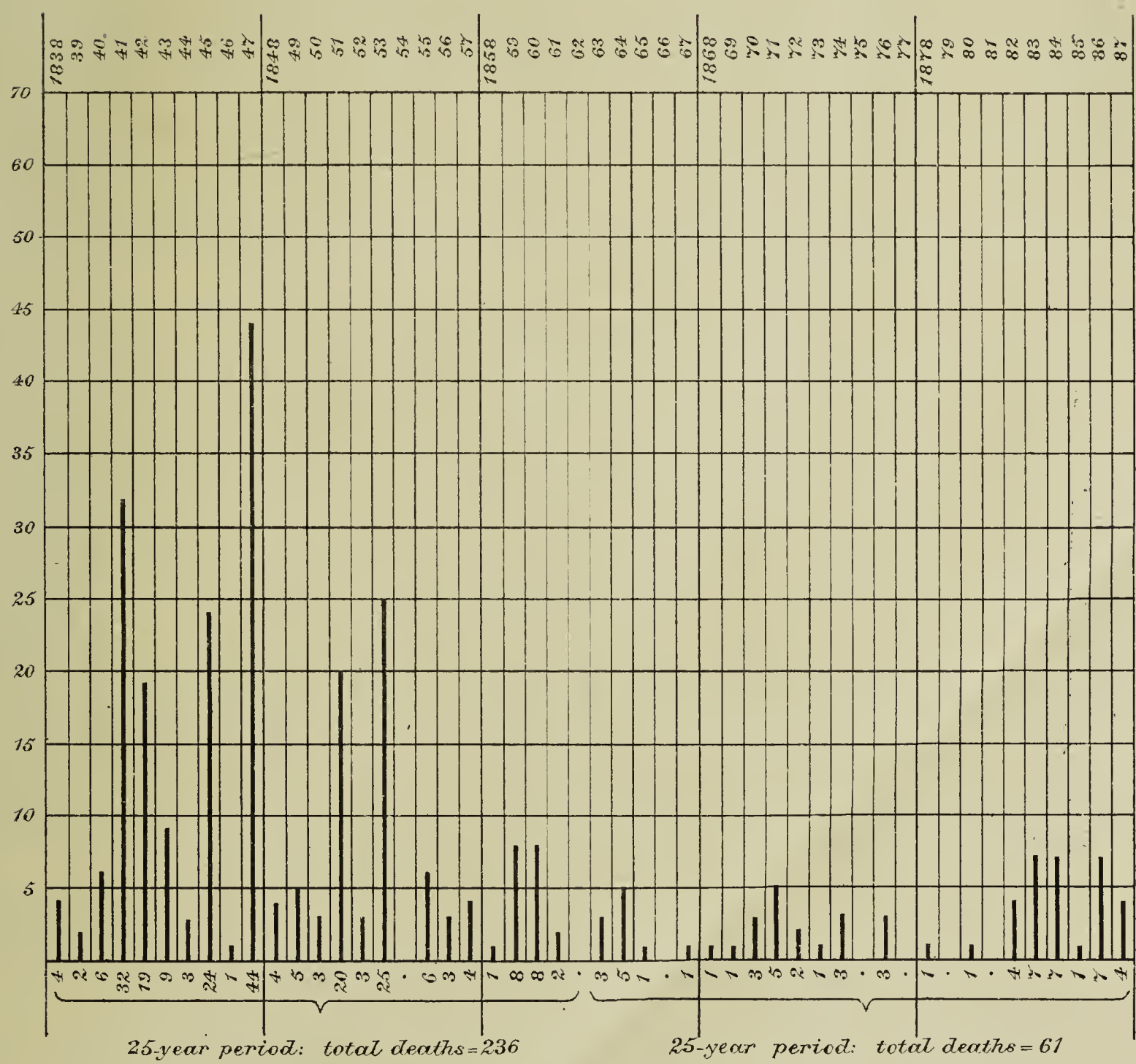


The enormous decrease in the mortality from a single cause is not confined to any one location or garrison: for a corresponding relative decrease is apparent, as already stated, in nearly every cantonment and garrison of Bengal. During the quarter of a century from 1838 to 1862, the garrison of Dinapore returned 236 deaths from cholera, while during the 25 years from 1863 to 1887, only 61 deaths from the same cause have been placed on record. As in the case of Fort William,

Decrease in the mortality from cholera not confined to any particular locality, but distributed over the garrisons of Bengal.

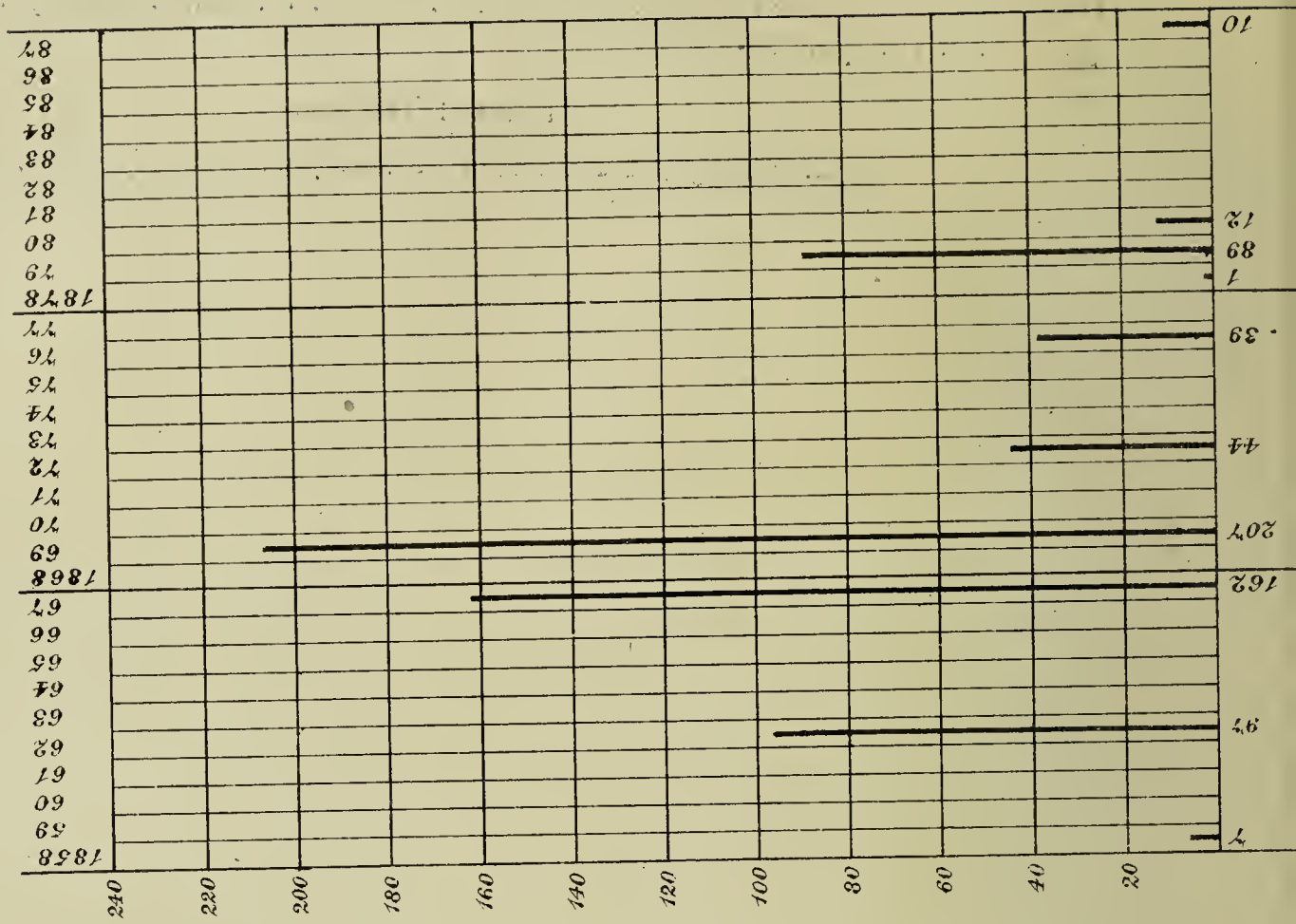
the diagram shows the relative mortality from cholera for half a century in the European garrison of Dinapore :—

BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera at Dinapore, year by year :

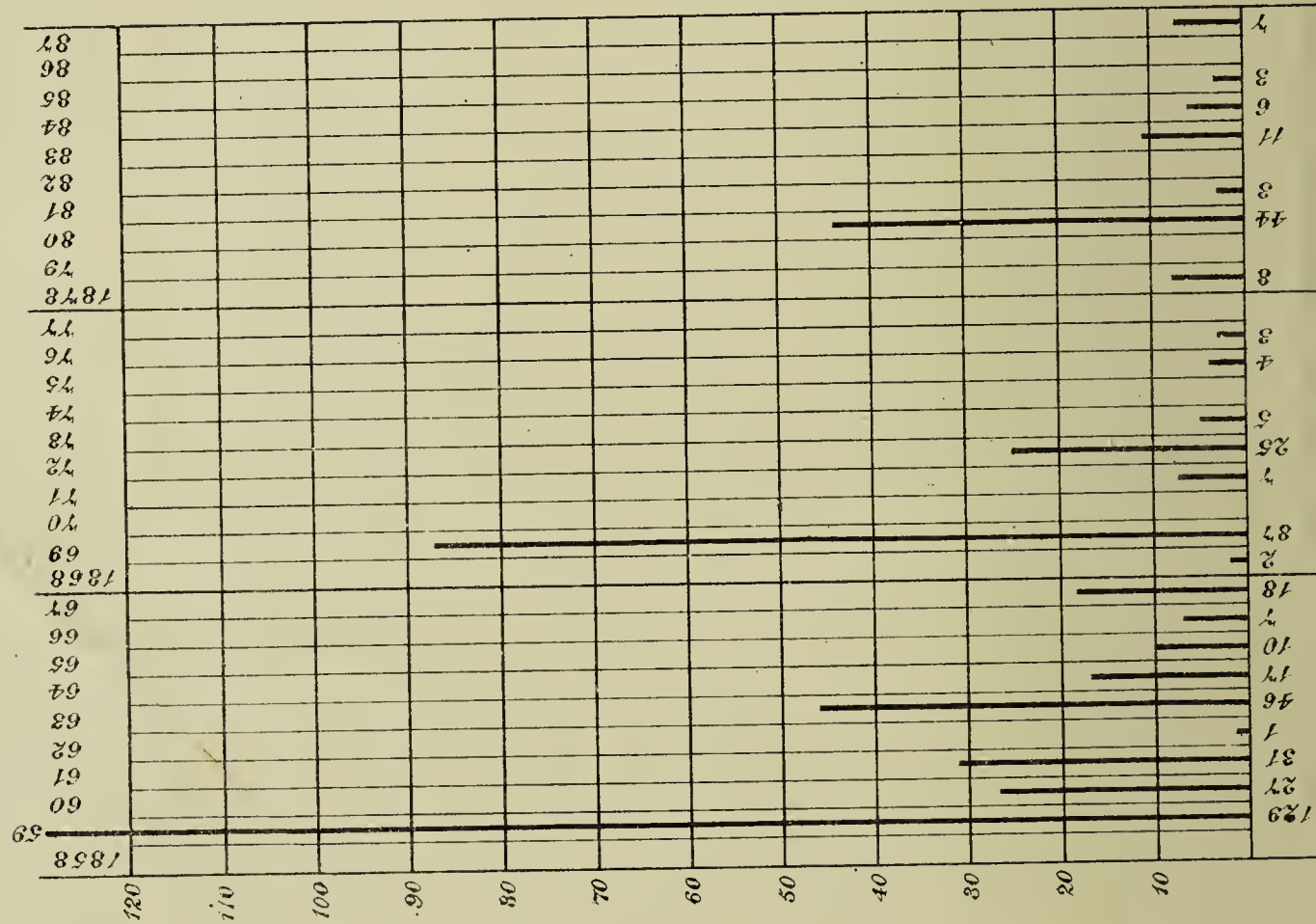


The following diagrams illustrate the incidence of cholera among British troops during the past 30 years, in some of the most important stations of Bengal :—

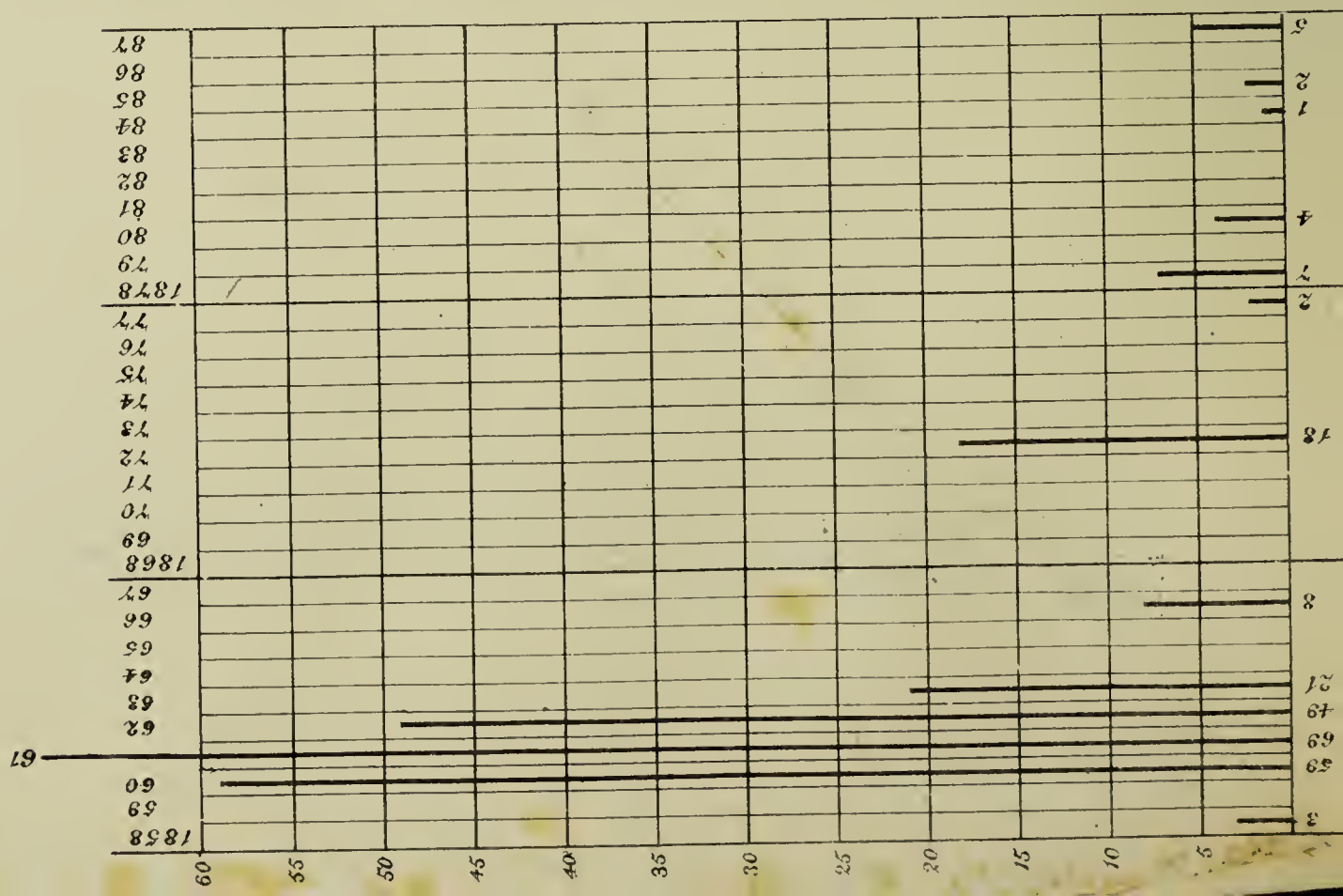
BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Peshawar.



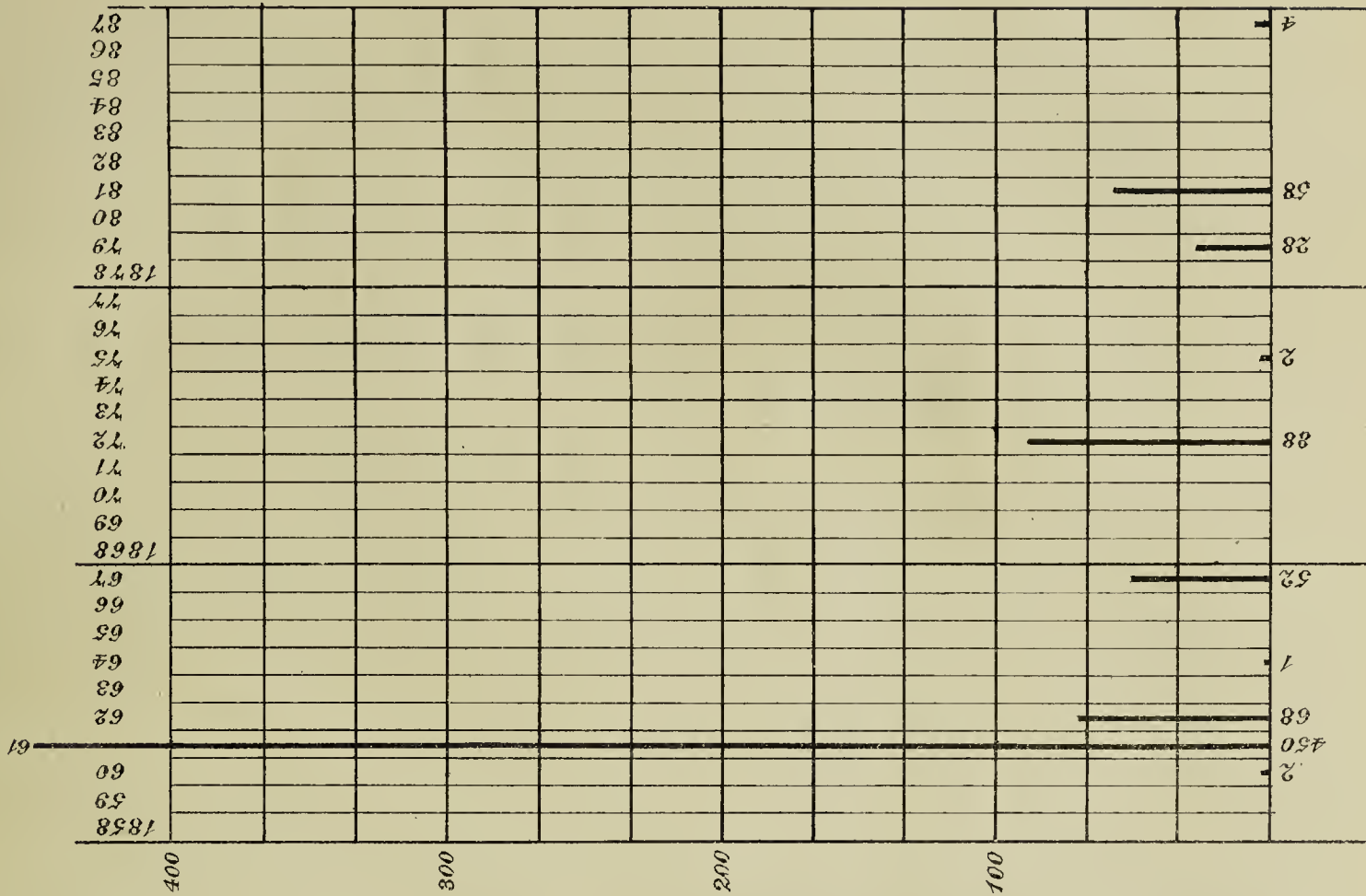
BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Allahabad.



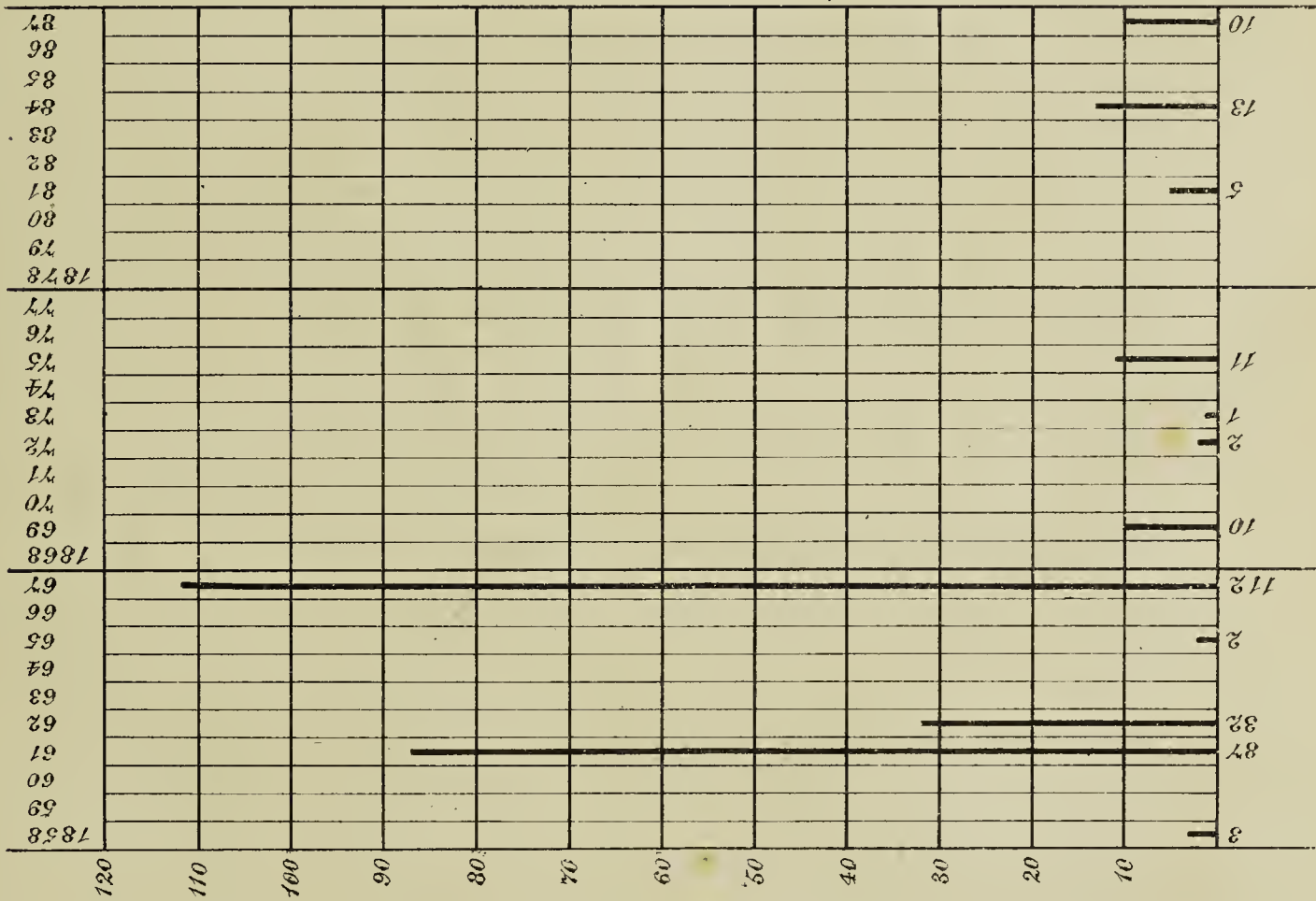
BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Agra.



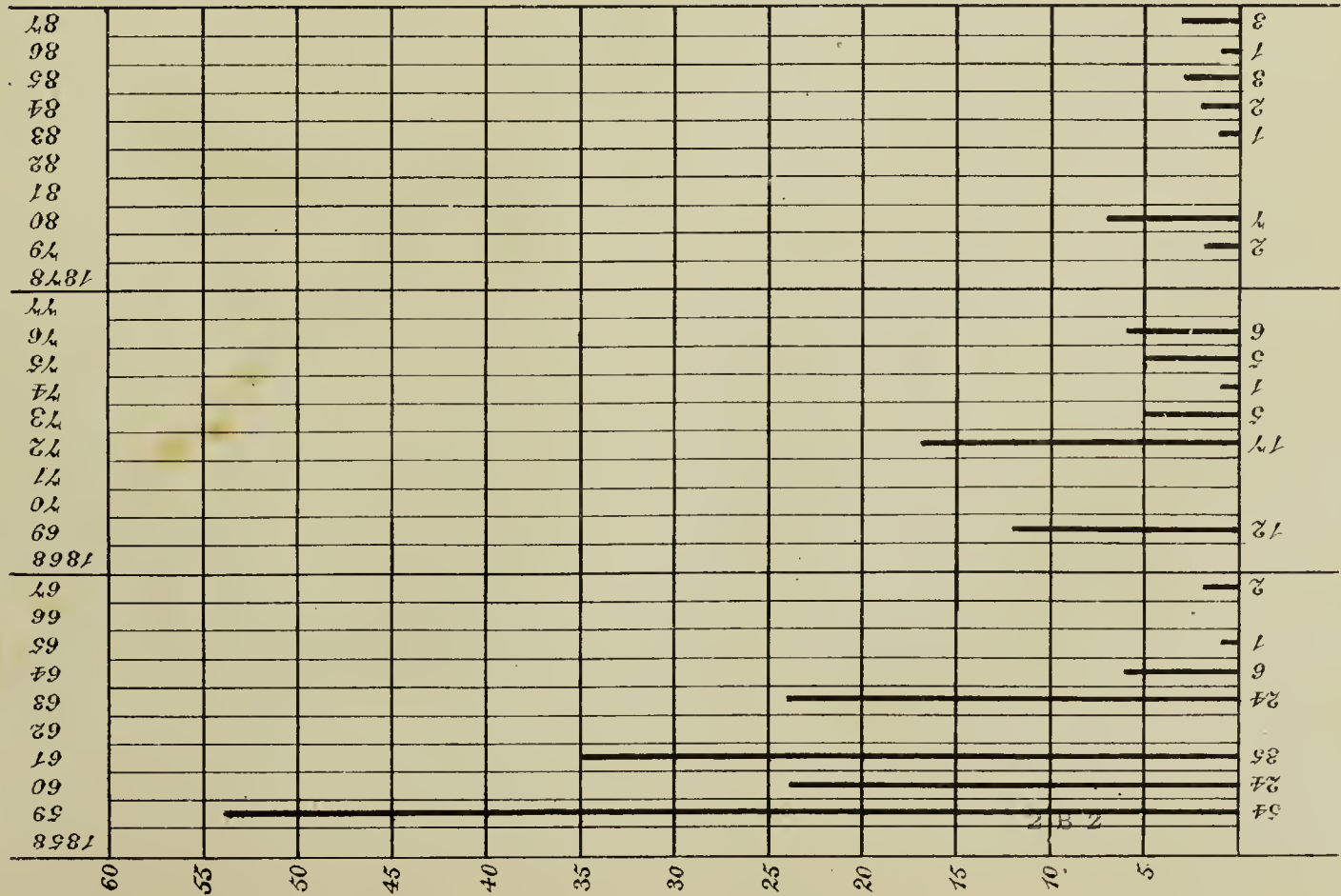
BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Meeran Meer.



BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Meerut.



BRITISH TROOPS.
Mortality from Cholera, at Cawnpore.



It is thus clearly shown that two European garrisons, with vastly different locations and surroundings, have each a relatively very marked immunity from cholera within recent as compared with former years. The mortality in the Calcutta, or Fort William, garrison from cholera alone was over 1,300 per cent. or thirteen times greater during the earlier period (quarter of a century) from 1838 to 1862, than it was during the later period (quarter of a century) from 1863 to 1887.

The immense improvement in the cholera statistics, of the European and Native armies and jails of Bengal, is most marked within very recent years,—that is, within the period of carefully compiled and accurately recorded statistics dating since 1858.

Diminished and ever-lessening incidence of cholera within the period of carefully compiled statistics and accurately recorded data.

It is during this period of thirty years that the rapid and extensive melioration in the incidence of cholera is most observable. The possibility of lessening the incidence of epidemic cholera is unquestionably proved, by the indisputable and undeniable facts placed on record by the Government of India, and tabulated with every care for half a century. The record of cholera is the record of one of the most preventable of epidemic diseases. The rapidly diminishing incidence of cholera, among the protected communities of Bengal, is proof of the capability of modern sanitary science to mitigate the disease in every province and district of the Empire.

Until recently, vital statistics of the general population of India have been irregularly and incorrectly tabulated; and even an approximate to the actual mortality from cholera is not indicated by the record. The mortality from all causes has been understated, and previous to 1870 the figures were to a very great extent fallacious. The difference of method also, in obtaining the mortuary statistics, and in compiling returns in the various provinces of the Indian Empire, rendered any attempt at correct comparison between the figures of the different Provincial returns impracticable. It is noted in the Tenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the year 1873, that the ratios of mortality are not given for Lower Bengal, as the registration of deaths in that province “is still most imperfect.” In 1874 the registration was still characterized “as very imperfect. No ratios therefore are given.” Since then, however, registration in all provinces has progressed satisfactorily, and with some attempt at accuracy. The following table shows the mortality from cholera throughout the general population of India from 1875 to 1887, as registered in each province. It serves to show the incidence of cholera throughout India and Lower Burma during thirteen years, when registration was carried out with some efficiency. The record approximates only to the truth, and the table represents the general incidence of, and not the actual mortality from, cholera. The enormous totals, representing deaths from a preventable disease and one single cause, are sufficiently striking.

Mortality from cholera among the general population.

II.

Annual deaths from Cholera in India, 1875 to 1887.

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Population.													
Bengal	66,163,884	109,988	196,590	155,305	95,192	136,363	39,643	79,180	182,352	90,439	134,421	173,767	118,368	172,578
Assam	4,526,959	6,618	8,615	11,377	6,732	17,415	2,803	5,010	21,055	14,908	22,276	7,753	20,188	7,941
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	64,427	48,311	31,770	22,221	35,892	71,546	25,865	89,372	18,160	30,143	63,457	34,565	200,628
Punjab	18,842,264	6,246	5,736	29	215	26,135	274	5,207	39	190	614	1,936	12	8,804
Central Provinces	8,817,185	14,643	20,124	3,418	40,985	27,575	330	9,140	11,932	16,235	149	21,868	16,679	12,576
Berar	2,630,018	22,465	2,683	842	34,306	223	1	3,404	3,573	27,897	87	3,683	976	14,396
Rajputana	*	1,203	283	60	2,393	918	...	197	1,327	797	1,297	1,695	173	2,612
Central India	*	2,555	1,929	926	8,047	2,734	299	581	1,562	1,740	1,018	4,624	290	8,868
Bombay	16,454,414	47,573	32,117	57,228	46,743	6,937	684	16,694	7,904	37,954	13,804	37,287	167	25,711
Hyderabad	*	10,891	5,582	7,414	6,696	6	...	1,721	150	1,947	2,479	1,387	499	2,831
Madras	28,043,538†	94,547	148,189	357,430	47,167	13,296	613	9,446	23,604	36,284	75,476	58,109	12,417	28,359
Mysore	4,092,648	2,504	12,087	2,902	723	14	25	25	893	124	330	2,677	10	832
Coorg	178,302	‡	210	‡	49	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	3
Lower Burma	3,653,629	761	3,678	7,276	6,759	1,828	2,638	5,239	7,177	2,185	5,515	7,685	4,027	2,649

* Not known.

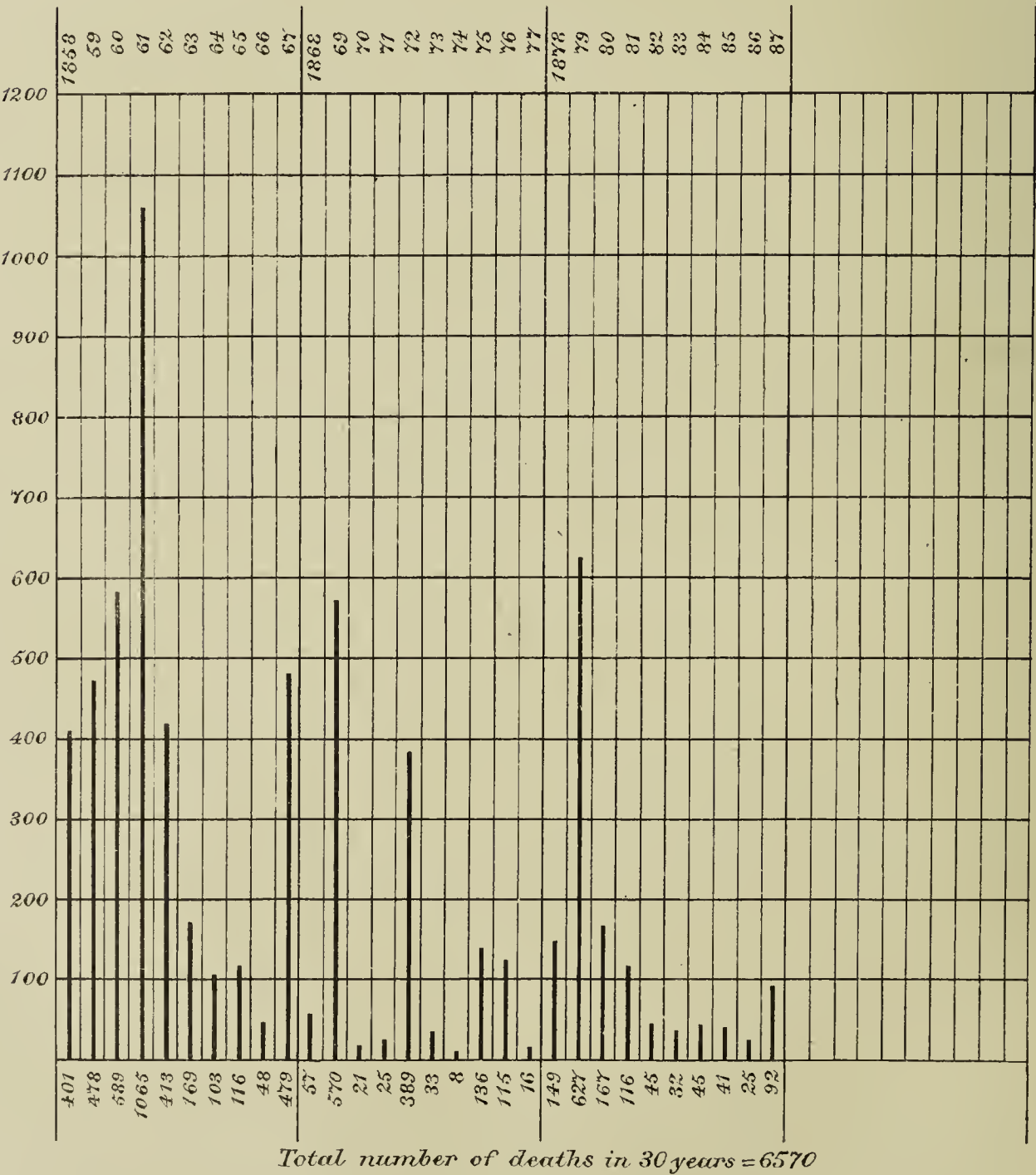
† Excluding Europeans and Eurasians.

‡ Not recorded.

While the mortuary returns of the general population are still incorrect and incomplete, and the registration of the actual mortality remains imperfect, the vital statistics of the European and Native armies of India and of prisoners confined in Indian jails are as accurate and complete, as professional skill and scientific labour can make them. The weekly, monthly and annual sick returns of troops and of the jail population in India, are compiled in accordance with the most approved methods of modern statisticians ; and the classification and nosological standards of the representatives of the medical profession of all England are strictly adhered to in the tabulation of such returns. It is on such accurately recorded data that the information furnished, and the views propounded in this note, are based.

During the period from 1858 to 1887, the total number of deaths from cholera recorded among European troops in Bengal was as stated 6,570. The following diagram illustrates the figures, and shows the incidence of cholera year by year, in the European garrisons of Bengal. The actual number of deaths is noted under the dark columns, which serve to indicate generally the comparative annual prevalence of the disease .

BRITISH TROOPS OF BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Mortality from Cholera, year by year :



The above diagram shows the total mortality, and illustrates the ever-varying annual incidence of cholera under every condition, and under all circumstances, during the period of thirty years.

Except during 1879, the condition of the European army of Bengal, both as regards location and movement, has been more or less normal with respect to its liability to cholera. In 1879, however, a large force was employed in Afghanistan and on the routes leading to Kabul and Kandahar; and the casualties from cholera alone, among the Europeans of that force, amounted to a total of 374. If we properly exclude this number from the

mortality of the year, 253 deaths represent the total mortality during that year among European troops living under ordinary conditions within the Presidency. Even including such figures, although they should for obvious reasons be excluded as the mortality which occurred in the field forces of Northern and Southern Afghanistan was exceptional, there is a most marked difference between the mortality of the first fifteen years and the fifteen succeeding years. The difference is thus shown :—

European Troops.

Total number of deaths from cholera, from 1858 to 1872 inclusive . . . 4,923
Total number of deaths from cholera, from 1873 to 1887 „ . . . 1,647

If we exclude, fairly enough, the number of deaths which occurred in the field forces of Northern and Southern Afghanistan in 1879, the mortality from cholera among European troops during the last 15 years is represented by the comparative small number of 1,273 as compared with 4,923 during the previous 15 years, or stated in other words, the average mortality from cholera among the European troops of Bengal was 287 per cent. more during the earlier, than during the later, period. Even if the casualties among the forces in the field and on active service be included, the enormous reduction in the mortality, and the immunity, from cholera in recent years, are sufficiently evident. Careful analysis, and systematic explanation, of the data submitted will render the facts more patent and indisputable.

The history of cholera among the European troops of Bengal is the history of the disease by individual stations. Seven cantonments return over one half of the total number of deaths during the period of 30 years, from 1858 to 1887. Thus, the total number of deaths during the period was 6,570, and the following cantonments returned 3,292, or more than half of the total mortality:—

Cholera in the different European garrisons of Bengal, with reference to the marked decrease in the mortality from this cause within recent, as compared with former, years.

	Deaths from 1858 to 1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
Meean Meer	753	23·50
Peshawar	668	13·23
Allahabad	501	16·20
Morar	438	14·36
Lucknow	396	5·93
Meerut	288	5·77
Agra	248	8·13
	3,292	

If the mortality from cholera in these seven stations, during the period of 15 years from 1858 to 1872, be compared with the mortality during the next period from 1873 to 1887, the relative decrease corresponds with, and is in excess of, the total decrease throughout the army of Bengal, thus :—

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	From 1858 to 1872, 15 years.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	From 1873 to 1887, 15 years.
Meean Meer	661	35·26	92
Peshawar	517	18·09	151
Allahabad	407	24·96	94
Morar	359	24·13	79
Lucknow	259	7·86	137
Meerut	248	9·22	40
Agra	227	14·62	21
	2,678	17·40	614

The great relative decrease in the mortality in these seven important cantonments, in recent as compared with former years, is very marked ; and the lessening incidence of cholera in these stations is represented by the large figure of nearly 300 per cent. more casualties within the period of 15 years from 1858 to 1872 than during the past 15-year period from 1873 to 1887. Further, in tabulating the mortality of six other stations, in which over 100 deaths from the disease are recorded within the 30-year period, it is shown that there is the same relative, and even a greater, decrease in the average number of casualties and ratio of mortality :—

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.
Cawnpore	175	12·52	36
Fort William	145	10·82	16
Benares	136	10·65	21
Dum-Dum	133	12·61	6
Delhi	100	8·71	7
Umballa	79	3·64	24
	768	9·16	110

This enormous decrease in the mortality from cholera in these six stations is almost incredible. The mortality during the first period was about 500 per cent. more than during the second period.

The immunity from cholera now enjoyed by European troops stationed within the endemic area.

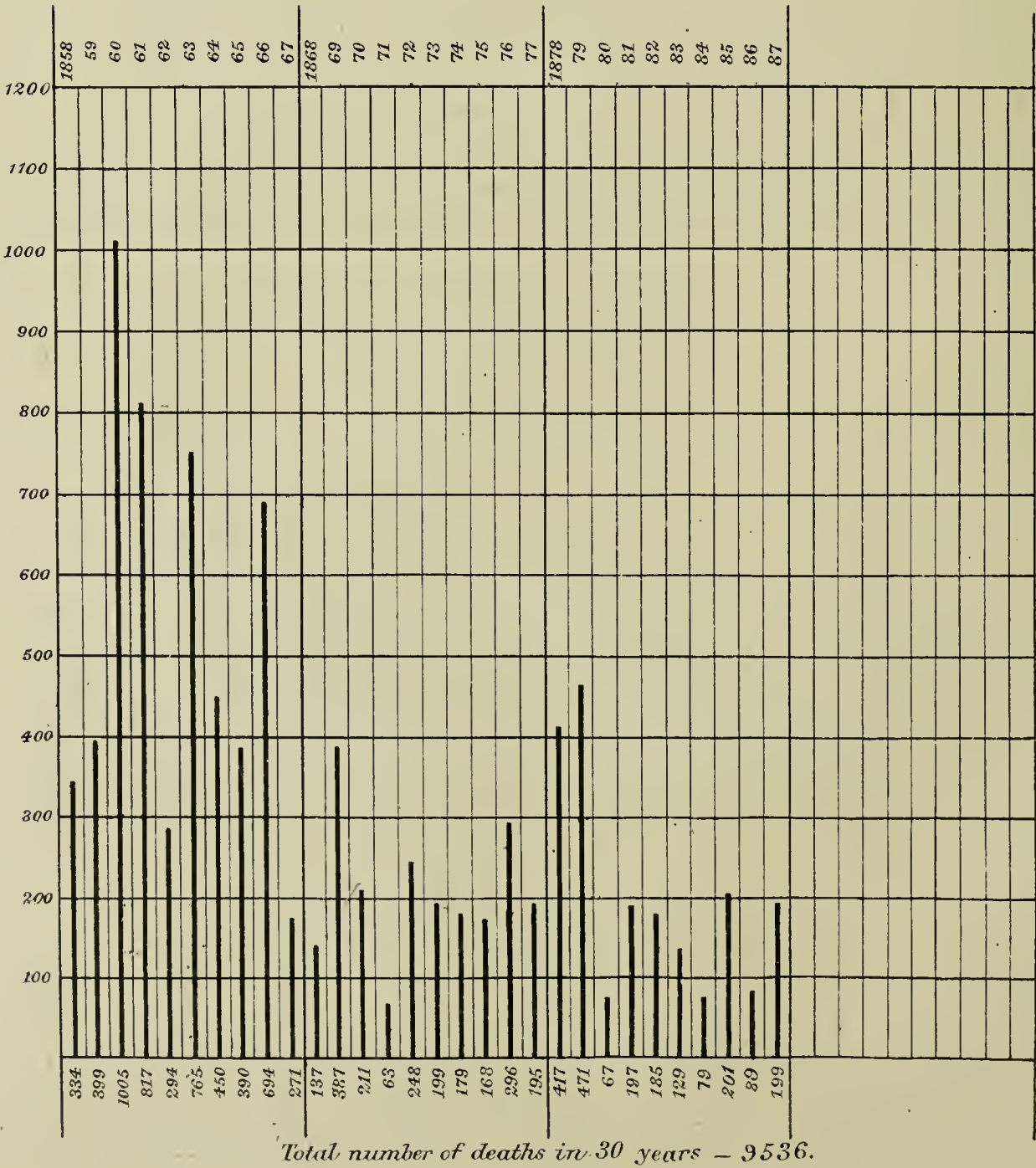
The mortality from cholera, among European troops in stations of the endemic area, is thus shown :—

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.
Fort William	145	10·82	16
Dum-Dum	133	12·61	6
Barrackpore	62	5·99	2
	340	9·91	24

The immunity from cholera enjoyed by European troops, within the endemic area, is as 24 to 340, or to state it more accurately as ·86 to 9·91. In other words, the average mortality was over 1,000 per cent. more within the first period than during the later period—a demonstration of the far-reaching probability of stamping the disease out from among the general population to the same enormous, or even to a far greater, extent.

The vast improvement shown in the case of European troops with regard to their liability to cholera, corresponds with a marked diminution in the mortality from the same cause among Native troops and the prisoners confined in Bengal jails. The following diagram illustrates the incidence of cholera, in the jails of the Province for the same period as that given in illustration of the mortality among European soldiers serving in Bengal, namely, from 1858 to 1887, a period of 30 years :—

JAILS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Mortality from Cholera, year by year :



During the first fifteen-year period from 1858 to 1872, 7'94 deaths per 1,000 from cholera alone were recorded among the jail population of Bengal, while during the fifteen years from 1873 to 1887, the ratio per 1,000 fell to 3'27, or over 50 per cent. within recent years. In all 6,465 prisoners died from the disease from 1858 to 1872, while only 3,071 deaths were returned from 1873 to 1887.

The Alipore jail, with its location on a typical cholera site with the disease ever raging around it, and within the endemic area recorded 331 deaths, a ratio of 10'74 per 1,000, during the period from 1858 to 1872, and only 129, equal to a ratio of 3'98 per 1,000, from 1873 to 1887. So, too, we find that, with the exception of three, the jails of Lower Bengal which returned a mortality of 100 or over during the past 30 years, now show a greatly diminishing incidence of the disease, thus :—

Jails.	MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Hooghly . . .	270	29'77	75	11'44
Purnea . . .	231	43'31	18	5'70
Backergunge . . .	192	28'22	73	11'54
Cuttack . . .	168	30'83	16	4'16
Midnapore . . .	182	17'33	80	5'65
Patna . . .	173	23'64	59	12'43
Chupra . . .	129	24'34	45	11'72
Mozufferpore . . .	122	20'74	58	11'75
Monghyr . . .	120	20'84	37	9'24
Arrah . . .	109	19'05	43	10'68
Chyebassa . . .	96	44'96	25	17'25
Gya . . .	76	11'78	57	10'14
	1,868	24'67	586	9'35
Bhagulpore, Central and District jails . . .	186	28'32	202	11'71

The jails of Lower Bengal, which form the exception and show an increase instead of a decrease, are—

Jails.	MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.	Ratio per 1,000
Hazareebagh . . .	149	15'64	184	19'57
Dacca . . .	48	6'10	77	7'20
Champarun . . .	36	10'53	114	27'62

The exceptional increase in the mortality of these jails will form the subject of remark hereafter.

The total mortality of the 16 jails noted, within the 30-year period was over one third of the whole recorded mortality from the disease among the jail population of the Bengal Presidency, including the Central Provinces. The diminution in the mortality generally from cholera in the jails of Lower Bengal corresponds very closely with the diminution throughout the whole jail population ;

	MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
In 16 jails of Lower Bengal each showing a mortality of 100 and over in 30 years . . .	2,287	22'29	1,163	11'17

or as stated for the jail population of the whole of the Bengal Presidency, a diminution in the number of deaths and in the average ratio of mortality within recent years of very nearly one half.

The comparative excellence of the sanitary arrangements and condition of the jails of the North-Western Provinces, and consequently the generally low mortality from all causes in these jails, would naturally lead to the supposition that any diminution in the mortality from a preventable disease like cholera would be most marked in a community more or less strictly guarded by sanitary precautions. The lessening incidence of cholera accordingly is nowhere shown, and indicated more clearly, than by reference to the vital statistics of the jails mentioned. There are only six jails which have returned over 100 deaths in 30 years ; and with one exception the mortality from cholera has receded in most cases in as great a ratio of diminution as has marked the best-protected communities of European soldiers in the

Presidency. The total number of deaths among the prisoners confined in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the 15 years from 1858 to 1872, was 1,585, or an average ratio of 5·13 per 1,000 of population, while during the period from 1873 to 1887 only 395 deaths, or an average ratio of ·97 per 1,000, are shown. The great diminution in the casualties of those jails from a single cause is in the proportion of 5 to 1, or in other words the average ratio of mortality from cholera in the North-Western Provinces jails was five times, or 400 per cent. more, than the average ratio of the past 15 years, during the preceding 15 years from 1858 to 1872. Such a measure of improvement is more or less astounding; and the diminution in the ratio of mortality in the six jails which return 100 deaths, including Gorakhpur, where little improvement is noted, is as 7·95 to 1·81, or to put it more practically the mortality in these jails was four times, or over 300 per cent. more than, the average of the past 15 years, during the preceding period from 1858 to 1872. Thus :—

Jails.	MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.			
	During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Agra	325	10·98	97	2·65
Meerut	247	11·20	17	·78
Lucknow	197	6·77	23	·66
Allahabad	148	4·75	9	·24
Benares	103	4·80	53	1·64
Gorakhpur	116	12·02	113	12·04
	<u>1,136</u>	<u>7·95</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>1·81</u>

The comparative immunity from cholera, of the prisoners confined in the Peshawar jail, is in surprising contrast with the large number of casualties among the Europeans comprising the garrison of Peshawar. The Peshawar jail, within the period of 30 years, returned only 51 deaths from the disease; and of this number 47 occurred within the first period, and only 4 within the past 15 years from 1873 to 1887. The comparative immunity enjoyed by prisoners is thus shown :—

RATIO OF MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.		
	Per 1,000 of strength from 1858 to 1872.	Per 1,000 of strength from 1873 to 1887.
European troops, Peshawar garrison	18·09	6·89
Prisoners, Peshawar jail	6·87	·48

Of the other jails of the Punjab, the Umballa jail returned 20 deaths within the first period and none within the second. None of the Punjab jails, with the exception of the Lahore jails, returned over 100 deaths during the period of 30 years.

The Lahore jails combined returned a total of 248 deaths within the 30-year period; and of that number 74 only were recorded from 1858 to 1872, while 174 occurred within the 15 years from 1873 to 1887. These jails, as we have already seen, recorded a higher average mortality within the past 15 years than the Alipore jail, situate in the centre of cholera districts, and encompassed by the disease every day and month of the year, while the population in and around the Lahore jails may be free of the disease for consecutive years.

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.					
Deaths during 15 years from 1858—72.			Deaths during 15 years from 1873—87.		
No.	Ratio per 1,000.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	
Alipore jail	331	10·74	129	3·98	
Lahore jails	74	2·28	174	4·70	

Such an exception to the ratio of general improvement, observed everywhere else in the Presidency of Bengal, will be noticed with reference to another view of the subject.

The general table of mortality among European troops shows that there were 11 years during the first period in which over 100 deaths from cholera were recorded, and 8 years in which the disease may be said to have been severely epidemic, and in which over 350 deaths were noted. On the other hand, during the more recent period from 1873—87, there were only 6 years in which the deaths from cholera exceeded 100, and only one, a very exceptional year, 1879, in which the number of deaths exceeded 350. The exceptional mortality in 1879 was, as previously stated, due to the number of casualties in the field

Epidemics of cholera less frequent and fatal in the European army.

forces of Northern and Southern Afghanistan ; and, if this unusual and distinctly separate fatality from cholera be excluded, there was no year of the later period in which the disease can be said to have been severely epidemic. In other words, cholera was severely epidemic in 8 years of the first period, and once only in an exceptional year of the later period ; and while there were 11 years of the first period in which over 100 deaths were recorded, there were only 5 years in the second period in which over 100 deaths were returned. Again, during the later period no station shows 100 deaths during any one year, and only 3 stations show a mortality of over 50, while during the former period, from 1858-72, 5 stations note over 100 deaths in different years, and in 21 different stations are over 50 deaths recorded. The highest mortality, in any one year in any station of Bengal during the period from 1858 to 1872, was 450 ; while during the period from 1873 to 1887 the greatest mortality in any station in any one year was only 89.

During the first period, the jails of Bengal recorded an annual mortality of over 200 during 13 different years ; while during the period from 1873 to 1887 over 200 deaths are recorded in four years only. Again, in the Native army of Bengal during the first period there were 9 years in which a mortality of over 100 deaths was recorded, while during the second period in only 2 years were over 100 deaths returned. Further, including the total deaths among European and Native troops and of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, the mortality in 12 different years of the first period from 1858 to 1872 exceeded 500, while during the period from 1873 to 1887 there were only two years in which the collective or combined mortality exceeded 500. The fact is incontestible that the mortality from cholera in Bengal, in every more or less protected community, has diminished enormously within the past 15 as compared with the preceding 15 years. Excluding the year 1879 with its exceptional mortality outside the Presidency, the European troops forming the army of Bengal have in no year of the later period suffered from the constantly recurring annual epidemics of the previous period ; and the same statement is likewise applicable as regards the lessened incidence of the disease among Native troops, and the jail population. Not only has the incidence of the disease been materially and enormously lessened, but the constantly recurring epidemics of the disease have been curbed, and the disease held in check for extended, and ever-widening periods beyond its endemic area.

The widening period of the incidence of the disease is well illustrated as regards Peshawar, a station of importance, by the fact that no death among European troops was recorded from 1881 to 1886 inclusive, a period of six years, and among native troops or prisoners from 1881 to 1887 inclusive, a period of seven years. The longest interval between the recurrence of cholera at Peshawar during former periods was four years. This fact is probably more fully explained by the long intervals of freedom from cholera now enjoyed by some jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Central Provinces. The Sultanpore and Rai Bareilly jails have not returned a death from cholera for 14 years, the Mandla and Saugor jails not for 12 and 10 years respectively. The European garrison of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, which returned deaths from cholera within a four or five year period in former times, has only recorded 2 deaths, both in one year, during the past 14 years. Barrackpore with its 2 deaths only from cholera, Dum-Dum with its 6, and Fort William with its 16 only during the past 15 years, cannot under any system of reasoning be within the area of origin of such a deadly and, as assumed, everywhere disseminated aerial poison. The supposed deadly influence is proved to be more or less innocuous to the unacclimatised British soldier in the province in which it is stated to have its origin, while the civil population in his immediate vicinity may be almost decimated by the disease. The constantly recurring epidemics which, according to one view of the disease, issue forth from Lower Bengal and destroy the population, in the provinces beyond, in tens of thousands, have scarcely left their mark as stated on the unacclimatised British soldier : for in 20 years the European garrisons of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum and Calcutta have only returned 27 deaths from the disease. The fact is, there has been no epidemic visitation of cholera in the European garrisons of Lower Bengal during the past 15 years ; and in no year of this period have the deaths exceeded 4 in any one station, while in the Upper provinces and in the Punjab, epidemics have been much less severe and the mortality greatly less than in former times.

It may be of some importance to note, that the immunity from cholera in recent years enjoyed by Fort William is likewise apparent in the similarly located, but otherwise very differently circumstanced, garrisons of Fort Agra and Fort Delhi ; and the ratios of mortality

Outbreaks of cholera in the Native army and in jails, also less frequent and fatal.

The lessening incidence of cholera generally in its epidemic form.

The comparative immunity from cholera enjoyed in recent years by the garrisons of Fort William, Agra and Delhi.

from cholera, as tabulated, show in each case an enormous reduction in recent as compared with former years :—

					RATIO OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
					During 15 years from 1858 to 1872.	During 15 years from 1873 to 1887.	Actual deaths.	
							1858—72.	1873—87.
Fort William	.	.	.	.	10·82	1·17	145	16
Agra (Fort)	.	.	.	.	14·62	1·40	227	21
Delhi (Fort)	.	.	.	.	8·71	1·02	100	7

Some authorities have attempted to prove that the immunity from cholera in Fort William nowadays is due solely to the improved water-supply ; and even the German Sanitary Commission was led away by this belief, assuming on insufficient grounds that the introduction of the Pulta water-supply, in November 1859, was the only explanation of the diminishing incidence of cholera in the European garrison of Calcutta. But the water in use at Agra and Delhi is obtained from relatively the same source as presumably it has been taken for ages ; and the same marked diminution from cholera has resulted irrespective of the source and comparative purity, or probable contamination, of the water-supply.

Further, it is a remarkable fact that the Jessore jail, in the centre of the endemic area, during the 30 years from 1858 to 1887, recorded only 56 deaths from cholera, while the jail of Dehra Dun, far removed from the endemic area, returned a relatively much higher, actually over double the death-rate of the Jessore jail for the same period. The Gorakhpur jail, also situate beyond the endemic area, recorded nearly three times the ratio of mortality of the Jessore jail ; and while the Gorakhpur jail had exemption from cholera 14 years during the 30-year period, the Jessore jail showed no death from the disease in 19 years of the same period. The ratios of mortality in these jails are thus noted :—

Jails.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 of population from 1858—87.				
Gorakhpur	12·03
Dehra Dun	8·71
Jessore	4·12

The immunity from cholera, of the prisoners confined in the Jessore jail, is in some measure comparable with the immunity of the troops garrisoning stations in the endemic area. This immunity is enjoyed by the troops and prisoners only, as the hamlets and villages in the vicinity of the Jessore jail, and in proximity to the stations in the endemic area occupied by European troops, are often decimated by the disease.

In disproof of a view opposed to the preventability of cholera, and the assertion that the disease is frequently returned under the less disagreeable name, it is a remarkable fact that in a hot climate like that of India only 4 deaths from diarrhœa were recorded in 1886, throughout the whole European army with an average strength of 61,015, and in 1887 only the same number of deaths from diarrhœa were recorded, while the average strength was 63,515. The inclusion, therefore, of the deaths from diarrhœa would not in the least appreciable degree affect the data furnished, as to the enormous decrease in the mortality from cholera among European troops in recent as compared with former years.

It is an indisputable fact that the incidence of the disease is greatly less in all more or less protected communities than it was, and that the average mortality from cholera was cent. per cent. more during the 15 years antecedent to 1873 than it has been during the more recent period. This enormous decrease in mortality, among troops and prisoners, is readily proved in whichever way the vital statistics be examined with reference to every section of the protected or partially protected communities. Again, where local sanitary protection is greatest, and palpable sanitary defects are fewest, there the improvement, as shown, is marked by the enormous total of 1,300 per cent. greater mortality in former as compared with later years. Such a demonstration of the preventability of a disease like cholera may serve to strengthen the hands of those to whom sanitary reform in India means the removal of sanitary blots stigmatized throughout the civilised world (*vide* German Sanitary Commission's Report, edited by Koch and Gaffky, Berlin, 1887, page 193 *et* sequel) ; and the mitigation of an ever-recurring pestilence which numbers its victims by tens and hundreds of thousands.

ANNUAL RETURNS

OF THE

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA

AND OF THE

NATIVE ARMY AND JAIL POPULATION

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

COMPILED AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

BY

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 9.—Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Army of Bombay.

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- 16.—Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent.

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(This Table concludes the Series for 1887.)

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January . . .	59,872	4,367	72·9	59	·99	∞	2	9	1	1	∞	∞	3	∞	5	∞	9	∞	6	∞	7	∞	1	2	8	4	1
February . . .	61,103	4,438	72·6	46	·75	∞	∞	7	1	∞	∞	∞	∞	1	∞	∞	5	∞	6	1	3	∞	1	5	4	5	7
March . . .	62,671	4,197	67·0	41	·65	4	∞	9	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	1	3	∞	5	∞	4	2	4	∞	1	2	2	2	2
April . . .	64,252	4,185	65·1	62	·96	5	∞	20	∞	3	2	∞	∞	∞	6	∞	6	∞	∞	1	2	∞	∞	4	8	∞	3
May . . .	64,586	4,505	69·8	79	1·22	2	∞	29	1	4	3	∞	15	1	1	∞	5	∞	3	1	3	∞	∞	4	6	∞	2
June . . .	64,232	4,421	68·8	80	1·25	1	∞	13	1	2	1	∞	24	∞	2	∞	9	∞	7	1	3	∞	1	2	3	6	4
July . . .	64,176	4,476	69·7	107	1·67	27	∞	31	∞	3	∞	∞	8	2	2	1	10	∞	5	2	6	∞	∞	1	6	1	2
August . . .	64,220	4,637	72·2	118	1·84	49	∞	31	∞	7	1	∞	3	1	2	5	∞	∞	2	4	4	∞	∞	∞	5	4	2
September . . .	63,758	4,791	75·1	92	1·44	17	∞	32	∞	4	∞	∞	1	1	6	7	∞	∞	2	4	∞	∞	∞	1	7	5	1
October . . .	64,593	4,692	72·6	75	1·16	9	∞	18	1	4	1	∞	∞	∞	4	1	15	∞	2	1	7	∞	2	2	5	4	1
November . . .	64,571	4,526	70·1	73	1·13	12	∞	21	1	1	∞	∞	∞	∞	6	∞	8	∞	3	1	5	∞	2	2	6	4	1
December . . .	64,141	4,328	67·5	70	1·09	1	∞	19	1	3	∞	∞	∞	∞	4	∞	15	∞	3	2	5	∞	3	4	8	2	2
						127	2	239	7	32	8	∞	54†	7	41	4	99	∞	43	18	53	∞	6	27	64	43	28
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year . . .	63,515*	4,464	70·3	902	14·20	2·00	·03	3·76	·11	·50	·13	∞	·85	·11	·65	·06	1·56	∞	·68	·28	·83	∞	·09	·43	1·01	·68	·44

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	9	5	3	1	40	75	20	12	17	1	183	2'9	69'40
Smallpox	11	2	7	7	5	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	40	'6	5'00
Enteric Fever	30	23	56	66	86	66	70	150	79	59	71	50	806	12'7	29'65
Fever, Intermittent	766	672	911	1,061	1,286	964	966	1,741	2,563	3,112	3,427	1,593	19,062	300'1	'04
„ Remittent	13	7	17	27	39	26	25	56	42	53	34	19	358	5'6}	8'94
„ Simple Continued	154	136	303	360	743	623	573	685	706	616	364	135	5,398	85'0}	'15
Other Fevers	2	6	8	8	7	6	2	11	45	33	26	...	154	2'4	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	4	4	2	10	41	46	27	8	2	1	1	1	147†	2'3	36'73
Alcoholism	46	52	97	72	122	85	75	111	117	95	82	59	1,013	15'9	'69
Dysentery	110	117	138	176	178	92	164	242	181	179	226	166	1,969	31'0	2'08
Diarrhœa	141	108	198	235	204	161	329	458	216	217	225	149	2,641	41'6	'15
Hepatitis	98	93	121	112	165	124	127	178	139	139	143	123	1,562	24'6	6'34
Spleen Diseases	5	5	12	9	21	13	10	15	14	14	20	16	154	2'4	...
Respiratory Diseases	191	192	200	129	172	97	120	193	160	131	264	250	2,099	33'1}	2'05
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	100	130	210	214	290	148	96	128	71	72	130	114	1,703	26'8}	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	33	35	23	7	25	12	27	29	22	20	44	26	303	4'8	17'49
Scurvy	3	4	9	6	5	1	5	9	4	3	2	5	56	'9	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	165	151	223	163	237	207	216	263	141	167	183	158	2,274	35'8	} '24
Veneral Diseases	2,000	1,999	2,490	2,109	2,433	1,693	1,625	1,986	1,393	1,811	1,871	1,533	22,943	361'2	
Eye Diseases	42	75	107	100	92	67	90	105	71	69	79	49	946	14'9	
Abscess and Ulcer	290	290	362	366	536	475	561	592	420	376	440	307	5,015	79'0	
Injuries	468	643	764	611	724	641	552	649	569	592	659	756	7,628	120'1	
All other Causes	641	723	929	800	1,083	839	938	1,216	887	895	946	646	10,543	166'0	
	5,313	5,467	7,196	6,653	8,497	6,390	6,641	8,900	7,862	8,667	9,255	6,156	86,997		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	88'7	89'5	114'8	103'5	131'6	99'5	103'5	138'6	123'3	134'2	143'3	96'0	1369'7		

* Excluding Troops on Active Service in Upper Burma, which are shown in the Supplementary Table.

† 139 admissions with 48 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 8 admissions with 6 deaths from Apoplexy including Cerebral Congestion.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	38,140	2,656	69'6	39	1'02	..	2	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	5	3	..
February	39,007	2,681	68'7	29	'74	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	1	4	2	2	6
March	39,650	2,551	64'3	28	'71	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	2	3	..	1	1	2	2	2
April	41,005	2,640	64'4	37	'90	5	..	12	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	6	..	3
May	41,442	2,879	69'5	55	1'33	2	..	26	..	3	2	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	1
June	41,362	2,817	68'1	58	1'40	1	..	10	1	..	1	..	19	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	2	..	1	2	3	6	3
July	41,314	2,880	69'7	68	1'65	19	..	18	..	2	..	..	5	1	..	1	5	..	4	2	4	..	..	1	4	..	2
August	41,356	3,001	72'6	75	1'81	30	..	18	..	5	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	3	1
September	40,968	3,110	75'9	62	1'51	12	..	22	..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	4	3	1
October	40,912	2,951	72'1	42	1'03	7	..	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	1	1	5	..	..	2	3	1	1
November	40,706	2,824	69'4	60	1'47	12	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	5	3	1
December	41,355	2,734	66'1	49	1'18	1	..	16	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	3	1	2	..	..	3	1	5	2
						92	2	166	5	21	5	..	37*	4	22	3	53	..	31	12	35	..	4	18	42	27	23
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	40,601	2,810	69'2	602	14'83	2'27	'05	4'09	'12	'52	'12	..	'91	'10	'54	'07	1'31	..	'76	'30	'86	..	'10	'44	1'03	'67	'57

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	7	5	3	1	31	47	14	10	17	1	136	3'3	67'65
Smallpox	11	2	6	7	5	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	39	1'0	5'13
Enteric Fever	24	9	40	47	70	48	41	81	44	38	64	38	544	13'4	30'51
Fever, Intermittent	447	366	551	777	991	738	700	1,324	2,032	2,525	2,826	1,187	14,464	356'2	'03
„ Remittent	8	2	7	16	28	18	16	42	29	25	19	15	225	5'5	9'33
„ Simple Continued	69	49	158	231	534	408	412	456	515	441	238	63	3,574	88'0	'14
Other Fevers	1	..	7	8	6	5	2	11	45	32	26	..	143	3'5	..
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	2	3	1	3	21	41	25	8	2	1	1	..	108*	2'7	34'26
Alcoholism	25	33	59	61	103	66	52	76	77	54	55	38	699	17'2	'57
Dysentery	37	43	62	92	106	45	86	119	97	90	121	94	992	24'4	2'22
Diarrhœa	43	47	136	179	142	105	207	327	151	155	147	89	1,728	42'6	'17
Hepatitis	55	44	77	68	101	72	76	103	81	85	86	78	926	22'8	5'72
Spleen Diseases	4	4	8	8	15	12	6	11	11	10	12	15	116	2'9	..
Respiratory Diseases	136	147	137	95	109	65	76	149	116	81	216	196	1,523	37'5	2'04
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	55	84	139	157	235	118	71	91	45	49	87	82	1,213	29'9	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	23	22	9	5	18	7	22	20	16	14	27	14	197	4'9	17'77
Scurvy	2	3	7	4	5	1	4	6	3	3	1	4	43	1'1	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	96	104	147	102	155	140	157	191	94	108	127	114	1,535	37'8	..
Venereal Diseases	1,291	1,297	1,647	1,387	1,558	1,054	1,083	1,299	888	1,032	1,020	917	14,473	356'5	'25
Eye Diseases	26	40	69	73	61	37	53	67	40	39	44	26	575	14'2	..
Abscess and Ulcer	175	183	225	211	317	310	416	436	286	249	281	197	3,286	80'9	..
Injuries	267	384	497	402	497	435	363	414	381	387	412	486	4,925	121'3	..
All other Causes	369	424	559	503	672	524	612	840	561	472	535	345	6,416	158'0	..
	3,166	3,290	4,555	4,441	5,752	4,253	4,514	6,118	5,528	5,901	6,363	3,999	57,880		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	83'0	84'3	114'9	108'3	138'8	102'8	109'3	147'9	134'9	144'2	156'3	96'7	1425'6		

* 103 admissions with 32 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 5 fatal cases of Apoplexy.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January . . .	10,631	882	83'0	13	1'22	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	3	1	...
February . . .	10,954	929	84'8	9	'82	3	1	2	1	...	1	1
March . . .	11,149	844	75'7	7	'63	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April . . .	11,502	830	72'2	12	1'04	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
May . . .	12,104	981	81'0	11	'91	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
June . . .	12,178	934	76'7	11	'90	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July . . .	12,173	900	73'9	18	1'48	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
August . . .	12,241	966	78'9	16	1'31	1	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September . . .	12,209	975	79'9	18	1'47	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
October . . .	11,837	912	77'0	17	1'44	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...
November . . .	12,035	892	74'1	9	'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
December . . .	11,686	849	72'7	11	'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
						7	...	35	...	5	1	...	5†	...	10	...	37	...	8	3	8	...	1	6	11	12	3
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year . . .	11,725*	908	77'4	152	12'96	'60	...	2'98	...	'43	'08	...	'43	...	'85	...	3'16	...	'68	'26	'68	...	'08	'51	'94	1'02	'26

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	8	7	87.50
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	8	7	5	5	6	12	51	22	9	4	3	135	11.5	25.93
Fever, Intermittent	113	137	172	120	110	95	76	115	173	160	168	152	1,591	135.7	...
„ Remittent	1	3	2	1	2	4	7	5	1	16	8	1	51	4.4	9.80
„ Simple Continued	49	35	66	52	75	47	56	121	76	63	64	41	745	63.5	67.9
Other Fevers	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	6	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	...	1	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17+	1.4	29.41
Alcoholism	13	11	23	6	9	11	14	21	29	21	12	17	187	15.9	...
Dysentery	53	61	53	66	56	36	63	91	58	55	81	57	730	62.2	1.37
Diarrhœa	61	34	32	32	31	24	69	54	27	33	26	20	443	37.8	...
Hepatitis	28	34	29	32	42	29	25	52	44	41	42	37	435	37.1	8.51
Spleen Diseases	1	...	3	1	2	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	16	1.4	...
Respiratory Diseases	27	31	35	18	25	15	23	29	25	30	23	27	308	26.3	2.60
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	26	20	41	31	27	14	11	16	14	10	17	16	243	20.7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	8	4	1	5	3	5	7	2	4	10	5	57	4.9	14.04
Scurvy . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	33	22	34	26	46	32	30	42	23	28	29	24	369	31.5	...
Venereal Diseases	355	345	441	402	594	369	341	431	292	371	424	331	4,696	400.5	...
Eye Diseases	4	15	10	13	15	15	12	26	13	15	11	10	159	13.6	...
Abscess and Ulcer	61	65	80	101	132	83	73	73	83	80	92	63	986	84.1	...
Injuries	106	153	145	119	119	104	106	130	101	95	138	136	1,452	123.8	...
All other Causes	150	169	186	149	202	150	159	210	146	171	178	152	2,022	172.4	...
	1,089	1,156	1,366	1,179	1,507	1,038	1,090	1,478	1,131	1,205	1,328	1,092	14,659		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	102.4	105.5	122.5	102.5	124.5	85.2	89.5	120.7	92.6	101.8	110.3	93.4		1250.2	

* Excluding Troops on active service in Upper Burma.

† 15 admissions with 5 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 2 non-fatal cases of Apoplexy.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the Prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.					
January . . .	11,101	829	74·7	7	.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	
February . . .	11,142	828	74·3	8	.72	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...
March . . .	11,872	802	67·6	6	.51	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
April . . .	11,745	715	60·9	13	1·11	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
May . . .	11,040	645	58·4	13	1·18	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
June . . .	10,692	670	62·7	11	1·03	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July . . .	10,689	696	65·1	21	1·96	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
August . . .	10,623	670	63·1	27	2·54	18	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September . . .	10,581	706	66·7	12	1·13	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October . . .	11,844	829	70·0	16	1·35	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November . . .	11,830	810	68·5	4	.34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December . . .	11,100	745	67·1	10	.90	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
						28	...	38	2	6	2	...	12*	3	9	1	9	...	4	3	10	...	1	3	11	4	2			
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year . . .	11,188	745	66·6	148	13·23	2·50	...	3·40	*18	*54	*18	...	1·07	*27	*80	*09	*80	...	*36	*27	*89	...	*09	*27	*98	*36	*18			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	27	5	2	...	...	39	3'5	71'79
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	...
Enteric Fever	3	6	9	14	11	12	17	18	13	12	3	9	127	11'3	29'92
Fever, Intermittent	206	169	188	164	185	131	190	302	358	427	433	254	3,007	268'8	'07
„ Remittent	4	2	8	10	9	4	2	9	12	12	7	3	82	7'3	7'32
„ Simple Continued	36	52	79	77	134	168	105	108	115	112	62	31	1,079	96'5	'19
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	'4	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	1	...	3	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	22*	2'0	54'55
Alcoholism	8	8	15	5	10	8	9	14	11	20	15	4	127	11'3	2'36
Dysentery	20	13	23	18	16	11	15	32	26	34	24	15	247	22'1	3'64
Diarrhoea	37	27	30	24	31	32	53	77	38	29	52	40	470	42'0	'21
Hepatitis	15	15	15	12	22	23	26	23	14	13	15	8	201	18'0	4'48
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	2	2	7	1	22	2'0	...
Respiratory Diseases	28	14	28	16	38	17	21	15	19	20	25	27	268	23'9	1'49
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	19	26	30	26	28	16	14	21	12	13	26	16	247	22'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7	5	10	1	2	2	...	2	4	2	7	7	49	4'4	20'41
Scurvy	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	11	1'0	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	36	25	42	35	36	35	29	30	24	31	27	20	370	33'1	} '21
Venereal Diseases	354	357	402	320	281	270	201	256	213	408	427	285	3,774	337'3	
Eye Diseases	12	20	28	14	16	15	25	12	18	15	24	13	212	18'9	
Abscess and Ulcer	54	42	57	54	87	82	72	83	51	47	67	47	743	66'4	
Injuries	95	106	122	90	108	102	83	105	87	110	109	134	1,251	111'8	
All other Causes	122	130	184	148	209	165	167	166	180	252	233	149	2,105	188'1	
	1,058	1,021	1,275	1,033	1,238	1,099	1,037	1,304	1,203	1,561	1,564	1,065	14,458		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	95'3	91'6	107'4	88'0	112'1	102'8	97'0	122'8	113'7	131'8	132'2	95'9	1,292'3		

* 21 admissions with 11 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 1 fatal case of Apoplexy.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES for the Year 1887.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH—				
January	69·6	83·0	74·7	72·9
February	68·7	84·8	74·3	72·6
March	64·3	75·7	67·6	67·0
April	64·4	72·2	60·9	65·1
May	69·5	81·0	58·4	69·8
June	68·1	76·7	62·7	68·8
July	69·7	73·9	65·1	69·7
August	72·6	78·9	63·1	72·2
September	75·9	79·9	66·7	75·1
October	72·1	77·0	70·0	72·6
November	69·4	74·1	68·5	70·1
December	66·1	72·7	67·1	67·5
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	69·2	77·4	66·6	70·3
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Cholera	3·3	·7	3·5	2·9
Enteric Fever	13·4	11·5	11·3	12·7
Intermittent Fever	356·2	135·7	268·8	300·1
Remittent Fever	5·5	4·4	7·3	5·6
Simple Continued Fever	88·0	63·5	96·5	85·0
Other Fevers	3·5	·6	·4	2·4
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	2·7	1·4	2·0	2·3
Alcoholism	17·2	15·9	11·3	15·9
Dysentery	24·4	62·2	22·1	31·0
Diarrhœa	42·6	37·8	42·0	41·6
Hepatitis	22·8	37·1	18·0	24·6
Spleen Diseases	2·9	1·4	2·0	2·4
Respiratory Diseases	37·5	26·3	23·9	33·1
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	29·9	20·7	22·1	26·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4·9	4·9	4·4	4·8
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	37·8	31·5	33·1	35·8
Venereal Diseases	356·5	400·5	337·3	361·2
Eye Diseases	14·2	13·6	18·9	14·9
Abscess and Ulcer	80·9	84·1	66·4	79·0
Injuries	121·3	123·8	111·8	120·1
All other Causes	160·1	172·6	189·2	167·5
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1,425·6	1,250·2	1,292·3	1,369·7
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—				
Cholera	2·27	·60	2·50	2·00
Enteric Fever	4·09	2·98	3·40	3·76
Intermittent Fever	·12	...	·18	·11
Remittent Fever	·52	·43	·54	·50
Simple Continued Fever	·12	·08	·18	·13
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	·91	·43	1·07	·85
Alcoholism	·10	...	·27	·11
Dysentery	·54	·85	·80	·65
Diarrhœa	·07	...	·09	·06
Hepatitis	1·31	3·16	·80	1·56
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	·76	·68	·36	·68
Circulatory Diseases	·30	·26	·27	·28
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·86	·68	·89	·83
Injuries	1·11	1·53	·63	1·11
Suicidal Deaths	·57	·26	·18	·44
All other Causes	1·18	1·02	1·07	1·13
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR	14·83	12·96	13·23	14·20
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.				
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED—				
Cholera	67·65	87·50	71·79	69·40
Enteric Fever	30·51	25·93	29·92	29·65
Remittent Fever	9·33	9·80	7·32	8·94
Simple Continued Fever	·14	·13	·19	·15
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	34·26	29·41	54·55	36·73
Alcoholism	·57	...	2·36	·69
Dysentery	2·22	1·37	3·64	2·08
Hepatitis	5·72	8·51	4·48	6·34
Respiratory Diseases	2·04	2·60	1·49	2·05
Phthisis Pulmonalis	17·77	14·04	20·41	17·49

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in BENGAL PROPER during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.			Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	2,085	167	80'1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	2,079	174	83'7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	2,111	162	76'7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	2,034	179	88'0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,991	169	84'9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,969	185	94'0	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
July	1,989	194	97'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,983	190	95'8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
September	1,965	174	88'5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
October	1,809	148	81'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,813	134	73'9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,880	152	80'9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2*	1	6	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	1,976	169	85'5	28	14'17	..	..	..	5'1	..	..	..	1'01	5'1	3'04	..	4'55	..	..	..	1'01	..	..	..	1'01	2'02	5'1	..

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Fever, Intermittent	57	46	75	82	65	57	50	43	71	67	79	51	743	376'0	13
„ Remittent	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	9	4'5	...
„ Simple Continued	33	10	39	32	26	4	6	38	51	26	18	7	290	146'8	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	1'0	100'00
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	1	2	4	5	4	2	3	7	2	3	2	35	17'7	2'86
Dysentery	10	6	13	6	8	3	2	6	12	5	16	18	105	53'1	5'71
Diarrhoea	9	7	9	9	4	5	7	7	7	5	7	9	85	43'0	...
Hepatitis	11	6	6	2	7	6	7	8	12	9	9	7	90	45'6	10'00
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	4	15	7'6	...
Respiratory Diseases	4	5	5	4	1	3	4	2	7	6	2	3	46	23'3	...
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	20	10'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3'0	33'33
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	3	2	4	7	6	6	4	11	3	6	3	2	57	28'9	...
Venereal Diseases	49	67	79	65	90	61	90	111	64	66	89	58	889	449'9	...
Eye Diseases	3	5	3	1	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	22	11'1	...
Abscess and Ulcer	12	14	13	16	25	19	15	21	14	9	16	15	189	95'7	11
Injuries	11	15	20	23	23	15	19	24	18	14	13	21	216	109'3	...
All other Causes	23	29	39	33	41	28	36	42	36	27	25	15	374	189'3	...
													3,196		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	109'4	103'9	148'7	140'6	157'2	110'7	123'2	163'9	155'7	134'9	158'3	113'8		1,617'4	

* All Heat Stroke.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		
January	5,625	436	77'5	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	6,423	476	74'1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	6,383	466	73'0	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
April	6,215	485	78'0	14	...	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
May	6,005	523	87'1	13	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	6,010	509	84'7	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
July	6,044	474	78'4	15	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	6,030	499	82'8	16	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
September	5,979	533	89'1	9	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	6,092	500	82'1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
November	6,708	533	79'5	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	7,591	513	67'6	12	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
						24	...	40	...	3	...	...	12*	...	3	...	12	...	1	4	7	...	2	2	2	5	2
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	6,259	496	79'2	119	19'01	3'83	...	6'39	...	'48	...	...	1'92	...	'48	...	1'92	...	'16	'64	1'11	...	'32	'32	'32	'80	'32

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	4	4	...	1	7	11	1	1	4	1	34	5'4	70'59										
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	10	8	22	16	22	7	8	21	11	7	24	12	168	26'8	23'81												
Fever, Intermittent	71	47	85	75	80	89	53	113	85	164	147	73	1,082	172'9	...												
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	...	2	6	4	3	2	3	1	...	3	3	27	4'3}	11'11										
„ Simple Continued	13	7	27	18	92	131	57	80	64	106	64	16	675	107'9}	...												
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	25	...	29	4'6	...				
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	1	...	...	4	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	30*	4'8	40'00					
Alcoholism	3	3	7	6	11	9	13	14	19	8	13	10	116	18'5	...												
Dysentery	7	15	11	27	14	6	14	18	13	19	36	26	206	32'9	1'46												
Diarrhœa	5	12	47	39	27	18	42	56	23	25	24	17	335	53'5	...												
Hepatitis	15	14	12	18	18	16	7	24	18	25	23	20	210	33'6	5'71												
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	1'8	...									
Respiratory Diseases	14	14	23	21	13	10	13	29	26	27	28	27	245	39'2}	41												
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	11	15	15	13	10	5	6	6	8	11	22	14	136	21'7}	...												
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	5	3	2	3	2	5	2	7	2	6	1	43	6'9	*16'28												
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	14	20	22	12	21	14	32	35	21	23	28	29	271	43'3	} 18												
Venereal Diseases	216	238	230	309	261	182	161	277	208	212	219	151	2,664	425'6													
Eye Diseases	5	7	10	8	10	4	7	11	...	6	4	4	76	12'1													
Abscess and Ulcer	29	31	34	36	48	51	82	83	70	56	67	35	622	99'4													
Injuries	24	60	58	47	50	50	48	57	55	79	93	117	738	117'9													
All other Causes	55	62	107	68	113	100	101	183	124	116	153	90	1,272	203'2													
												497	559	719		726	801	721	659	1,029	756	891	984	650	8,992		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
												88'4	87'0	112'6		116'8	133'4	120'0	109'0	170'6	126'4	146'3	146'7	85'6	1436'6		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the MEERUT and ROHIL-
CUND DISTRICTS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.			Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	6,641	482	72·6	2	1	1
February	6,520	524	80·4	6	1	1	...	2	1	...	1
March	5,581*	459	82·2	2	1	1	...	1
April	4,881	339	69·5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
May	4,577	331	72·3	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	4,514*	318	70·4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
July	4,478	303	67·7	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	4,458	346	77·6	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
September	4,398	389	88·4	14	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
October	4,491	433	96·4	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
November	5,070	526	103·7	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	6,455	611	94·7	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						10	...	24	2	2	...	...	8*	...	1	1	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	4
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year	5,172	422	81·6	74	14·31	1·93	...	4·64	·39	·39	1·55	...	·19	·19	·97	...	·77	...	·39	1·55	·77	·58

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	...	...	13	2·5	*76·92
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·4	...
Enteric Fever	5	1	2	5	6	6	2	5	5	4	12	13	66	12·8	36·36
Fever, Intermittent	83	75	108	112	179	131	120	251	527	752	831	284	3,453	667·6	·06
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	...	3	1	...	...	14	2·7	14·29
„ Simple Continued	4	5	4	14	19	35	41	48	35	48	17	12	282	54·5	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*	2·3	66·67
Alcoholism	6	3	4	2	12	4	2	10	10	10	11	5	79	15·3	...
Dysentery	1	2	4	11	17	6	13	15	11	19	14	10	123	23·8	·81
Diarrhoea	6	9	24	22	11	4	14	29	29	25	29	18	220	42·5	·45
Hepatitis	5	2	7	7	12	9	10	11	10	9	5	17	104	20·1	4·81
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	1	3	5	2	4	1	1	4	4	27	5·2	...
Respiratory Diseases	15	27	13	8	11	6	9	15	19	15	37	35	210	40·6	1·90
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	8	15	31	17	13	5	5	11	2	3	8	7	125	24·2	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	6	30	5·8	6·67
Scurvy	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	1·7	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	12	14	21	9	10	6	8	14	5	10	12	14	135	26·1	...
Venereal Diseases	334	287	279	182	164	104	99	147	81	113	133	145	2,068	399·9	} *21†
Eye Diseases	7	5	11	8	4	2	8	12	2	4	6	4	73	14·1	
Abscess and Ulcer	41	32	43	23	46	70	57	73	44	40	42	41	552	106·7	
Injuries	44	61	98	41	54	48	36	57	29	46	61	73	648	125·3	
All other Causes	48	71	73	75	74	65	54	87	44	49	90	73	803	155·3	...
	625	616	728	541	644	518	484	796	869	1,153	1,314	761	9,049		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	94·1	94·5	130·4	110·8	140·7	114·8	108·1	178·6	197·6	256·7	259·2	117·9	1749·6		

* 10 admissions, with 6 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 2 fatal cases of Apoplexy.
† Including 1 Suicidal death which was in Hospital for Gunshot wound.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.
January . . .	3,349	209	62·4	5	..	..	2	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February . . .	3,379	197	58·3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
March . . .	3,464	200	57·7	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
April . . .	3,320	198	59·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May . . .	3,288	189	57·5	7	..	..	..	I	..	I	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	..	..
June . . .	3,273	169	51·6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July . . .	3,272	198	60·5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August . . .	3,278	257	78·4	18	12	..	..	4	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
September . . .	3,205	331	163·3	7	I	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
October . . .	3,099	300	96·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
November . . .	3,300	231	70·0	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
December . . .	3,300	198	60·0	5	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
						18	2	13	...	4	2	...	4*	I	2	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year . . .	3,295	223	67·7	66	20·03	5·46	·61	3·95	...	1·21	·61	...	1·21	·39	·61	...	1·21	...	·61	·61	...	...	...	·61	·61	1·21	1·21

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	20	6'1	90'00
Smallpox	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3'0	20'00
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	11	3	2	8	3	32	9'7	40'62
Fever, Intermittent	31	43	50	50	59	66	88	282	427	472	317	153	2,038	618'5	...
„ Remittent	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	11	6	5	5	5	38	11'5	10'53
„ Simple Continued	5	3	3	17	33	16	5	38	52	27	22	6	227	68'9	80'4
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1'5	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7*	2'1	57'14
Alcoholism	1	5	6	5	5	8	5	10	8	8	6	...	67	20'3	1'49
Dysentery	4	4	6	5	3	3	11	11	15	10	6	10	88	26'7	2'27
Diarrhœa	3	4	18	19	8	14	27	54	22	5	21	12	207	62'8	...
Hepatitis	6	1	10	7	5	3	5	4	7	4	4	6	62	18'8	6'45
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	15	4'6	...
Respiratory Diseases	15	15	15	4	8	7	2	10	5	3	18	13	115	34'9	1'74
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	10	15	20	8	14	3	5	5	4	4	7	7	102	31'0	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	13	3'9	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	'9	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	7	10	14	6	5	10	7	14	4	5	10	8	100	30'4	...
Venereal Diseases	149	95	155	123	134	79	93	105	68	68	64	62	1,195	362'7	...
Eye Diseases	1	2	3	5	3	3	5	4	6	3	6	2	43	13'1	...
Abscess and Ulcer	16	15	19	15	22	23	31	15	22	21	20	25	244	74'1	24
Injuries	18	32	51	34	56	23	26	36	20	28	32	46	402	122'0	...
All other Causes	33	44	49	41	41	32	56	92	54	44	38	33	557	169'0	...
	313	291	422	344	406	294	376	717	728	716	590	393	5,590		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	93'5	86'1	121'8	103'3	123'5	89'8	114'9	218'7	227'1	231'0	178'8	119'1	1696'5		

* 5 admissions with 2 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 2 fatal cases of Apoplexy.

X.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scorvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	17,204	1,183	68'8	19	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	3	1	..
February	17,517	1,130	64'5	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2
March	16,923	1,037	61'3	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1
April	13,786	856	62'1	9	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
May	10,634	695	65'3	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	9,633	565	58'7	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
July	9,576	654	68'3	26	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	1
August	9,766	706	72'3	11	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
September	9,621	776	80'7	12	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	12,224	903	73'9	18	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	1
November	16,924	1,076	63'6	29	..	9	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
December	17,365	1,070	61'6	16	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	2	2
						27	...	43	2	6	2	...	9*	2	6	1	13	...	11	3	14	...	2	10	16	7	9
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year	13,431	888	66'1	183	13'63	2'01	...	3'20	'15	'45	'15	...	'67	'15	'45	'07	'97	...	'82	'22	1'04	...	'15	'75	1'19	'52	'67

* 43 admissions with 8 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 1 fatal case of Apoplexy.
† Including 2 Suicidal deaths which were in Hospital for Gunshot wound.

† Including 2 Suicidal deaths which were in Hospital for Gunshot wound.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the QUETTA DISTRICT during the year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.						CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																						
	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injury.	All other Causes.	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
January	1,171	70	59'8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,187	88	74'1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,913	111	58'0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	2,056	113	55'0	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
May	2,064	117	56'7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
June	2,060	111	53'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	2,069	92	44'5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	2,069	91	44'0	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	2,046	115	56'2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	2,060	104	50'5	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
November	2,241	108	48'2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	2,247	96	42'7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						2	..	2	..	5	1	..	2*	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																						
For the Year	1,932	101	52'3	22	11'38	1'03	..	1'03	..	2'59	'52	..	1'03	..	'52	2'59	..	1'03	1'03

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1'0	100'00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1'6	66'67
Fever, Intermittent	57	75	106	125	149	63	54	101	155	55	61	26	1,027	531'6	..
„ Remittent	1	..	..	1	3	1	2	4	2	8	3	..	25	12'9	20'00
„ Simple Continued	1	..	24	6	63	16	19	22	30	19	11	2	213	110'2	'47
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2'1	..
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	6*	3'1	33'33
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	2	1	15	7'8	..
Dysentery	2	..	1	..	1	3	2	4	2	4	4	4	27	14'0	3'70
Diarrhœa	2	..	..	3	13	5	5	12	14	2	3	..	59	30'5	..
Hepatitis	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	17	8'8	..
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1'6	..
Respiratory Diseases	21	15	18	6	10	2	1	4	5	1	38	27	148	76'6	3'38
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	3	10	26	15	4	6	3	1	5	8	9	94	48'7	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	2'1	50'00
Scurvy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1'0	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	4	2	5	4	15	8	7	6	4	6	4	4	69	35'7	} 20
Venereal Diseases	14	32	60	24	29	16	24	31	28	37	43	40	378	1'15 6	
Eye Diseases	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	..	1	..	21	*10 9	
Abscess and Ulcer	6	5	16	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	17	12	109	56'4	
Injuries	6	8	11	16	12	32	26	16	11	10	10	21	179	92'6	}
All other Causes	17	16	32	20	25	16	28	22	14	17	24	18	249	128'9	
	140	162	292	240	348	178	191	244	282	176	235	166	2,654		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	119'6	136'5	152'6	116'7	168'6	86'4	92'3	117'9	137'8	85'4	104'9	73'9		1373'7	

* All Heat Stroke.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS occupying the HILL STATIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.
January	583	47	80·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	543	35	64·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,676	73	43·6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5,702	289	50·7	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	9,828	611	62·2	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	10,754	694	64·5	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	10,648	681	64·0	12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	10,551	630	59·7	15	..	..	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
September	10,504	538	51·2	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
October	8,237	367	44·6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
November	1,829	125	68·3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
December	666	43	64·6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						8	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	3	1	3	...	...	4	5	1	3
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,960	344	57·7	74	12·42	1·34	...	6·21	...	·17	...	...	...	...	·17	·17	1·01	...	·50	·17	·50	...	...	·67	·84	·17	·50

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	13	2'2	61'54
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	'7	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	4	6	26	20	16	25	11	8	4	...	120	20'1	30'83
Fever, Intermittent . . . . .	...	...	9	62	144	93	84	94	67	34	50	14	651	109'2	...
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	...	...	1	7	6	3	12	3	...	...	...	32	5'4	3'12
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	8	23	99	99	64	50	41	18	3	1	406	68'1	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	'2	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	1	3	20	22	8	4	6	4	1	...	...	69	11'6	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	...	4	12	34	12	28	21	11	8	...	...	130	21'8	'77
Diarrhœa	2	1	6	25	43	42	66	72	11	10	4	...	282	47'3	'35
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	1	6	9	19	15	16	19	13	7	8	...	113	19'0	5'31
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	'7	...
Respiratory Diseases	2	4	5	15	25	16	19	31	10	7	2	7	143	24'0	'2'10
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	...	8	34	86	61	20	30	13	10	4	2	269	45'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	9	1	3	1	...	21	3'5	14'29
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	9	1'5	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	...	3	14	22	41	51	49	55	27	16	3	2	283	47'5	...
Venereal Diseases	4	1	131	228	457	307	273	269	191	176	37	12	2,086	350'0	...
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	...	4	13	12	6	15	17	6	8	1	...	82	13'7	...
Abscess and Ulcer	3	3	11	32	67	39	40	48	44	21	7	3	318	53'3	'23
Injuries	2	5	31	76	147	122	97	113	123	72	19	10	817	137'1	...
All other Causes	1	6	32	69	157	105	131	124	88	47	9	4	773	129'7	...
	15	26	276	650	1,397	1,005	929	1,009	665	447	152	55	6,626		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	25'7	47'9	164'7	114'0	142'1	93'5	87'2	95'6	63'3	54'3	83'1	82'6	1111'7		

* Case of Heat Stroke

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN SOLDIERS occupying the HILL CONVALESCENT DEPOTS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the HOT SEASON OF 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the period.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	558	60	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
February	512	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	441	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	2,166	168	77·6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
May	3,006	243	80·8	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	3,149	266	84·5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
July	3,221	284	88·2	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
August	3,202	282	88·1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
September	3,179	254	79·9	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	2,056	191	92·9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	807	81	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	576	43	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	2	5	...	...	...	5	1	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the season of 7 months (April to October inclusive) .	2,854	241	84·4	34	9·46*	·70	...	2·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	...	1·05	...	1·40	·35	1·05	...	...	...	1·40	·35	·35

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1·1	66·67
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	2	5	3	4	9	5	4	...	...	32	11·2	21·87
Fever, Intermittent	11	14	6	124	170	118	98	81	39	34	46	17	758	232·7	...
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	1·4	...
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	1	...	9	7	...	3	2	4	3	1	...	30	9·8	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3†	·3	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	3	5	7	3	4	1	1	27	8·4	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	1	...	8	2	3	3	8	7	3	1	...	36	11·9	2·94
Diarrhœa	1	...	2	14	12	7	17	25	6	11	8	2	105	32·2	...
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	1	1	7	16	9	17	14	3	9	6	...	83	26·3	4·00
Spleen Diseases	2	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·1	...
Respiratory Diseases	3	1	...	8	15	7	8	17	13	1	3	5	81	24·2	5·80
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	3	3	13	39	17	11	17	7	2	1	6	119	37·1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	...	...	1	4	...	8	2	1	3	3	1	24	6·7	*15·79
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·3	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	5	3	1	6	25	19	22	13	13	7	10	3	127	36·8	...
Venereal Diseases	13	16	13	99	97	91	124	110	91	49	16	7	726	231·7	...
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	6	6	3	6	6	6	2	1	1	37	12·3	...
Abscess and Ulcer	1	2	2	23	40	16	9	16	5	5	4	1	124	39·9	·33
Injuries	2	2	1	21	26	46	30	32	45	23	12	7	247	78·1	...
All other Causes	14	11	7	42	73	54	52	78	48	27	16	7	429	131·0	...
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
...	...	...	...	176·8	181·3	126·1	129·8	137·1	94·1	91·9	...	...	935·5		

* Ratios of 27 deaths, which occurred during the season.
† All Heat Stroke.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in RAJPUTANA, MALWA, SIND, and ADEN during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		
January	5,730	488	85·2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
February	5,628	446	79·2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
March	5,629	406	72·1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5,827	335	57·5	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
May	5,619	323	57·5	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
June	5,644	350	62·0	10	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	5,634	344	61·1	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	5,576	325	58·3	23	18	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
September	5,520	372	67·4	10	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
October	5,638	443	78·6	11	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
November	5,615	416	74·1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	5,306	368	69·4	9	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
						23	...	22	...	4	1	...	9*	3	7	1	4	...	2	...	5	...	...	3	8	3	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,614	385	68·6	96	17·10	4·10	...	3·92	...	·71	·18	...	1·60	·53	1·25	·18	·71	...	·36	...	·89	...	...	·53	1·43	·53	·18

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	1	...	...	33	5'9	69'70
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	6	4	11	11	11	9	15	11	11	2	9	103	18'3	21'36
Fever, Intermittent	136	100	108	102	96	61	101	181	286	334	304	134	1,943	346'1	...
" Remittent	2	1	2	3	5	2	...	5	8	9	7	2	46	8'2	8'70
" Simple Continued	27	38	43	36	91	115	62	66	76	90	43	21	708	126'1	14
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	1	...	2	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	18*	3'2	50'00
Alcoholism	1	4	9	2	6	6	6	6	8	14	7	2	71	12'7	4'23
Dysentery	15	8	8	8	8	3	4	16	15	27	12	7	131	23'3	5'34
Diarrhœa	18	9	21	15	18	21	32	63	32	20	26	29	304	54'2	33
Hepatitis	7	6	6	7	12	8	14	11	9	9	8	6	103	18'3	3'88
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	6	1'1	...
Respiratory Diseases	18	4	15	10	28	10	9	10	8	7	16	14	149	26'5	1'34
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	10	12	12	15	18	10	5	13	6	9	14	7	131	23'3	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	4	24	4'3	20'83
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	6	1'1	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	20	7	14	12	15	16	14	14	10	12	11	9	154	27'4	...
Venereal Diseases	197	195	222	133	134	107	95	111	80	108	134	114	1,630	290'3	26
Eye Diseases	5	8	9	7	9	8	11	4	9	3	12	6	91	16'2	...
Abscess and Ulcer	28	20	26	36	46	53	57	56	31	27	36	25	441	78'6	...
Injuries	49	65	60	47	70	54	54	68	47	62	65	72	713	127'0	...
All other Causes	55	42	78	64	137	95	98	90	102	154	131	82	1,128	200'9	...
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
104'4	94'2	113'9	87'5	127'2	103'5	101'9	136'3	135'0	159'3	148'7	102'7	1413'4			

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the DECCAN and in NAGPORE during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(The Garrison of Bombay is included in this Statement.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	7,888	549	69·6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
February	8,356	583	69·8	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
March	8,321	526	63·2	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	8,390	517	61·6	8	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	9,351	624	66·7	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	9,419	639	67·8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	9,517	670	70·4	21	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
August	9,578	696	72·7	13	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
September	9,593	702	73·2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	9,486	685	72·2	9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	9,839	734	74·6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
December	9,475	659	69·6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
						10	...	34	2	3	1	...	6*	...	4	...	15	...	4	4	3	...	1	2	5	3	2
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	9,101	632	69·4	99	10·88	1·10	...	3·73	·22	·33	·11	...	·66	...	·44	...	1·65	...	·44	·44	·33	...	·11	·22	·55	·33	·22

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	11	1·2	90·90
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	3	12	5	4	1	17	44	15	7	5	3	118	12·9	28·81
Fever, Intermittent	64	73	80	58	88	69	91	152	174	169	174	108	1,300	142·8	·15
„ Remittent	2	3	6	6	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	37	4·1	8·11
„ Simple Continued	29	34	62	68	80	70	68	118	79	49	43	25	725	79·6	·14
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*	1·3	50·00
Alcoholism	7	6	8	1	8	4	12	11	9	10	13	7	96	10·6	...
Dysentery	21	26	24	28	31	25	41	76	44	41	57	38	452	49·7	·88
Diarrhoea	41	28	14	21	18	18	60	46	14	23	34	17	334	36·7	...
Hepatitis	14	13	13	5	20	19	17	28	24	25	33	24	235	25·8	6·38
Spleen Diseases	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	15	1·7	...
Respiratory Diseases	21	18	23	10	14	10	19	16	17	18	16	19	201	22·1	1·99
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	20	21	26	14	14	7	12	15	9	6	12	13	169	18·6	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	3	1	...	4	2	1	3	2	3	7	5	32	3·5	9·37
Scurvy	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	·7	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	20	25	29	23	34	25	21	30	20	20	23	21	291	32·0	...
Venereal Diseases	217	231	256	289	411	307	246	339	227	365	407	283	3,578	393·1	...
Eye Diseases	8	20	19	10	11	11	18	18	14	19	15	10	173	19·0	·17
Abscess and Ulcer	50	43	52	53	76	57	39	43	49	46	64	38	610	67·0	...
Injuries	81	92	106	82	78	87	66	64	70	73	95	95	989	108·7	...
All other Causes	102	119	128	91	112	100	110	130	105	128	154	107	1,386	152·3	...
	702	759	860	767	1,021	816	853	1,139	877	1,006	1,156	815	10,771		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	89·0	90·8	103·4	91·4	109·2	86·6	89·6	118·9	91·4	106·1	117·5	86·0	1,183·5		

* Eleven admissions with 5 deaths from Heat Stroke, and 1 fatal case of Apoplexy.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in SOUTHERN INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.			Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	4,378	333	76·1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
February	4,500	344	76·4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
March	4,576	328	71·7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	4,438	301	67·8	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
May	4,445	322	72·4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	4,470	294	65·8	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	4,408	261	59·2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
August	4,449	277	62·3	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
September	4,457	291	65·3	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
October	4,145	288	69·5	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
November	3,757	281	74·8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
December	3,735	274	73·4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
						1	..	16	..	1	1	..	1*	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	2	5	3	2		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	4,313	300	69·6	49	11·36	·23	..	3·71	..	·23	·23	..	·23	..	·93	..	1·63	..	·93	..	·46	..	·46	1·16	·70	·46		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·2	100·00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	5	..	2	1	6	3	8	9	3	..	..	38	8·8	42·11
Fever, Intermittent	17	9	12	9	9	12	5	30	31	20	56	90	300	69·6	..
„ Remittent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	12	4	..	24	5·6	4·17
„ Simple Continued	24	15	36	19	29	19	24	29	17	27	32	18	289	67·0	·35
Other Fevers	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1·4	..
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5*	1·2	20·00
Alcoholism	1	5	6	4	3	8	3	8	17	11	6	12	84	19·5	..
Dysentery	10	19	17	18	18	5	15	15	11	11	13	17	169	39·2	2·37
Diarrhœa	13	14	9	7	10	9	19	10	5	8	7	8	119	27·6	..
Hepatitis	10	8	5	10	14	8	8	13	16	7	6	6	111	25·7	6·31
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	·7	..
Respiratory Diseases	5	4	14	8	4	5	6	10	15	10	10	10	101	23·4	3·96
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	8	6	20	16	9	7	5	5	4	4	6	5	95	22·0	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	15	3·5	13·33
Scurvy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	11	5	16	14	19	14	10	13	10	16	12	6	146	33·8	..
Venereal Diseases	173	160	206	140	189	108	109	124	106	133	163	118	1,729	400·9	..
Eye Diseases . . . . .	..	5	4	5	5	10	4	13	7	3	3	4	63	14·6	..
Abscess and Ulcer	15	22	34	40	61	35	31	29	35	34	25	16	377	87·4	·19
Injuries	33	51	43	41	46	32	38	59	44	40	49	61	537	124·5	..
All other Causes	49	46	90	73	84	80	66	85	47	67	61	56	804	186·4	..
	373	380	514	409	506	360	351	454	377	409	455	428	5,016		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	85·2	84·4	112·3	92·2	113·8	80·5	79·6	102·0	84·6	98·7	121·1	114·6	1,163·0		

* Four admissions with 1 death from Heat Stroke, and 1 admission from Apoplexy.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in BURMA and PEGU during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		
January . . .	1,649	175	106'1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴
February . . .	1,712	183	106'9	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴
March . . .	1,857	186	100'2	1	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
April . . .	1,800	179	99'4	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
May . . .	1,826	168	92'0	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
June . . .	1,823	163	89'4	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
July . . .	1,836	162	88'2	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
August . . .	1,832	169	92'2	1	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
September . . .	1,826	172	94'2	4	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
October . . .	1,697	141	83'1	3	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	2	∴
November . . .	1,824	130	71'3	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴
December . . .	2,023	155	76'6	3	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴
						1	∴	1	∴	2	∴	∴	1†	∴	2	∴	4	∴	1	1	∴	∴	∴	1	2	5	∴
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year . .	1,809*	165	91'2	21	11'61	'55	∴	'55	∴	1'11	∴	∴	'55	∴	1'11	∴	2'21	∴	'55	'55	∴	∴	∴	'55	1'11	2'77	∴

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . .	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	'6	100.00
Smallpox . . .	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
Enteric Fever . . .	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	2	1'1	50'00
Fever, Intermittent . . .	60	83	94	63	28	26	24	22	7	12	23	19	461	254'8	∴
" Remittent . . .	∴	1	1	1	∴	3	2	3	∴	∴	2	1	14	7'7	14'29
" Simple Continued . . .	∴	∴	2	3	2	6	6	13	16	8	4	4	64	35'4	43'1
Other Fevers . . .	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . .	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1†	'6	100'00
Alcoholism . . .	10	4	14	2	2	1	2	9	5	4	∴	∴	53	29'3	∴
Dysentery . . .	14	9	6	11	10	9	12	10	11	8	11	4	115	63'6	1'74
Diarrhoea . . .	7	4	5	3	9	5	7	7	6	7	2	1	63	34'8	∴
Hepatitis . . .	7	9	7	16	7	4	6	14	∴	9	4	7	90	49'8	4'44
Spleen Diseases . . .	∴	∴	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	2	1	∴	6	3'3	∴
Respiratory Diseases . . .	6	8	6	1	3	2	5	6	2	8	1	2	50	27'6	2'00
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . .	3	3	1	5	3	∴	1	3	3	1	5	3	31	17'1	∴
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . .	∴	2	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	1	5	2'8	∴
Scurvy . . .	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . .	9	9	6	6	8	6	7	13	2	3	7	4	80	44'2	} 24
Venereal Diseases . . .	49	56	89	65	82	69	54	73	50	49	54	61	751	415'2	
Eye Diseases . . .	∴	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	∴	3	3	3	23	12'7	
Abscess and Ulcer . . .	13	15	13	13	24	13	13	17	12	11	15	20	179	99'0	
Injuries . . .	21	38	38	21	22	22	25	28	15	15	23	24	292	161'4	
All other Causes . . .	30	28	32	22	35	18	29	44	46	36	27	27	374	206'7	
													2,655		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
													1,467'7		

* Excluding Troops on active service in Upper Burma.
† Heat Stroke.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS occupying the HILL STATIONS and HILL CONVALESCENT DEPOTS of the MADRAS and BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(The Statistics of Wellington, Ootacamund (Military Prison), Purandhar, Taragarh, and Mount Aboo, are aggregated in this Statement.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	576	67	116·3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	853	98	114·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	855	99	115·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1,188	117	98·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,241	122	98·3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,196	114	95·3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	1,147	110	95·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,057	89	84·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	981	89	90·7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
October	856	92	107·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	772	73	94·6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	801	81	101·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	960	96	100·0	15	15·62	1·04	8·34	..	1·04	..	1·04	..	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·04	..

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I'o	...
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	30	26	37	35	58	39	38	25	29	47	37	32	433	451'o	...
„ Remittent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	I	2	...	...	7	7'3 }	14'29
„ Simple Continued	1	...	I	3	5	3	I	I	3	...	2	I	21	21'9 }	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I'o	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I'o	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	...	I	2	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	5	5'2	...
Dysentery	5	4	5	5	3	3	2	I	I	I	5	I	36	37'5	...
Diarrhœa	5	3	3	2	5	3	2	2	I	2	...	I	29	30'2	...
Hepatitis	4	7	6	4	9	9	5	4	2	3	3	2	58	60'4	13 79
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	2	...	6	6'3	...
Respiratory Diseases	2	4	...	3	11	3	3	2	I	5	4	7	45	46'9 }	2'22
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	4	11	6	11	4	2	I	4	3	5	4	58	60'4 }	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	I	...	...	5	5'2	20'00
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I'o	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	2	...	I	6	3	6	5	I	5	4	I	3	37	38'6	...
Venereal Diseases	36	37	40	53	47	38	31	33	36	33	19	15	418	435'4	...
Eye Diseases	1	...	I	2	2	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	7	7'3	...
Abscess and Ulcer	5	7	9	8	10	5	3	11	5	3	11	6	83	86'5	33
Injuries	6	7	14	12	10	11	5	14	11	12	6	14	122	127'1	...
All other Causes	19	22	10	35	32	16	19	20	20	19	21	15	248	258'4	...
	120	122	142	178	207	140	118	119	123	135	117	101	1,622		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	208'3	143'o	166'1	149'8	166'8	117'1	102'9	112'6	125'4	157'7	151'6	126'1	1,689'6		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XIX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES during the year 1887.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
	PROVINCES OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.							PROVINCES OF THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.				
	Bengal Proper.	Gangetic Provinces.	Rohilcund and Meerut.	Agra and Central India.	Punjab.	Quetta District.	Hill Stations.	Rajputana, Malwa, Sind, and Aden.	Deccan and Nagpur.	South-eastern India.	Lower Burma and Pegu.	Hill Stations and Hill Convalescent Depôts.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
January	80.1	77.5	72.6	62.4	68.8	59.8	80.6	85.2	69.6	76.1	106.1	116.3
February	83.7	74.1	80.4	58.3	64.5	74.1	64.5	79.2	69.8	76.4	106.9	114.9
March	76.7	73.0	82.2	57.7	61.3	58.0	43.6	72.1	63.2	71.7	100.2	115.8
April	88.0	78.0	69.5	59.5	62.1	55.0	50.7	57.5	61.6	67.8	99.4	98.5
May	84.9	87.1	72.3	57.5	65.3	56.7	62.2	57.5	66.7	72.4	92.0	98.3
June	94.0	84.7	70.4	51.6	58.7	53.9	64.5	62.0	67.8	65.8	89.4	95.3
July	97.5	78.4	67.7	60.5	68.3	44.5	64.0	61.0	70.4	59.2	88.2	95.9
August	95.8	82.8	77.6	78.4	72.3	44.0	59.7	58.3	72.7	62.3	92.2	84.2
September	88.5	89.1	88.4	103.3	80.7	56.2	51.2	67.4	73.2	65.3	94.2	90.7
October	81.8	82.1	96.4	96.8	73.9	50.5	44.6	78.6	72.2	69.5	83.1	107.5
November	73.9	79.5	103.7	70.0	63.6	48.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	74.8	71.3	94.6
December	80.9	67.6	94.7	60.0	61.6	42.7	64.6	69.4	69.6	73.4	76.6	101.1
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	85.5	79.2	81.6	67.7	66.1	52.3	57.7	68.6	69.4	69.6	91.2	100.0
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	.5	5.4	2.5	6.1	3.5	1.0	2.2	5.9	1.2	.2	.6	1.0
Smallpox	...	...	.4	3.0	1.7	...	.7	.2	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	.5	26.8	12.8	9.7	9.1	1.6	20.1	18.3	12.9	8.8	1.1	...
Intermittent Fever	376.0	172.9	667.6	618.5	346.7	531.6	109.2	346.1	142.8	69.6	254.8	451.0
Remittent Fever	4.5	4.3	2.7	11.5	5.4	12.9	5.4	8.2	4.1	5.6	7.7	7.3
Simple Continued Fever	146.8	107.9	54.5	68.9	107.6	110.2	68.1	126.1	79.6	67.0	35.4	21.9
Other Fevers	.5	4.6	.2	1.5	.7.7	2.1	...	.2	.1	1.4	...	1.0
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1.0	4.8	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	.2	3.2	1.3	1.2	.6	1.0
Alcoholism	17.7	18.5	15.3	20.3	21.7	7.8	11.6	12.7	10.6	19.5	29.3	5.2
Dysentery	53.1	32.9	23.8	26.7	20.0	14.0	21.8	23.3	49.7	39.2	63.6	37.5
Diarrhœa	43.0	53.5	42.5	62.8	31.6	30.5	47.3	54.2	36.7	27.6	34.8	30.2
Hepatitis	45.6	33.6	20.1	18.8	18.2	8.8	19.0	18.3	25.8	25.7	49.8	60.4
Spleen Diseases	7.6	1.8	5.2	4.6	2.5	1.6	.7	1.1	1.7	.7	3.3	6.3
Respiratory Diseases	23.3	39.2	40.6	34.9	39.2	76.6	24.0	26.5	22.1	23.4	27.6	46.9
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	10.1	21.7	24.2	31.0	25.8	48.7	45.1	23.3	18.6	22.0	17.1	60.4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3.0	6.9	5.8	3.9	4.1	2.1	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	5.2
Scurvy	...	.3	1.7	.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	.7	...	...	1.0
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	28.9	43.3	26.1	30.4	35.9	35.7	47.5	27.4	32.0	33.8	44.2	38.6
Venereal Diseases	449.9	425.6	399.9	362.7	323.1	195.6	350.0	290.3	393.1	400.9	415.2	435.4
Eye Diseases	11.1	12.1	14.1	13.1	16.3	10.9	13.7	16.2	19.0	14.6	12.7	7.3
Abscess and Ulcer	95.7	99.4	106.7	74.1	83.1	56.4	53.3	78.6	67.0	87.4	99.0	86.5
Injuries	109.3	117.9	125.3	122.0	122.8	92.6	137.1	127.0	108.7	124.5	161.4	127.1
All other Causes	189.3	203.2	155.3	169.0	144.4	128.9	129.7	200.9	152.3	186.4	206.7	258.4
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1,617.4	1,436.6	1,749.6	1,696.5	1,375.0	1,373.7	1,111.7	1,413.4	1,183.5	1,163.0	1,467.7	1,689.6
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	3.83	1.93	5.46	2.01	1.03	1.34	4.10	1.10	.23	.55	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	6.39	4.64	3.95	3.20	1.03	6.21	3.92	3.73	3.71	.55	...
Intermittent Fever	.51	...	.39	...	.15	...	...	.22	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	...	.48	.39	1.21	.45	2.59	.17	.71	.33	.23	1.11	1.04
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	.61	.15	.52	...	.18	.11	.23	...	...
Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	1.01	1.92	1.55	1.21	.67	1.03	...	1.60	.66	.23	.55	...
Alcoholism	.51	...	...	.30	.15	...	...	.53	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	3.04	.48	.19	.61	.45	.52	.17	1.25	.44	.93	1.11	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	.19	...	.07	...	.17	.18	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	4.55	1.92	.97	1.21	.97	...	1.01	.71	1.65	1.63	2.21	8.34
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	...	.16	.77	.61	.82	2.59	.50	.36	.44	.93	.55	1.04
Circulatory Diseases	...	.64	...	.61	.22	...	.17	...	.44	...	.55	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1.01	1.11	.39	...	1.04	1.03	.50	.89	.33	.46	...	1.04
Injuries	2.02	1.12	.77	1.82	1.27	...	.84	1.06	.55	1.16	3.32	2.08
Suicidal Deaths	.51	.32	.58	1.21	.67	...	.50	.18	.22	.46	...	...
All other Causes	1.01	.64	1.55	.61	1.34	1.03	.84	1.43	.66	1.16	1.11	2.08
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR	14.17	19.01	14.31	20.03	13.63	11.38	12.42	17.10	10.88	11.36	11.61	15.62
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.												
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.												
Cholera	...	70.59	76.92	90.00	55.10	100.00	61.54	69.70	90.90	100.00	100.00	...
Enteric Fever	...	23.81	36.36	40.62	35.25	66.67	30.83	21.36	28.81	42.11	50.00	...
Remittent Fever	...	11.11	14.29	10.53	8.22	20.00	3.12	8.70	8.11	4.17	14.29	14.29
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	.88	.14	.47	...	.14	.14	.35	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat Stroke	100.00	40.00	66.67	57.14	20.45	33.33	...	50.00	50.00	20.00	100.00	...
Alcoholism	2.86	...	...	1.49	.69	...	...	4.23	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	5.71	1.46	.81	2.27	2.24	3.70	.77	5.34	.88	2.37	1.74	...
Hepatitis	10.00	5.71	4.81	6.45	5.31	...	5.31	3.88	6.38	6.31	4.44	13.79
Respiratory Diseases	...	.41	1.90	1.74	2.09	3.38	2.10	1.34	1.99	3.96	2.00	2.22
Phthisis Pulmonalis	33.33	16.28	6.67	...	24.45	50.00	14.29	20.83	9.37	13.33	...	20.00

XX

[illegible]

PUNJAB.

AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

ROHILCUND AND MEERUT.

Quetta	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	.	.	1,901	59'8	74'1	63'9	55'0	56'7	53'9	44'5	44'6	58'1	50'6	48'8	44'0	53'1	1394'5	...	1'05	9'47	10'52
HILL STATIONS.																											
Ranikhet	.	.	.	.	8 months, April to November	.	.	.	1,330	...	...	...	37'5	67'2	68'2	72'0	53'6	47'9	38'6	40'0	...	36'8	791'7	75	5'26	8'28	14'29
Chaubattia	.	.	.	.	8 " March to October	.	.	.	520	...	...	49'7	57'5	71'6	96'9	92'9	71'4	79'0	60'7	29'1	...	73'1	965'4	...	...	7'70	9'62
Chakrata	.	.	.	.	7 " April to October	.	.	.	1,584	...	...	...	66'6	92'2	87'9	91'6	91'0	62'6	47'5	...	...	78'3	768'9	...	...	4'42	4'42
Dagshai	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	63'6	34'2	812	48'5	...	...	35'7	44'4	49'2	50'5	51'0	38'4	33'4	55'7	43'1	44'3	337'6	1'23	...	9'85	11'08
Solon	.	.	.	.	6 months, April to September	.	.	...	471	...	...	...	29'8	23'1	31'4	42'2	40'3	35'1	...	...	...	34'0	1026'8	...	...	2'12	2'12
Subathu	.	.	.	.	8 " March to October	.	.	42'4	708	...	...	52'6	93'3	103'2	90'7	77'0	88'4	90'8	77'4	...	...	89'0	1226'1	...	...	4'24	4'24
Jutogh	.	.	.	.	8 " " "	.	.	...	314	...	...	...	62'2	97'0	103'9	83'3	82'6	81'6	79'1	...	...	82'8	1226'1	...	...	9'55	9'55
Bhagsu	.	.	.	.	6 " April to September	.	.	47'6	121	...	...	...	47'6	68'7	75'8	61'1	62'5	40'7	...	...	...	57'9	760'3	...	...	8'26	16'53
Murree Hills	.	.	.	.	6 " May to October	.	.	...	2,634	...	...	...	...	41'9	44'8	46'1	39'9	30'2	23'1	...	...	4'5'7	8'26	...	...	3'80	4'18
Cherat	.	.	.	.	6 " " "	.	.	...	1,075	...	...	...	...	46'5	57'4	50'4	53'7	61'5	66'6	...	...	419'5	...	...	13'02	13'02	
CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.																											
Pachmarhi	.	.	.	.	7 months, April to October	.	.	...	144	...	...	...	58'4	34'5	44'0	20'4	42'3	24'8	40'0	...	...	41'7	673'6	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	.	132'7	275	142'9	138'9	...	84'2	77'5	82'2	98'9	95'8	103'0	91'2	71'7	38'3	1269'1	3'64	...	...	14'54	18'18
Naini Tal	.	.	.	.	8 months, April to November	.	.	...	279	...	...	...	123'2	97'8	97'9	99'4	122'0	124'6	128'5	136'0	...	114'7	1023'7	3'58	7'17	21'51	32'26
Landour	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	107'1	52'6	158	105'3	107'1	...	97'6	113'2	96'5	82'7	94'3	71'1	71'0	96'2	170'2	2158'2	...	...	...	6'33	6'33
Kasauli	.	.	.	.	9 months, April to December	.	.	...	427	...	...	...	66'9	77'3	85'8	94'4	89'5	65'5	80'9	75'0	53'6	1126'5	...	...	...	9'37	9'37
Dalhousie	.	.	.	.	7 " to October	.	.	...	864	...	...	...	68'4	69'8	70'6	78'6	78'5	72'5	52'3	...	...	950'2	...	...	...	8'10	8'10
Murree	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	28'4	21'7	311	28'2	28'4	...	56'9	102'8	108'7	102'3	89'3	87'6	183'3	166'7	51'9	1154'3	...	...	...	25'72	25'72
RAJPUTANA, MALWA, SIND, AND ADEN.																											
Nusseerabad	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	74'6	68'3	761	72'1	74'6	...	57'9	70'2	86'3	77'4	79'6	83'1	97'1	103'1	89'0	1884'4	1'31	...	...	11'83	13'14
Neemuch	.	.	.	.	"	.	101'2	110'5	509	90'7	101'2	...	99'6	80'4	75'0	80'7	83'3	105'0	130'4	187'5	167'7	2005'9	1'96	...	...	23'48	58'94
Indore	.	.	.	.	"	.	64'8	64'8	108	45'9	64'8	...	74'1	72'7	55'6	83'3	112'1	65'4	74'8	64'8	55'6	2000'0	...	...	...	46'30	55'56
Mhow	.	.	.	.	"	.	80'6	70'9	1,429	106'6	80'6	...	49'5	45'5	47'1	51'1	54'9	69'7	80'9	67'7	50'1	1107'8	...	...	...	10'00	10'00
Deesa	.	.	.	.	"	.	68'3	62'5	300	74'7	68'3	...	69'4	51'4	61'2	74'3	56'9	58'6	51'5	66'7	95'7	1810'0	...	...	...	8'81	8'81
Ahmedabad	.	.	.	.	"	.	120'6	97'5	227	116'5	120'6	...	85'6	46'1	45'5	45'2	62'2	101'3	118'8	84'9	97'0	2030'8	...	...	...	10'33	10'33
Kurrachee	.	.	.	.	"	.	78'5	72'5	968	78'5	78'5	...	54'4	59'3	59'6	40'6	38'9	59'1	80'7	54'6	58'0	1102'2	...	...	...	4'34	4'34
Hyderabad	.	.	.	.	"	.	73'3	75'3	461	103'7	73'3	...	52'8	84'4	88'8	97'7	73'5	53'1	75'7	53'1	73'8	1598'7	...	...	...	10'58	10'58
Aden	.	.	.	.	"	.	49'7	47'5	850	56'7	49'7	...	36'3	41'8	51'8	50'8	35'5	34'4	37'9	35'0	46'7	1027'1	1'18	...	...	1'18	11'76
DECCAN AND NAGPORE.																											
Bombay	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	87'7	72'3	758	98'6	87'7	...	56'2	55'8	48'2	45'0	54'0	55'7	70'0	65'4	76'7	1405'0	...	...	...	9'23	9'23
Asirgarh	.	.	.	.	"	.	31'7	49'2	126	32'3	31'7	...	71'4	39'4	31'5	39'1	39'1	39'4	31'7	31'5	23'4	1706'4	...	...	...	7'94	7'94
Ahmednagar	.	.	.	.	"	.	84'1	82'5	778	83'8	84'1	...	75'8	60'6	58'8	58'6	58'1	60'8	57'9	81'3	86'9	1164'5	...	...	...	15'42	17'99
Poona	.	.	.	.	"	.	69'7	72'5	1,948	54'3	69'7	...	65'5	56'9	64'1	77'7	73'7	67'9	63'9	79'3	74'2	1023'6	...	...	...	6'17	7'19
Kirkee	.	.	.	.	"	.	86'0	65'8	748	86'8	86'0	...	66'9	62'3	62'7	65'8	68'6	69'0	74'8	61'0	59'4	1188'5	...	...	...	5'35	9'36
Satara	.	.	.	.	"	.	27'3	60'1	183	43'2	27'3	...	65'6	54'3	63'5	54'1	80'6	107'5	100'0	89'9	86'7	1617'5	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	.	.	.	.	"	.	61'6	50'2	2,817	65'9	61'6	...	59'9	76'8	73'5	66'7	77'6	82'2	76'7	74'1	69'1	1160'1	...	...	...	10'30	12'07
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	.	.	.	.	"	.	56'4	54'1	935	61'0	56'4	...	39'0	62'6	74'5	81'6	85'5	76'4	79'1	76'3	51'8	1373'3	...	...	...	9'62	12'83
Belgaum	.	.	.	.	"	.	83'9	60'4	796	83'1	83'9	...	84'2	85'5	82'0	91'9	74'0	77'4	79'2	83'0	74'7	1056'5	...	...	...	12'56	12'56
SOUTHERN INDIA.																											
Bellary	.	.	.	.	For the year	.	86'9	80'8	925	92'6	86'9	...	74'9	92'3	78'9	59'7	66'1	74'6	70'3	93'1	81'8	1420'5	...	...	...	6'49	6'49
Bangalore	.	.	.	.	"	.	46'1	46'7	2,077	46'1	46'7	...	50'3	47'3	39'5	39'4	50'1	46'9	50'9	55'9	52'4	799'2	...	...	...	7'23	9'15
Cannanore	.	.	.	.	"	.	127'8	120'0	158	103'4	127'8	...	90'3	83'3	97'4	98'7	71'0	128'2	110'2	78'4	145'6	1632'9	...	...	...	6'33	6'33
Mallapoorum	.	.	.	.	"	.	113'2	78'0	139	101'9	113'2	...	115'4	126'7	125'8	108'1	77'5	37'0	43'5	47'6	60'8	1597'1	...	...	...	28'78	35'97
Calicut																											

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XXI.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *CHIEF MILITARY STATIONS* of the *THREE PRESIDENCIES*.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.	Veneral Dis- eases.	Respiratory Dis- eases.	Eye Diseases.	All other Causes.	
BENGAL PROPER.													
Fort William	1,090	...	...	362'4	62'4	22'0	46'8	24'8	486'2	18'3	8'3	349'5	1,380'7
Dum-Dum	633	1'6	3'1	840'4	42'6	72'7	23'7	37'9	338'1	23'7	15'8	534'0	1,933'6
Barrackpore	252	...	...	464'3	39'7	59'5	95'2	23'8	575'4	43'7	11'9	539'7	1,853'2
GANGETIC PROVINCES.													
Dinapore	448	8'9	...	334'8	46'9	84'8	80'4	87'0	185'3	46'9	11'2	618'3	1,504'5
Benares	423	9'5	2'4	432'6	28'4	89'8	18'9	30'7	307'3	37'8	9'5	475'2	1,442'1
Chunar	75	...	26'7	773'3	80'0	66'7	93'3	13'3	546'7	40'0	13'3	813'3	2,466'6
Fyzabad	719	1'4	2'8	497'9	51'5	70'9	36'2	40'3	593'9	34'8	12'5	507'6	1,849'8
Lucknow	2,567	3'9	2'7	188'9	32'7	31'6	22'6	47'5	365'4	30'0	9'4	414'1	1,148'8
Sitapur	462	...	4'3	218'6	10'8	34'6	8'7	43'3	714'3	60'6	17'3	448'1	1,560'6
Fatehgarh	160	...	...	356'3	6'2	31'2	25'0	...	575'0	25'0	12'5	487'5	1,518'7
Cawnpore	354	8'5	5'7	491'5	39'5	110'2	42'4	53'7	330'5	127'1	25'4	785'3	2,019'8
Allahabad	1,051	11'4	13'3	394'9	24'7	59'0	49'5	26'7	481'5	24'7	13'3	390'1	1,489'1
ROHILCUND AND MEERUT.													
Shahjahanpur	391	...	2'6	250'6	25'6	7'7	12'8	5'1	795'4	43'5	15'3	388'7	1,547'3
Bareilly	1,022	...	1'0	319'0	23'5	27'4	16'6	16'6	413'9	32'3	8'8	349'3	1,208'4
Moradabad (11 months)	231	...	...	818'2	17'3	26'0	13'0	21'6	238'1	26'0	21'6	463'2	1,645'0
Roorkee	356	...	8'4	921'3	42'1	89'9	84'3	25'3	384'8	64'6	19'7	435'4	2,075'8
Meerut	2,234	5'8	2'7	587'7	20'1	47'5	17'5	32'2	350'0	45'7	18'4	460'6	1,588'2
Delhi	481	...	2'1	1,623'7	33'3	47'8	...	16'6	449'1	39'5	2'1	343'0	2,557'2
Muttra	476	...	...	1,640'8	18'9	46'2	21'0	46'2	302'5	21'0	8'4	651'3	2,756'3
AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.													
Agra	1,033	6'8	...	425'9	13'6	38'7	12'6	31'9	298'2	23'2	21'3	524'7	1,396'9
Jhansi	512	5'9	3'9	1,207'0	29'3	158'2	21'5	46'9	408'2	54'7	9'8	373'0	2,318'4
Sipri	112	8'9	...	1,678'6	8'9	116'1	...	8'9	410'7	35'7	...	250'0	2,517'8
Nowgong	497	14'1	...	468'8	54'3	60'4	52'3	20'1	309'9	18'1	16'1	499'0	1,513'1
Saugor	383	...	2'6	1,480'4	10'4	49'6	5'2	39'2	472'6	88'8	13'1	456'9	2,618'8
Jubbulpore	759	2'6	5'3	387'3	35'6	31'6	13'2	22'4	391'3	21'1	4'0	301'7	1,216'1
PUNJAB.													
Umballa	1,914	1'1	2'6	304'6	17'2	28'2	27'2	30'8	244'5	24'6	7'8	409'1	1,097'7
Jullundur	842	...	2'4	338'5	40'4	30'9	14'2	110'4	261'3	39'2	30'9	681'7	1,549'9
Ferozepore	972	...	4'1	395'1	7'2	18'5	3'1	36'0	393'0	35'0	8'2	419'8	1,320'0
Mooltan	902	...	7'8	256'1	17'7	32'2	16'6	12'2	409'1	41'0	15'5	474'5	1,282'7
Sialkot	1,157	2'6	1'7	274'9	23'3	21'6	9'5	20'8	266'2	23'3	17'3	416'6	1,077'8
Amritsar and Govindgarh.	352	...	...	1,446'0	36'9	25'6	17'0	34'1	468'8	59'7	42'6	488'6	2,619'3
Fort Lahore	112	8'9	...	1,160'7	80'4	71'4	8'9	80'4	241'1	71'4	8'9	660'7	2,392'8
Meean Meer	891	7'8	10'1	1,327'7	18'0	87'5	43'8	44'9	385'0	41'5	15'7	562'3	2,544'3
Rawal Pindi	2,708	4	1'8	263'7	18'1	28'4	16'6	40'6	347'5	37'3	12'2	370'4	1,137'0
Campbellpore	312	...	3'2	131'4	41'7	48'1	38'4	41'7	416'7	12'8	19'2	371'8	1,125'0
Attock	112	8'9	8'9	580'4	26'8	80'4	17'9	35'7	419'6	17'9	8'9	607'1	1,812'5
Nowshera	695	...	2'9	556'8	11'5	20'1	13'0	36'0	152'5	61'9	63'3	433'1	1,351'1
Peshawar	1,638	14'0	3'1	724'7	14'0	25'6	17'1	16'5	378'5	68'4	12'2	297'3	1,571'4
Quetta	1,901	1'1	2'1	669'1	14'2	31'0	8'9	36'3	198'8	77'9	11'1	344'0	1,394'5
HILL STATIONS.													
Ranikhet (8 months)	1,330	9'0	...	176'7	28'6	79'7	7'5	21'0	257'9	14'3	4'5	192'5	791'7
Chaubattia (8 ")	520	1'9	...	132'7	21'2	61'5	11'5	36'5	455'8	7'7	5'8	230'8	965'4
Chakrata (7 ")	1,584	...	...	159'7	19'6	22'7	10'7	41'0	175'5	19'6	8'9	311'2	768'9
Dagshai	812	...	...	115'8	19'7	13'6	20'9	40'6	300'5	22'2	4'9	371'9	910'1
Solon (6 months)	471	...	...	84'9	...	4'2	6'4	6'4	106'2	12'8	4'2	112'5	337'6
Subathu (8 ")	708	...	...	161'0	8'5	18'3	11'3	53'7	339'0	22'6	26'8	385'6	1,026'8
Jutogh (8 ")	314	...	...	226'1	3'2	47'8	54'1	25'5	286'6	12'7	25'5	544'6	1,226'1
Bhagsu (6 ")	121	...	...	132'2	16'5	33'1	16'5	49'6	57'9	90'9	24'8	338'8	760'3
Murree Hills (6 ")	2,634	...	...	60'7	4'5	16'7	9'5	25'1	131'0	5'7	3'8	158'7	415'7
Cherat (6 ")	1,075	...	9	107'0	11'2	11'2	4'7	8'4	151'6	13'9	7'4	103'2	419'5

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.	Veneral Dis- eases.	Respiratory Dis- eases.	Eye Diseases.	All other Causes.	
CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.													
Pachmarhi Depôt (7 months)	144	...	...	319'5	6'9	13'9	13'9	20'8	111'1	6'9	...	180'6	673'6
Darjeeling „	275	...	...	243'6	43'6	36'4	18'2	43'6	421'8	47'3	7'3	407'3	1,269'1
Naini Tal „ (8 months)	279	7'2	...	387'1	7'2	68'1	17'9	82'4	437'3	28'7	21'5	566'3	1,623'7
Landour „	158	...	...	1,164'6	12'6	38'0	44'3	12'6	259'5	63'3	38'0	525'3	2,158'2
Kasauli „ (9 months)	427	...	2'3	194'4	7'0	63'2	89'0	79'6	215'5	28'1	14'1	433'3	1,126'5
Dalhousie „ (7 „)	864	1'2	...	317'1	10'4	30'1	17'4	28'9	245'4	16'2	10'4	273'1	950'2
Murree „	311	...	...	135'0	19'3	32'2	25'7	77'2	318'3	61'1	25'7	459'8	1,154'3
RAJPUTANA, MALWA, SIND, AND ADEN.													
Nusseerabad	761	1'3	1'3	885'7	15'8	84'1	13'1	44'7	266'8	32'9	22'3	516'4	1,884'4
Neemuch	509	45'2	3'9	862'5	25'5	49'1	15'7	27'5	561'9	23'6	15'7	375'3	2,005'9
Indore	108	9'3	...	712'9	9'3	111'1	37'0	9'3	546'3	9'3	27'8	527'7	2,000'0
Mhow	1,429	5'6	2'8	480'1	9'1	21'0	12'6	20'3	244'2	14'7	14'0	283'4	1,107'8
Deesa	300	...	...	560'0	20'0	70'0	16'7	36'6	280'0	30'0	20'0	776'7	1,810'0
Ahmedabad	227	...	...	757'7	8'8	83'7	88'1	44'1	502'2	35'2	17'6	493'4	2,030'8
Kurrachee	968	...	1'0	218'0	53'7	41'3	16'5	10'3	178'7	36'2	8'3	538'2	1,102'2
Hyderabad	461	...	4'3	340'6	8'7	125'8	8'7	39'0	416'5	28'2	34'7	592'2	1,598'7
Aden	850	...	9'4	255'3	32'9	41'2	21'2	31'8	200'0	29'4	10'6	395'3	1,027'1
DECCAN AND NAGPORE.													
Bombay	758	...	...	192'6	33'0	63'3	33'0	68'6	416'9	44'8	21'1	531'7	1,405'0
Asirgarh	126	...	8'0	873'0	...	31'7	8'0	31'7	222'2	8'0	31'7	492'1	1,706'4
Ahmednagar	778	2'6	...	230'1	5'1	36'0	7'7	66'8	338'0	21'9	37'3	419'0	1,164'5
Poona	1,948	5	1'0	255'1	15'4	17'0	8'7	28'2	346'0	17'5	24'1	310'1	1,023'6
Kirkee	748	2'7	...	216'6	33'4	21'4	24'1	17'4	446'5	22'7	12'0	391'7	1,188'5
Satara	183	...	...	409'8	16'3	5'5	21'9	27'3	814'2	5'5	21'9	295'1	1,617'5
SOUTHERN INDIA.													
Secunderabad	2,817	1'4	1'4	191'0	110'1	62'1	41'5	27'7	317'0	24'5	15'3	368'1	1,160'1
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	2'1	5'3	421'4	18'2	11'8	11'8	5'3	556'2	16'1	7'5	317'6	1,373'3
Belgaum	796	...	...	100'5	46'5	22'6	42'7	33'9	493'7	16'3	17'6	282'7	1,056'5
BURMA AND PEGU.													
Rangoon	915	...	...	138'8	82'0	26'2	62'3	41'5	477'6	27'3	10'9	465'6	1,332'2
Toungoo	442	...	...	138'0	31'7	31'7	29'4	40'7	386'9	15'8	11'3	486'4	1,171'9
Thayetmyo	320	3'1	3'1	1,043'8	56'2	71'9	53'1	62'5	375'0	56'2	21'9	781'3	2,528'1
Port Blair	132	...	...	143'9	60'6	15'2	22'7	30'3	174'3	...	7'6	371'2	825'8
HILL STATIONS AND DEPÔTS.													
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	517'2	...	17'2	34'5	86'2	655'2	17'2	...	620'7	1,948'2
Mount Aboo	95	...	10'5	1,810'5	94'7	31'6	52'6	42'1	473'7	...	21'1	463'2	3,000'0
Purandhar	113	8'8	...	495'6	17'7	79'7	79'7	79'7	292'0	61'9	8'8	831'9	1,955'8
WELLINGTON DEPÔT.													
Wellington	499	...	...	196'4	40'1	28'0	50'1	32'1	412'8	36'1	4'0	460'9	1,260'5
Wellington Depôt	219	...	...	484'0	22'8	9'1	77'6	13'7	438'4	86'8	9'1	566'2	1,707'7

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XXII.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of occupation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.	Cholera.	A.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.
																									In Hospital.	From Violence out of Hospital.		
Troops marching, Bengal and N.-W. P.	...	1	1	2		
Recruits, Invalids, &c.		
Fort William	1,090	1	5	...	6	2	2	4	20	...	14'68	3'67	18'35		
Dum-Dum	633	2	...	1	...	2	1	6	7'90	1'58	9'48		
Barrackpore	252	1	1	2	7'94	...	7'94		
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	1,976	1	2	1	6	...	9	2	2	5	28	...	11'64	2'53	14'17		
Dinapore	448	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8'93	4'46	2'23	15'62
Benares	423	4	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	9'46	21'27	...	30'73
Chunar	75	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	53'33	...	53'33
Fyzabad	719	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	1'39	15'30	1'39	18'08
Lucknow	2,567	5	...	16	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	38	1'95	12'07	78	14'80	
Sitapur	462	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	10'82	4'33	15'15
Fatehgarh	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	12'50	...	12'50
Cawnpore	354	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8'47	8'48	2'82	19'77
Allahabad	1,051	7	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	28	6'66	19'98	...	26'64
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	6,259	24	...	40	...	3	...	12	...	3	...	12	...	1	4	7	...	2	2	7	119	3'83	14'06	1'12	19'01			
Shahjahanpur	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7'67	...	7'67
Bareilly	1,022	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10	...	9'78	...	9'78
Moradabad (11 months, February to December)	231	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	12'99	...	12'99
Roorkee	356	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	19'66	...	19'66
Meerut	2,234	10	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	38	4'48	11'19	1'34	17'01
Delhi	481	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14'55	...	14'55
Muttra	476	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	8'41	4'20	12'61
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,172	10	...	24	2	2	...	8	...	1	1	5	...	4	...	2	...	1	8	6	74	1'93	11'22	1'16	14'31			
Agra	1,033	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	4'84	9'68	...	14'52
Jhansi	512	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	5'86	17'58	1'95	25'39
Sipri	112	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8'93	8'93	...	17'86
Nowgong	497	7	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	14'08	16'11	4'02	34'21
Saugor	383	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	15'67	...	15'67
Jubbulpore	759	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	13	2'64	7'90	6'59	17'13
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,295	18	2	13	...	4	2	...	4	1	2	...	4	...	2	2	2	2	8	66	5'46	12'15	2'42	20'03		
Umballa	1,914	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	4	3	2	21	5'2	9'41	1'04	10'97
Jullundur	842	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	11	...	11'87	1'19	13'06
Ferozepore	972	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6'17	...	6'17
Mooltan	902	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	12	...	13'30	...	13'30
Sialkot	1,157	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	8'6	10'38	8'6	12'10
Amritsar and Govindgarh	352	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	25'57	...	25'57
Fort Lahore	112	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8'93	35'71	...	44'64
Meean Meer	891	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	19	4'49	16'83	...	21'32
Rawal Pindi	2,708	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	3	2	5	29	...	8'86	1'85	10'71
Campbellpore	312	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	9'61	3'21	12'82
Attock	112	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	17'86	8'93	26'79
Nowshera	695	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8'63	2'88	11'51
Peshawar	1,638	10	...	6	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	30	6'11	11'60	6'1	18'32
Troops marching (Punjab)	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	13,431	27	...	43	2	6	2	...	9	2	6	1	13	...	11	3	14	...	2	12	16	14	183	2'01	10'58	1'04	13'63	
Quetta	1,901	2	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...												

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of occupation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Total Deaths.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.							
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.			Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Cholera.	In Hospital.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.
																										From Violence out of Hospital.		
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Dépôt (British Troops)	527	1	1	2	4	...	7'59	...	7'59	
Troops marching, Madras Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Poonamallee Dépôt	184	1	7	5	1	...	14	...	76'09	...	76'09	
Nusseerabad.	761	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	10	...	11'83	1'31	13'14
Neemuch	509	17	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	30	33'50	23'48	1'96	58'94
Indore	108	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9'26	46'30	...	55'56
Mhow	1,429	5	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	3'50	11'90	70	16'10
Deesa	300	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	10'00	...	10'00
Ahmedabad	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8'81	...	8'81
Kurrachee	968	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10'33	...	10'33
Hyderabad	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4'34	...	4'34
Aden	850	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	10'58	1'18	11'76
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,614	23	...	22	...	4	1	...	9	3	7	1	4	...	2	...	5	...	3	8	4	96	4'10	12'29	71	17'10		
Bombay	758	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	9'23	...	9'23
Asirgarh	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'94	...	7'94
Ahmednagar	778	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	2'57	15'42	...	17'99
Poona	1,948	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	5'1	6'17	5'1	7'19
Kirkee	748	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2'67	5'35	1'34	9'36
Satara	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,817	4	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	34	1'42	10'30	35	12'07	
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	1'07	9'62	2'14	12'83	
Belgaum	796	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	12'56	...	12'56	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	9,101	10	...	34	2	3	1	...	6	...	4	...	15	...	4	4	3	...	1	2	5	5	99	1'10	9'23	55	10'88	
Bellary	925	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6'49	...	6'49	
Bangalore	2,077	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	19	48	7'23	1'44	9'15	
Cannanore	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6'33	...	6'33	
Malliapoorum	139	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	28'78	7'19	35'97	
Calicut	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9'71	...	9'71	
St. Thomas' Mount	305	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13'11	...	13'11	
Madras with Palaveram	607	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	13	...	19'77	1'65	21'42	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	4,313	1	...	16	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	2	5	5	49	23	9'97	1'16	11'36		
Rangoon	915	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	8'74	4'37	13'11	
Toungoo	442	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4'52	...	4'52	
Thayetmyo	320	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	3'12	12'51	3'12	18'75	
Port Blair	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'58	...	7'58	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	1,809	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	21	55	8'29	2'77	11'61
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	17'24	...	17'24	
Mount Abou	95	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	31'58	...	31'58	
Purandhar	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8'85	...	8'85	
Wellington	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	8'02	...	8'02	
Wellington Dépôt	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	22'83	4'57	27'40	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	960	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	15	...	14'58	1'04	15'62	

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				Died out of Hospital.	Total Deaths.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat Stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.			Cholera.	A.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.
																									In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.		
Army of Bengal . . .	40,601	92	2	166	5	21	5	...	37	4	22	3	53	...	31	12	35	...	4	21	42	47	602	2'27	11'39	1'17	14'83	
Army of Madras . . .	11,725	7	...	35	...	5	1	...	5	...	10	...	37	...	8	3	8	...	1	6	11	15	152	60	11'08	1'28	12'96	
Army of Bombay . . .	11,188	28	..	38	2	6	2	...	12	3	9	1	9	...	4	3	10	...	1	3	11	6	148	2'50	10'19	54	13'23	
ARMY OF INDIA .	63,515	127	2	239	7	32	8	...	54	7	41	4	99	...	43	18	53	...	6	30	64	68	902	2'00	11'13	1'07	14'20	

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XXIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and N.-W. P. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	1	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum	633	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Barrackpore	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,976	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	5	...	...
Dinapore	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	I	4	...	4	...
Benares	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Chunar	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	719	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Lucknow	2,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	I	I	...	10	...	5	...
Sitapur	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	354	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Allahabad	1,051	...	...	4	I	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...
	6,259	...	...	4	4	...	I	7	11	I	I	4	I	34	5'4	24	3'83
Shahjahanpur	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad (11 months)	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	2,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	...	...	13	...	10	...
Delhi	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	...	...	13	2'5	10	1'93
Agra	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Jhansi	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Sipri	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Nowgong	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Saugor	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	759	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	3,295	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	20	6'1	18	5'46
Umballa	1,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	...
Jullundur	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	...	3	...	I	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Meean Meer	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	I	...	7	...	4	...
Rawal Pindi	2,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Campbellpore	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Nowshera	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	23	...	10	...
	13,431	...	...	...	I	...	...	21	6	4	4	13	...	49	3'5	27	2'01
Quetta	1,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Troops marching in Quetta District . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'0	...	1'03
Ranikhet (8 months)	1,330	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...
Chaubattia (8 ")	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Chakrata (7 ")	1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6 months)	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu (8 ")	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh (8 ")	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (6 ")	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 ")	2,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (6 ")	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,960	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	13	2'2	8	1'34
Pachmarhi Depôt (7 months)	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling " " (8 months)	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal " " (8 months)	279	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Landour " " (9 months)	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli " " (7 ")	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie " " (7 ")	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...
Murree " "	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION	2,854	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	3	1'1	2	'70
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	40,601	...	...	7	5	3	I	31	47	14	10	17	I	136	3'3	92	2'27

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Neemuch	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	23	...	17	...
Indore	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mhow	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	...	5	...
Deesa	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	1	...	...	33	5'9	23	4'10
Bombay	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Poona	1,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Kirkee	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Satara	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Belgaum	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	11	1'2	10	1'10
Bellary	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cannanore	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras with Palaveram	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	23
Rangoon	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	320	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Port Blair	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,809	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	55
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	113	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wellington	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	960	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'0	...	...

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL	40,601	...	...	7	5	3	1	31	47	14	10	17	1	136	3'3	92	2'27
ARMY OF MADRAS	11,725	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	8	7	7	60
ARMY OF BOMBAY	11,188	1	4	27	5	2	39	3'5	28	2'50
ARMY OF INDIA	63,515	9	5	3	1	40	75	20	12	17	1	183	2'9	127	2'00

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XXIV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of ENTERIC FEVER and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and N.-W. P. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	252	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1,976	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Dinapore	448	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	10	...	1	...
Benares	423	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	3	5	...	15	...	6	...
Chunar	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Fyzabad	719	1	5	7	2	2	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	24	...	6	...
Lucknow	2,567	7	2	9	5	13	5	4	7	5	2	14	6	79	...	16	...
Sitapur	462	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	...	1	...
Fatehgarh	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	354	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Allahabad	1,051	1	...	4	7	4	1	...	1	2	1	1	4	26	...	7	...
	6,259	10	8	22	16	22	7	8	21	11	7	24	12	168	26.8	40	6.39
Shahjahanpur	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	1,022	2	...	1	1	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	...	3	...
Moradabad (11 months)	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Roorkee	356	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	8	8	20	...	5	...
Meerut	2,234	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	3	28	...	13	...
Delhi	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Muttra	476	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...
	5,172	5	1	2	5	6	6	2	5	5	4	12	13	66	12.8	24	4.64
Agra	1,033	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	7	...	3	...
Jhansi	*512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	3	...
Sipri	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Nowgong	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Saugor	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	759	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	11	...	2	...
	3,295	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	11	3	2	8	3	32	9.7	13	3.95
Umballa	1,914	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	3	...
Jullundur	842	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Ferozepore	972	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...
Mooltan	902	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	10	...	2	...
Sialkot	1,157	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	5	4	2	21	...	10	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh	352	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Fort Lahore	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Meean Meer	891	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	1	12	...	3	...
Rawal Pindi	2,708	2	...	...	2	3	2	3	3	1	6	4	4	29	...	8	...
Campbellpore	312	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	8	...	1	...
Attock	112	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Nowshera	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peshawar	1,638	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	6	...
Troops marching, Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	...
	13,431	8	...	10	17	9	12	11	10	9	12	14	10	122	9.1	43	3.20
Quetta	1,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1.6	2	1.03
Troops marching, in Quetta District . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ranikhet (8 months)	1,330	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	2	...	4	...	20	...	5	...
Chaubattia (8 ")	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	...	...	23	...	3	...
Chakrata (7 ")	1,584	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	...	4	...
Dagshai	812	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
Solon (6 months)	471	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...
Subathu (8 ")	708	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	...
Jutogh (8 ")	314	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Bhagsu (6 ")	121	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Murree Hills (6 ")	2,634	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	21	...	6	...
Cherat (6 ")	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	4	4	...	...	...	19	...	12	...
	5,960	...	...	4	6	26	20	16	25	11	8	4	...	120	20.1	37	6.21
Pachmarhi Depôt (7 months)	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling " (8 ")	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal " (8 ")	279	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Landour " (9 ")	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kasauli " (7 ")	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie " (7 ")	864	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	12	...	1	...
Murree "	311	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	7	4	2	...	...	18	...	5	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION	2,854	...	...	...	2	5	3	4	9	5	4	...	...	32	11.2	7	2.46
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	40,601	24	9	40	47	70	48	41	81	44	38	64	38	544	13.4	166	4.09

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	761	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	2	6	...	5	21	...	2	...
Neemuch	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	1,429	1	1	...	8	6	8	9	10	8	3	1	1	56	...	13	...
Deesa	300	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Ahmedabad	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	968	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	3	19	...	6	...
Hyderabad	461	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aden	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,614	3	6	4	11	11	11	9	15	11	11	2	9	103	18'3	22	3'92
Bombay	758	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Asirgarh	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	778	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	...	1	1	...	12	...	7	...
Poona	1,948	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Kirkee	748	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Satara	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,817	2	2	6	1	4	...	9	39	11	6	4	3	87	...	16	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Belgaum	796	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	9,101	2	3	12	5	4	1	17	44	15	7	5	3	118	12'9	34	3'73
Bellary	925	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Bangalore	2,077	...	5	...	2	1	4	3	4	6	3	...	...	28	...	11	...
Cannanore	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliappoorum	139	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Calicut	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Madras with Palaveram	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,313	1	5	...	2	1	6	3	8	9	3	...	...	38	8'8	16	3'71
Rangoon	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Toungoo	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1'1	1	'55
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ARMIES.	Average Strength	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL	40,601	24	9	40	47	70	48	41	81	44	38	64	38	544	13'4	166	4'09
ARMY OF MADRAS	11,725	3	8	7	5	5	6	12	51	22	9	4	3	135	11'5	35	2'98
ARMY OF BOMBAY	11,188	3	6	9	14	11	12	17	18	13	12	3	9	127	11'3	38	3'40
ARMY OF INDIA	63,515	30	23	56	66	86	66	70	150	79	59	71	50	806	12'7	239	3'76

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XXV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of FEVERS in each MONTH, AND THE DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

(Excluding Enteric Fever, which is shown separately in Table XXIV.)

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and North-Western Provinces .	...	2	2	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	5	64	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	1,090	16	20	36	38	34	17	16	45	71	49	34	19	395	...	...	...
Dum-Dum	633	54	34	73	73	46	36	36	28	45	36	44	27	532	...	...	...
Barrackpore	252	21	2	6	3	11	9	5	12	6	8	21	12	116	...	1	...
	1,976	91	56	115	114	91	62	57	85	122	93	99	58	1,043	527.8	1	51
Dinapore	448	5	4	16	7	10	14	12	36	14	12	7	3	140	...	...	...
Benares	423	10	5	6	3	38	24	14	18	2	9	29	10	168	...	...	...
Chunar	75	5	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	8	5	14	6	54	...	...	...
Fyzabad	719	24	14	19	21	38	25	12	17	25	58	60	21	334	...	...	...
Lucknow	2,567	11	12	18	29	43	66	25	56	40	32	46	28	406	...	2	...
Sitapur	462	4	5	3	3	10	17	11	13	9	9	7	3	94	...	1	...
Fatehgarh	160	5	2	4	5	7	1	5	2	7	11	8	...	57	...	...	...
Cawnpore	354	7	7	33	18	11	12	18	21	14	18	9	3	171	...	...	...
Allahabad	1,051	13	4	14	12	17	62	11	28	32	119	59	18	389	...	...	...
	6,259	84	54	114	99	176	223	112	196	151	273	239	92	1,813	289.7	3	48
Shahjahanpur	391	2	1	4	5	5	5	7	15	22	16	11	5	98	...	...	...
Bareilly	1,022	13	16	13	25	25	29	37	36	28	44	33	15	314	...	...	...
Moradabad (11 months) .	231	...	1	5	2	8	10	15	16	18	53	46	14	188	...	1	...
Roorkee	356	2	1	18	47	51	34	44	35	29	29	15	3	308	...	...	...
Meerut	2,234	48	36	54	30	56	54	29	74	140	161	429	174	1,285	...	...	...
Delhi	481	20	20	11	12	35	5	10	78	159	237	152	41	780	...	3	...
Muttra	476	2	5	8	7	20	34	20	45	169	261	162	44	777	...	...	...
	5,172	87	80	113	128	200	171	162	299	565	801	848	296	3,750	725.0	4	78
Agra	1,033	8	9	12	12	33	33	12	60	88	77	59	30	433	...	1	...
Jhansi	512	5	10	11	18	22	16	23	69	104	155	118	61	612	...	1	...
Sipri	112	4	1	...	4	...	...	5	44	52	40	31	5	186	...	...	...
Nowgong	497	2	2	4	10	12	8	8	35	47	54	28	18	228	...	1	...
Saugor	383	11	13	16	9	13	10	23	72	149	141	81	28	566	...	2	...
Jubbulpore	759	8	11	10	16	13	17	24	51	45	39	27	22	283	...	1	...
	3,295	38	46	53	69	93	84	95	331	485	506	344	164	2,308	700.4	6	182
Umballa	1,914	16	13	24	15	23	23	23	50	163	140	61	24	575	...	...	...
Jullundur	842	7	10	29	21	35	10	26	28	49	34	21	10	280	...	2	...
Ferozepore	972	14	9	12	32	33	14	45	39	74	66	36	5	379	...	...	...
Mooltan	902	3	6	6	18	19	17	59	24	11	15	33	10	221	...	1	...
Sialkot	1,157	5	1	6	36	29	15	23	24	18	21	58	61	297	...	...	...
Amritsar and Gobindgarh .	352	11	6	8	10	13	16	15	49	87	143	116	29	503	...	2	...
Fort Lahore	112	1	...	...	5	3	3	3	8	19	33	44	10	129	...	1	...
Meean Meer	891	53	22	36	35	59	26	54	147	222	345	101	71	1,171	...	1	...
Rawalpindi	2,708	17	9	19	25	25	31	32	75	115	99	105	133	685	...	...	...
Campbellpore	312	...	1	...	...	8	7	2	5	1	2	5	2	33	...	...	...
Attock	112	3	1	...	2	3	2	5	7	4	9	19	7	62	...	...	...
Nowshera	695	8	4	6	30	42	22	30	25	62	65	65	28	387	...	1	...
Peshawar	1,638	15	6	21	24	61	46	60	74	130	187	369	187	1,180	...	2	...
Troops marching, Punjab .	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	352	13	375	...	...	...
	13,431	153	89	167	259	353	232	377	555	955	1,162	1,385	590	6,277	467.4	10	75
Quetta	1,901	59	75	130	132	218	81	75	127	187	82	75	28	1,269	656.8	6	3.11
Troops marching, in Quetta District . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet (8 months) . . .	1,330	...	...	...	11	49	56	44	22	6	13	14	...	215	...	...	...
Chaubattia (8 ,,) . . .	520	...	...	3	1	18	3	6	7	6	...	2	...	46	...	...	...
Chakrata (7 ,,) . . .	1,584	...	...	3	28	64	50	36	34	21	7	4	...	247	...	...	...
Dagshai	812	...	...	5	6	19	20	13	8	7	2	1	5	86	...	...	...
Solon (6 months) . . .	471	...	...	1	5	8	5	4	5	6	1	...	...	35	...	...	...
Subathu (8 ,,) . . .	708	...	...	3	10	14	1	6	19	24	15	16	4	112	...	...	...
Jutogh (8 ,,) . . .	314	...	...	2	17	17	9	4	9	7	4	16	6	91	...	1	...
Bhagsu (6 ,,) . . .	121	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 ,,) . .	2,634	...	...	...	7	35	39	22	30	9	4	...	...	146	...	...	...
Cherat (6 ,,) . . .	1,075	...	...	...	...	22	14	11	18	25	6	...	...	96	...	...	...
	5,960	...	...	17	86	250	198	151	156	111	52	53	15	1,089	182.7	1	17
Pachmarhi Depôt (7 months)	144	2	2	1	12	13	9	6	2	2	2	...	...	51	...	...	...
Darjeeling ,,	275	4	4	5	13	4	1	5	12	1	7	6	5	67	...	...	...
Naini Tal ,, (8 months)	279	2	...	1	28	26	12	12	9	7	10	3	...	110	...	...	...
Landour ,,	158	1	2	...	14	33	35	20	19	9	4	38	8	183	...	...	...
Kasauli ,, (9 months)	427	2	7	...	25	23	13	11	7	2	2	...	...	92	...	...	...
Dalhousie ,, (7 months)	864	...	...	...	40	72	47	42	30	21	10	...	4	266	...	...	...
Murree ,,	311	...	...	...	1	7	1	5	5	3	2	...	...	24	...	...	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION	2,854	11	15	7	133	178	118	101	84	45	37	47	17	793	243.9	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY . . .	40,601	525	417	723	1,032	1,559	1,169	1,130	1,833	2,621	3,023	3,109	1,265	18,406	453.2	31	76

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency . . . .	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	20	38	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	527	1	3	4	3	4	6	2	3	1	3	...	3	33	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency . . . .	...	4	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	1	...
Poonamallee Depôt	184	10	14	21	4	14	15	5	6	...	1	...	3	93	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	761	36	47	50	43	42	33	42	69	89	78	83	41	653	...	1	...
Neemuch	509	15	9	8	11	17	19	21	27	80	76	115	41	439	...	2	...
Indore	108	2	4	5	5	6	2	7	9	10	23	3	1	77	...	1	...
Mhow	1,429	35	16	26	28	39	35	22	81	99	155	70	24	630	...	...	...
Deesa	300	7	7	9	11	12	23	25	15	16	12	15	10	162	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	227	11	3	9	6	4	6	6	13	35	46	21	12	172	...	...	...
Kurrachee	968	32	15	8	12	17	10	10	20	25	14	13	16	192	...	...	...
Hyderabad	461	10	7	9	9	13	13	11	12	10	24	31	7	156	...	...	...
Aden	850	17	31	29	16	42	38	19	6	6	5	3	5	217	...	1	...
	5,614	165	139	153	141	192	179	163	252	370	433	354	157	2,698	480.6	5	.89
Bombay	758	13	12	9	7	11	5	11	10	16	13	22	15	144	...	2	...
Asirgarh	126	15	18	11	11	11	7	5	9	3	5	13	2	110	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	778	5	11	26	17	20	23	14	14	5	8	13	11	167	...	1	...
Poona	1,948	13	27	40	40	43	45	66	68	39	33	43	33	490	...	1	...
Kirkee	748	9	4	16	9	18	17	11	27	19	7	8	14	159	...	...	...
Satara	183	2	1	4	...	2	5	4	14	10	8	15	10	75	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,817	35	27	34	27	39	26	29	93	54	38	30	19	451	...	...	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	2	5	3	14	18	8	12	29	108	107	63	19	388	...	1	...
Belgaum	796	1	5	5	7	12	5	10	8	2	1	12	11	79	...	1	...
	9,101	95	110	148	132	174	141	162	272	256	220	219	134	2,063	226.6	6	.66
Bellary	925	14	3	11	8	9	6	12	23	21	12	47	80	246	...	...	...
Bangalore	2,077	9	16	21	14	11	10	9	29	13	25	19	9	185	...	...	...
Cannanore	158	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	12	9	8	48	...	...	...
Malliapoorum	139	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	1	...
Calicut	103	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	305	12	3	8	5	10	4	1	1	2	5	8	6	65	...	...	...
Madras with Palaveram	607	5	4	5	...	6	6	2	6	4	6	8	2	54	...	1	...
	4,313	42	28	48	28	39	32	33	60	49	60	92	108	619	143.6	2	.46
Rangoon	915	19	11	15	15	7	7	11	10	7	10	10	3	125	...	1	...
Toungoo	442	1	1	11	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	13	7	61	...	1	...
Thayetmyo	320	39	72	71	47	18	15	14	20	13	8	4	13	334	...	...	...
Port Blair	132	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	1	1	2	1	19	...	...	...
	1,809	60	84	97	67	30	35	32	38	23	20	29	24	539	297.9	2	1.11
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	3	10	3	...	...	30	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	95	20	9	6	11	18	6	13	16	6	31	26	10	172	...	1	...
Purandhar	113	2	1	5	11	5	4	6	3	3	2	1	13	56	...	...	...
Wellington	499	9	8	10	2	17	9	7	3	6	8	9	10	98	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt	219	1	8	18	14	18	16	11	4	8	5	3	...	106	...	...	...
	960	32	26	39	38	63	42	39	29	33	49	39	33	462	481.2	1	1.04

ARMIES.	Average Strength	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL	40,601	525	417	723	1,032	1,559	1,169	1,130	1,833	2,621	3,023	3,109	1,265	18,406	453.2	31	.76
ARMY OF MADRAS	11,725	164	179	241	173	187	146	139	241	250	240	240	194	2,394	204.2	6	.51
ARMY OF BOMBAY	11,188	246	225	275	251	329	304	297	419	485	551	502	288	4,172	373.0	10	.90
ARMY OF INDIA	63,515	935	821	1,239	1,456	2,075	1,619	1,566	2,493	3,356	3,814	3,851	1,747	24,972	393.1	47	.74

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XXVI.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of APOPLEXY and HEATSTROKE in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of these DISEASES by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and North-Western Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Dum-Dum	633	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Barrackpore	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,976	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'0	2	1'01
Dinapore	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Benares	423	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Chunar	75	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Fyzabad	719	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Lucknow	2,567	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Sitapur	462	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Fatehgarh	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	354	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Allahabad	1,051	...	1	...	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...
	6,259	...	1	...	...	4	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	30	4'8	12	1'92
Shahjahanpur	391	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bareilly	1,022	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Moradabad (11 months)	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Roorkee	356	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
Meerut	2,234	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Delhi	481	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5,172	1	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2'3	8	1'55
Agra	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Jhansi	512	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Jubbulpore	759	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
	3,295	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	2'1	4	1'21
Umballa	1,914	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Jullundur	842	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Ferozepore	972	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Mooltan	902	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Sialkot	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer	891	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...
Rawal Pindi	2,708	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Campbellpore	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Attock	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nowshera	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,638	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Troops marching, Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	13,431	...	...	...	1	6	11	23	3	...	...	...	...	44	3'3	...	6'7
Quetta	1,901	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3'1	2	1'03
Troops marching, in Quetta District . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2			
Ranikhet (8 months)	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaubattia (8 ,,)	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata (7 ,,)	1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6 months)	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu (8 ,,)	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh (8 ,,)	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (6 ,,)	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 ,,)	2,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (6 ,,)	1,075	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	5,960	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Pachmarhi Depôt (7 months)	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ,,	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal (8 months)	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour ,,	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli ,, (9 months)	427	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Dalhousie ,, (7 ,,)	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree ,,	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	2,854	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	40,601	2	3	1	3	21	41	25	8	2	1	1	...	108	2'7	37	9'1

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	184	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	761	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Neemuch	509	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	...
Indore	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	1,429	...	I	...	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	I	...
Deesa	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachée	968	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Hyderabad	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	...
Aden	850	I	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	I	8	...	5	...
	5,614	I	I	...	2	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	I	18	3'2	9	1'60
Bombay	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Asirgarh	126	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1,948	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Kirkee	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,817	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	I	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	935	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Belgaum	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9,101	...	...	...	2	9	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1'3	6	'66
Bellary	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2,077	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cannanore	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	305	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Madras with Palaveram	607	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
	4,313	I	...	I	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1'2	I	'23
Rangoon	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	320	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Port Blair	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,809	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	'6	I	'55
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	95	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Purandhar	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	960	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	1'0	...	...

ARMIES.	Average Strength	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL	40,601	2	3	I	3	21	41	25	8	2	I	I	...	108	2'7	37	'91
ARMY OF MADRAS	11,725	I	...	I	4	10	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1'4	5	'43
ARMY OF BOMBAY	11,188	I	I	...	3	10	4	2	I	22	2'0	12	1'07
ARMY OF INDIA	63,515	4	4	2	10	41	46	27	8	2	I	I	I	147	2'3	54	'85

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XXVII.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA BY DEATHS—902, PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—14'20 (CALCULATED ON THE STRENGTH DERIVED FROM THE WEEKLY RETURNS).									
CAUSES OF DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.
	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	
Smallpox	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	'03
Simple continued fever	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	'13
Enteric fever	166	...	35	...	38	...	239	...	3'76
Cholera	92	...	7	...	28	...	127	...	2'00
Dysentery	22	...	10	...	9	...	41	...	'65
Ague	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	'08
Remittent fever	21	...	5	...	6	...	32	...	'50
Malarial cachexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	'03
Sloughing phagedæna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Pyæmia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Secondary syphilis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrophobia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	} '11
Delirium tremens	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Debility and Anæmia	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	'09
Rheumatic fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Malignant new growth—Cancer of bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tubercle of lung	30	...	7	...	8	...	45	...	'70
Purpura . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dropsy of arachnoid and cerebral ventricles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" cerebral membranes	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...
Abscess of the Brain	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...
Apoplexy	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	'09
Hemiplegia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paraplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tetanus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	} '28
Valvular diseases of the heart	6	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	
Thrombus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fatty degeneration of the heart	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Dilatation of the heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Aneurysm of the aorta	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	'02
Passive congestion of the lung	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	'03
Hæmoptysis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	'02
Pneumonia	27	...	5	...	2	...	34	...	'53
Abscess of the lung . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	'03
Pneumonic phthisis	5	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	'11
Pleurisy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	'02
Empyema	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	'05
Inflammation of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
" " " catarrhal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Typhlitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Obstruction of the intestines	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Intussusception	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Volvulus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Internal strangulations . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Hernia	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Perforation of the intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	'06
Hepatitis (including abscess of the liver)	53	...	37	...	9	...	99	...	1'56
Cirrhosis of the liver	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Peritonitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Acute nephritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bright's disease	5	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	...
Inflammation of the bladder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Periostitis diffuse	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Necrosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Poisoned by poisonous cheese	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" by charcoal fumes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heat Stroke	32	...	5	...	11	...	48	...	'76
Multiple Injury	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	} '55*
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	16	...	6	...	4	...	26	
" from plugging of air Passage . . . . .	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	} '55*
" from hanging (Judicial) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
" " (Suicidal) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	} '55*
Wounds, gunshot, accidental	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	
" " homicidal	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	} '55*
" " suicidal	3	17	...	3	...	1	3	21	
Cut-throat, suicidal . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	} '55*
Laceration of the brain without fracture of skull	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Rupture of pulmonary artery . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	} '55*
" of bladder	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
" of duodenum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	} '55*
" of viscera . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Fracture of skull	3	1	1	1	1	...	5	2	} '55*
" " with compression of cord	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Fracture of spine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	} '55*
" and dislocation of pelvis with rupture of urethra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dislocation of Spine . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	} '55*
Ratio per 1,000 for all causes not especially calculated . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	555	47	137	15	142	6	854	68	14'20

* Including deaths from poisonous cheese and charcoal fumes.

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XXVIII.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of INVALIDING during 1887.

ARMY OF BENGAL—Number Invalided 754				Invalided per 1,000 of Strength 18'67								
ARMY OF MADRAS 362				" " 30'79								
ARMY OF BOMBAY 317				" " 28'19								
ARMY OF INDIA 1,443				" " 22'57								
CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.		
	For change.	For dis-charge.	Per 1,000 of Strength	For change.	For dis-charge.	Per 1,000 of Strength	For change.	For dis-charge.	Per 1,000 of Strength	For change.	For dis-charge.	Per 1,000 of Strength
Simple continued fever	1	...	'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	'01
Enteric fever	3	1	'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	'06
Dysentery	19	1	'49	42	2	3'74	18	...	1'60	79	3	1'28
Ague	17	1	'44	11	1	1'02	7	...	'62	35	2	'58
Remittent fever	2	...	'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	'03
Malarial cachexia	9	1	'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	'16
Secondary syphilis	29	15	1'12	22	11	2'81	17	1	1'60	68	27	1'52
Gonorrhœa	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Filaria medinensis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	'09	...	...	...	1	...	'01
Debility	83	17	2'44	38	12	4'25	66	1	5'96	187	30	3'40
Rheumatic fever	2	...	'88*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1'08*
Rheumatism	24	9		13	6	1'62	13	1	1'25	50	16	
Gout	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Osteo-arthritis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-malignant new growth—												
Lipoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Myoma . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malignant new growth—												
Epithelioma . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tubercle of lung	24	32	1'59†	2	16	1'87†	6	12	1'87†	32	60	1'69†
Scrofula	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	10	2	...
Leprosy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæmia	14	...	'34	3	...	'25	8	...	'71	25	...	'39
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pachymeningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sclerosis, Insular . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Diffuse . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Miliary . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
Paralysis not defined	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hemiplegia	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Paraplegia	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Local paralysis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Glosso-labio pharyngeal paralysis . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Eclampsia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Stammering . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Paralysis agitans . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Aphasia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Neuralgia	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	7	1	...
Vertigo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epilepsy	2	14	'39	...	6	'51	1	1	'18	3	21	'38
Chorea . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Hypochondriasis . . . . .	...	...	'91	...	...	1'11	1	...	1'33	1	...	1'02
Insanity	2	2		...	...		...	...		2	2	
Mania . . . . .	...	5		...	3		...	1		...	9	
Melancholia	5	12	'61	...	4	'76	...	5	1'42	5	21	'78
Dementia	1	10		...	6		...	7		1	23	
Idiocy . . . . .	...	...		...	...		...	1		...	1	
Conjunctivitis	2	...	'61	...	...	'76	2	5	1'42	4	5	'78
" Purulent . . . . .	...	1		...	...		...	...		...	1	
" Granular	1	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Keratitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ulcer of cornea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Opacity " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Iritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
" Traumatic . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Synechia Posterior	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glaucoma	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Atrophy of optic disc or papilla . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Congestion " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Œdema " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Neuro-retinitis	2	...	'61	...	...	'76	...	...	1'42	2	...	'78
Retinitis . . . . .	...	1		...	...		...	1		...	1	
Cataract, Posterior polar	1	...		...	...		...	...		...	1	
" Traumatic	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shrunken eye-ball	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Myopia . . . . .	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	3	5	...
Astigmatism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Asthenopia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Amblyopia . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Amaurosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Sympathetic irritation of the eye-ball	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Squint	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nystagmus . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Blepharitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
" and suppuration of mem-brana tympani	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Necrosis of ossicles . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Perforation of membrana tympani	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	...
Deafness	6	10	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	6	21	...
Adherent pericardium	1	...	'61	...	...	'76	...	...	1'42	1	...	'78
Valvular disease of the heart	11	48		1	10		5	5		17	63	
Hypertrophy of the heart	1	1		...	2		...	...		1	3	
Dilatation of the heart	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	...

* Excluding Gout.

† Including Pneumonic Phthisis.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XXVIII—*concluded.*

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of INVALIDING during 1887.

[illegible]

* Including Stricture of urethra and Periostitis Circumscribed.

† Excluding Pneumonic phthisis.

† Excluding Pneumonic phthisis.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.

XXIX.

STATEMENT showing the GAIN and LOSS in STRENGTH of the REGIMENTS of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY during 1887.

	A.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.				B.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.			
	Artillery and Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Army of India.	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
Strength on 1st January 1887 .	11,228	4,563	48,382	64,173	41,882	12,785	9,506	64,173
Total additions of the Year .	1,311	975	6,814	9,100	5,803	1,384	1,913	9,100
TOTAL STRENGTH .	12,539	5,538	55,196	73,273	47,685	14,169	11,419	73,273
Deaths (including all in India, whether present with, or absent from, their Corps) . .	180	77	775	1,032	651	239	142	1,032
Inva- lided { <i>a.</i> For Discharge . .	99	44	395	538	313	142	83	538
{ <i>b.</i> For Change of Climate	187	53	449	689	335	179	175	689
Other Losses	1,176	399	5,461	7,036	4,478	1,459	1,099	7,036
TOTAL LOSS OF THE YEAR .	1,642	573	7,080	9,295	5,777	2,019	1,499	9,295
Strength remaining on 31st December 1887	10,897*	4,965	48,116	63,978	41,908	12,150	9,920	63,978

* Excluding 1 Brigade 5 Battery, Welsh Division, which failed to furnish the necessary information.

ABSTRACT.

	Artillery and Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Army of India.	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
Remained at the beginning of 1887	11,228	4,563	48,382	64,173	41,882	12,785	9,506	64,173
Added during 1887	1,311	975	6,814	9,100	5,803	1,384	1,913	9,100
TOTAL	12,539	5,538	55,196	73,273	47,685	14,169	11,419	73,273
Deduct Loss during 1887	1,642	573	7,080	9,295	5,777	2,019	1,499	9,295
Remaining on 31st December 1887	10,897	4,965	48,116	63,978	41,908	12,150	9,920	63,978

N. B.—This Statement is compiled from the Commanding Officers' Returns.

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and
The Invalids entered in this Table do not show with accuracy the numbers invalidated from each Station, as the Invalids

1.—STATIONS of						
	STATIONS.	Average Strength during 1887.	Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Fort William	1,086	1,369'2	18'42	29'47	{ Admissions 1,487 Deaths 20 Invaliding 32
2	Dum-Dum	644	1,897'5	9'32	12'42	{ Admissions 1,222 Deaths 6 Invaliding 8
3	Barrackpore	251	1,864'5	7'97	51'79	{ Admissions 468 Deaths 2 Invaliding 13
2.—STATIONS of BEHAR,						
1	Dinapore	441	1,496'6	15'87	38'55	{ Admissions 660 Deaths 7 Invaliding 17
2	Benares	424	1,412'7	30'66	11'79	{ Admissions 599 Deaths 13 Invaliding 5
3	Chunar	75	2,386'7	53'33	...	{ Admissions 179 Deaths 4 Invaliding
4	Fyzabad	943	1,396'6	13'79	39'24	{ Admissions 1,317 Deaths 13 Invaliding 37
5	Lucknow	2,507	1,152'0	15'16	16'35	{ Admissions 2,888 Deaths 38 Invaliding 41
6	Do. Military Prison	49	1,081'6	...	...	{ Admissions 53 Deaths Invaliding
7	Sitapur	468	1,519'2	14'96	4'27	{ Admissions 711 Deaths 7 Invaliding 2
8	Fatehgarh	161	1,515'5	12'42	12'42	{ Admissions 244 Deaths 2 Invaliding 2
9	Cawnpore	365	1,967'1	19'18	35'62	{ Admissions 718 Deaths 7 Invaliding 13
10	Allahabad	848	1,495'3	28'30	28'30	{ Admissions 1,268 Deaths 24 Invaliding 24
11	Fort Allahabad	214	1,285'0	18'69	51'40	{ Admissions 275 Deaths 4 Invaliding 11
3.—STATIONS of ROHILCUND						
1	Shahjahanpur	391	1,544'8	7'67	20'46	{ Admissions 604 Deaths 3 Invaliding 8
2	Bareilly	1,016	1,195'9	9'84	25'59	{ Admissions 1,215 Deaths 10 Invaliding 26
3	Moradabad	214	1,785'0	14'02	...	{ Admissions 382 Deaths 3 Invaliding
4	Roorkee	352	2,079'5	19'89	28'41	{ Admissions 732 Deaths 7 Invaliding 10
5	Meerut	2,251	1,576'6	16'88	26'21	{ Admissions 3,549 Deaths 38 Invaliding 59
6	Delhi	478	2,569'0	14'64	16'74	{ Admissions 1,228 Deaths 7 Invaliding 8
7	Muttra	537	2,430'2	11'17	7'45	{ Admissions 1,305 Deaths 6 Invaliding 4

Detachments are sometimes given under the Stations occupied by Head-Quarters of Regiments.

BENGAL PROPER.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

[illegible]

BENARES, OUDH, and CAWNPORE.

[illegible]

and MEERUT.

			81		17		2	109	14	109	80			4	1	3		3	6	3	15	2	10	3	5		26		4	30	41	36
							2						2			1			1	1		1									1	
	I	11	272	7	30		14	109	50	206	59	1	3	4	1	2	3	11	9	5	27	6	24	27	17	1	18	2	12	61	128	94
		3												1	1									1								4
							2		2				2	4					6					4							1	5
			165	2	20		5	27	2	20	11	1	4					18	5	2	6		4	6	3	1	14			21	27	18
		1		1																												1
		20	175		127		8	26	15	39	60	5	3	2	3		1	23	7		18	3	15	32	30	6	13	3	1	34	26	37
		5													2																	
			2						1				2	1								1			2	1						
13	I	28	1,217	1	68		52	243	64	364	138	1	107	19	6	10	20	14	41	40	83	16	42	104	40	15	47	4	26	223	285	217
10		13													3	1						2	1		3						3	2
		1	2				4		2				12	7		3			1	14		1	1				1	1		1	1	7
															1		4	9	1	1	20		16	23		2	14	1	7	40	41	39
		1	777	5	5		5	1	5	87	116		7		1									1								1
			2	1																												
				1																		1	1									5
		4	774		3		19	19	9	60	58	1	5			1	3		4	3	8	2	9	21	9	2	19	1	8	113	99	51
		1																				1			1						3	
													2												1							

4.—STATIONS of AGRA and

	STATIONS.	Average Strength during 1887.	Admission- rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000.		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Agra	1,035	1,393'2	14'49	17'39	{ Admissions 1,44 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
2	Jhansi	512	2,304'7	25 39	19'53	{ Admissions 1,18 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
3	Sipri	111	2,576'6	18'02	...	{ Admissions 28 Deaths Invaliding
4	Nowgong	498	1,508'0	34'14	26'10	{ Admissions 75 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
5	Saugor	382	2,623'0	15'71	...	{ Admissions 1,00 Deaths Invaliding
6	Jubbulpore	782	1,152'2	16'62	11'51	{ Admissions 90 Deaths 1 Invaliding

5.—STATIONS of

1	Umballa	1,785	1,173'7	11'76	15'13	{ Admissions 2,09 Deaths 2 Invaliding 2
2	Jullundur	850	1,529'4	12'94	14'12	{ Admissions 1,30 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
3	Ferozepore	1,020	1,259'8	5'88	20'59	{ Admissions 1,28 Deaths Invaliding 2
4	Mooltan	915	1,256'8	13'11	20'77	{ Admissions 1,15 Deaths 12 Invaliding 19
5	Sialkot	1,156	1,075'3	12'11	33'74	{ Admissions 1,243 Deaths 14 Invaliding 39
6	Amritsar	351	2,615'4	25'64	19'94	{ Admissions 918 Deaths 9 Invaliding 7
7	Fort Lahore	111	2,405'4	45'05	18'02	{ Admissions 267 Deaths 5 Invaliding 2
8	Meean Meer	872	2,535'6	21'79	18'35	{ Admissions 2,211 Deaths 19 Invaliding 16
9	Rawal Pindi	2,714	1,121'2	10'69	15'11	{ Admissions 3,043 Deaths 29 Invaliding 41
10	Campbellpore	316	1,098'1	12'66	25'32	{ Admissions 347 Deaths 4 Invaliding 8
11	Attock	112	1,803'6	26'79	...	{ Admissions 202 Deaths 3 Invaliding
12	Nowshera	700	1,334'3	11'43	14'29	{ Admissions 934 Deaths 8 Invaliding 10
13	Peshawar	1,637	1,566'9	18'33	12'22	{ Admissions 2,565 Deaths 30 Invaliding 20

CENTRAL INDIA.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Epilepsy and Brain Affec- tions.	Neuralgia.	Alcoholism.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis and Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
8 2	7 3	343 ...	...	87 1	3 ...	27 ...	47 ...	40 ...	151 ...	78 ...	...	68 ...	6 ...	...	1 ...	6 ...	14 ...	22 ...	10 1	20 ...	4 1	14 ...	40 ...	13 1	...	39 ...	2 ...	11 ...	106 ...	140 1	128 ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	
...	6 3	594 ...	1 1	14 ...	...	17 ...	32 ...	16 ...	76 ...	89 ...	...	3 2	6 2	2 2	1 1	6 ...	2 ...	5 ...	14 ...	26 ...	1 1	15 1	80 1	11 1	3 ...	34 ...	...	2 ...	38 ...	46 1	37 ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1 ...	3 ...	13 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	4 ...	11 ...	6 ...
...	2 1	129 ...	1 ...	56 ...	...	1 ...	10 ...	1 ...	14 ...	22 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 ...	3 ...	13 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	1 ...	4 ...	11...	...
...	5 4	167 ...	4 ...	57 1	...	10 ...	52 ...	9 ...	88 ...	6 ...	...	7 1	1 2	...	1 ...	...	13 1	8 1	14 5	8 ...	1 ...	27 1	30 ...	25 1	10 ...	26 ...	1 ...	4 ...	32 ...	77 2	61 ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	...
...	1	552 ...	10 2	3 ...	...	12 ...	40 ...	1 ...	69 ...	71 ...	2 ...	10 ...	...	1 1	...	3 ...	1 ...	5 ...	2 1	33 ...	1 ...	4 ...	19 ...	2 1	1 ...	22 ...	...	4 ...	21 ...	57 ...	55 ...
2	11 2	242 ...	19 1	4 ...	2 ...	15 1	12 ...	30 ...	116 ...	136 ...	1 ...	8 2	...	4 2	...	2 ...	37 ...	3 ...	9 3	15 1	1 ...	27 1	23 ...	10 ...	...	4 ...	...	3 ...	24 ...	73 6	66 1

the PUNJAB.

21	9	450	11	21	93	39	160	24	211	77	4	29	3	5	1	21	46	15	35	38	7	32	54	51	14	49	2	18	163	251	159	
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
...	3	181	14	82	1	85	21	8	125	70	...	30	7	2	2	8	67	26	7	30	3	34	25	12	1	109	1	9	79	143	115	
...	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
...	5	105	...	273	1	32	11	14	207	156	1	43	5	4	2	3	1	8	10	30	4	7	17	3	1	55	1	10	96	82	98	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	3	10	106	1	110	2	11	38	35	188	115	3	25	11	7	...	38	14	15	25	10	16	27	15	1	16	...	2	116	106	84	
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	21	238	3	54	...	21	104	12	137	56	...	13	5	2	...	6	20	32	22	5	27	25	11	1	37	4	11	101	178	89	
1	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	2	13	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	6	487	5	9	...	8	42	12	102	10	1	12	5	...	...	4	21	15	1	20	1	13	8	6	1	19	3	1	40	43	23
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	1	125	2	...	9	4	7	12	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	4	4	9	8	1	...	14	...	3	9	12	10
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	12	1,073	2	67	...	33	56	32	201	47	6	38	1	9	1	6	36	12	9	29	6	14	37	9	31	4	12	89	134	119	
4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	29	638	22	2	1	82	272	77	443	162	1	39	8	5	...	26	32	32	14	81	16	48	76	42	2	75	6	33	183	369	223
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	18	...	13	...	11	7	11	61	51	1	...	...	1	5	1	10	6	1	3	1	13	15	11	...	8	2	5	16	41	27
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
1	3	2	49	1	12	...	3	3	...	11	32	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	1	2	2	...	3	9	2	...	10	14	28	7
...
...	3	1	69	3	315	...	14	16	7	38	46	...	18	3	2	...	10	8	44	7	35	6	8	14	9	...	18	2	7	59	115	57
...	2	1	1	2	1	2	4
23	8	7	694	5	472	5	25	141	18	228	237	...	15	7	5	5	2	9	19	15	93	19	22	42	30	2	19	...	16	97	112	173
10	6	3	...	2	5	1	1	...	6

5a.—QUETTA

	STATIONS.	Annual Average Strength.	Admission- rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Quetta, including Shanglaw	2,021	1,312·7	10·89	7·92	{ Admissions 2,65 Deaths 2 Invaliding 10

6.—HILL STATIONS at which BRITISH

1	Ranikhet	911	1,147·1	20·86	8·78	{ Admissions 1,04 Deaths 1 Invaliding
2	Chaubattia	345	1,434·8	14·49	8·70	{ Admissions 49 Deaths Invaliding
3	Chakrata	957	1,325·0	7·31	49·11	{ Admissions 1,26 Deaths Invaliding 4
4	Dagshai	804	912·9	11·19	9·95	{ Admissions 73 Deaths Invaliding
5	Solon	249	722·9	4·02	...	{ Admissions 18 Deaths Invaliding
6	Subathu	484	1,516·5	6·20	6·20	{ Admissions 73 Deaths Invaliding
7	Jutogh	224	1,861·6	13·39	...	{ Admissions 41 Deaths Invaliding
8	Bhagsu	61	1,508·2	32·79	...	{ Admissions 9 Deaths Invaliding
9	Murree Hills	1,405	819·2	7·83	2·14	{ Admissions 1,15 Deaths 11 Invaliding 3
10	Cherat	532	817·7	26·32	13·16	{ Admissions 43 Deaths 12 Invaliding 7

7.—CONVALESCENT

1	Pachmarhi	93	1,161·3	...	...	{ Admissions 108 Deaths Invaliding
2	Darjeeling	272	1,286·8	18·38	36·76	{ Admissions 35 Deaths 5 Invaliding 10
3	Naini Tal	199	2,397·0	45·23	50·25	{ Admissions 477 Deaths 9 Invaliding 10
4	Landour	157	2,146·5	6·37	95·54	{ Admissions 337 Deaths 1 Invaliding 15
5	Kasauli	342	1,532·2	11·70	76·02	{ Admissions 524 Deaths 4 Invaliding 26
6	Dalhousie	528	1,579·5	13·26	17·05	{ Admissions 834 Deaths 7 Invaliding 9
7	Murree	310	1,154·8	25·81	22·58	{ Admissions 358 Deaths 8 Invaliding 7

DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.																																	
Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heatstroke.	Epilepsy and Brain Affections.	Neuralgia.	Alcoholism.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis and Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery.	Diar rhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
2	3	1,018	25	212	4	68	22	21	222	124	2	56	4	6	:	:	3	15	21	23	115	32	27	59	17	3	39	2	11	104	179	214	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	2	:	5	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	3	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	5	1	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	2	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7

TROOPS were cantoned during the YEAR.

123	20	89	...	117	...	28	68	15	92	173	3	10	4	...	3	...	2	6	4	15	5	37	103	10	1	19	...	13	42	73	78
7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	23	38	...	7	...	18	64	19	44	109	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	7	2	...	11	30	6	2	10	...	4	15	42	37
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	14	191	1	46	...	60	32	70	117	88	6	24	4	...	4	11	9	15	39	27	5	33	39	18	...	46	6	5	65	159	134
...	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	10	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	6
...	8	31	...	53	...	21	31	33	110	66	...	24	2	...	...	11	25	4	1	14	4	16	11	15	...	46	...	3	39	109	57
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	7	31	...	1	...	2	11	7	28	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	1	...	2	3	...	4	...	4	8	25	12
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	40	...	71	...	38	22	19	72	127	...	3	...	...	2	...	18	19	13	14	2	6	13	8	...	10	...	2	26	145	58
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	87	2	2	...	8	18	17	19	43	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	8	1	4	1	1	15	17	1	18	2	...	20	87	30
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	9	1	5	...	6	1	...	5	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	10	1	2	4	2	...	3	...	2	3	14	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	82	12	44	...	66	127	23	169	54	...	25	...	...	1	4	1	12	15	7	7	12	48	27	...	19	1	21	74	133	145
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	19	40	11	32	...	9	8	13	43	98	...	1	7	1	...	...	1	8	4	12	1	12	12	5	...	8	...	5	21	33	31
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPOTS.

...	...	46	1	4	...	3	3	3	8	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	5	...	...	8	5	3
...
...
...	...	66	...	1	...	7	46	18	36	16	1	7	2	...	...	5	2	2	8	13	...	12	10	5	...	24	4	2	7	31	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
2	1	103	...	7	...	24	1	5	67	61	...	45	2	...	1	...	...	5	9	7	2	2	20	4	2	26	...	3	13	39	26
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	179	...	2	...	1	2	23	11	5	...	12	...	...	1	1	3	7	5	9	1	2	6	7	1	5	...	...	9	18	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	80	...	12	...	29	30	18	45	9	...	13	...	3	1	7	6	5	15	9	4	3	28	39	5	7	1	5	24	69	57
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
1	12	262	...	2	...	21	6	31	62	116	...	20	8	...	4	5	8	9	8	13	3	10	27	15	...	23	3	11	36	50	68
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	18	20	3	...	...	20	28	15	48	10	...	8	11	...	...	4	5	8	6	19	...	7	10	7	...	17	1	3	18	35	37
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4

8.—AGGREGATE O

STATIONS.	Annual Average Strength.	Admission- rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
			By Death.	By Invaliding.	
Marching Returns	1,453	716.4	9.64	...	{ Admissions 1,04 Deaths 1 Invaliding
EUROPEAN ARMY OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY .	40,921	1,404.1	14.71	18.67	{ Admissions 57,45 Deaths 60 Invaliding 76

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

ARTILLERY.

B Brigade, K Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	From Rawal Pindi	To Umballa	Arrived February 1888.
B Brigade, N Battery, Royal Horse Artillery	„ Umballa	„ Rawal Pindi	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, A Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Dinapore	„ Cawnpore	„ December 1887.
1st Brigade, B Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Mooltan	„ Agra	„ January 1888.
1st Brigade, G Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Cawnpore	„ Ferozepore	„ April 1888.
2nd Brigade, H Battery, Royal Artillery	„ England	„ Meerut	„ January 1888.
2nd Brigade, N Battery, Royal Artillery	„ England	„ Allahabad	„ January 1888.
2nd Brigade, R Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Jullundur	„ Mooltan	„ November 1887.
3rd Brigade, L Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Meerut	„ Peshawar	„ January 1888.
3rd Brigade, M Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Peshawar	„ Jullundur	„ February 1888.
3rd Brigade, R Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Fyzabad	„ Dinapore	„ December 1887.
4th Brigade, D Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Agra	„ England	Embarked December 1887.
4th Brigade, E Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Allahabad	„ England	„ December 1887.
4th Brigade, L Battery, Royal Artillery	„ Ferozepore	„ Fyzabad	Arrived February 1888.
1st Brigade, 1 Battery, Northern Division	„ Murree Hills	„ Quetta	„ December 1887.
1st Brigade, 7. Battery, Northern Division	„ Jutogh	„ Barrackpore	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 8 Battery, Northern Division	„ Agra	„ Fort William	„ September 1887.
1st Brigade, 5 Battery, Lancashire Division	„ Fort William	„ Aden	„ October 1887.
1st Brigade, 2 Battery, Eastern Division	„ Delhi	„ Chakrata	„ April 1888.
1st Brigade, 4 Battery, Eastern Division	„ England	„ Roorkee	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 5 Battery, Western Division	„ Quetta	„ Agra	„ March 1888.
1st Brigade, 2 Battery, London Division	„ England	„ Umballa	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 7 Battery, Southern Division	„ Jhansi	„ Bombay	(Umballa to Jutogh in Mar. '88)
1st Brigade, 2 Battery, Scottish Division	„ Quetta	„ Murree Hills	Arrived January 1888.
1st Brigade, 7 Battery, Scottish Division	„ England	„ Jhansi	„ February 1888.
1st Brigade, 8 Battery, Scottish Division	„ England	„ Delhi	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 1 Battery, Welsh Division	„ England	„ Roorkee	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 2 Battery, Welsh Division	„ England	„ Roorkee	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, 5 Battery, Welsh Division	„ Allahabad	„ Quetta	„ March 1888.

CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoon Guards	From Umballa	To Sialkot	Arrived March 1888.
6th Dragoon Guards	„ Sialkot	„ Mhow	„ March 1888.

INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers	From Meean Meer	To Rawal Pindi	Arrived November 1887.
2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment	„ Subathu	„ Nowshera	„ December 1887.
2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers	„ Burma	„ Dagshai	„ March 1888.
2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	„ Umballa	„ Burma	Embarked November 1887.
1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Meean Meer	Arrived January 1888.
2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry	„ Dagshai	„ Peshawar	„ December 1887.
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers	„ Nowshera	„ Peshawar	„ December 1887.
2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment	„ Peshawar	„ Subathu	„ March 1888.
4th Battalion, Kings' Royal Rifle Corps	„ Peshawar	„ Chakrata	„ April 1888.
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade	„ Chakrata	„ Dinapore	„ February 1888.

MARCHING RETURNS.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Epilepsy and Brain Affections.	Neuralgia.	Alcoholism.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis and Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
11	...	7	418	1	9	...	30	7 ¹	13	154	90	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	4	4	17	6	27	29	8	...	6	1	4	36	54	3 ¹
11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
36	39	538	14,365	209	3,483	143	1,265	2,979	1,114	6,450	4,027	44	1,045	193	108	68	266	696	567	516	1,272	215	984	1,705	903	115	1,442	77	433	3,159	4,914	3,989
92	2	166	5	21	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	37	6	...	4	...	12	1	30	22	3	53	...	...	6	...	...	68	29
...	...	4	28	2	1	...	36	...	44	2	7	...	114	65	7	18	3	...	25	122	11	3	20	13	43	3	2	8	1	9	37	136

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF MADRAS, 1887-88.

ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade, D Battery	From Trimulgherry	To Kamptee	Arrived February 1888.
1st Brigade, P Battery	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ Bangalore	„ January 1888.
1st Brigade, Q Battery	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ Trimulgherry	„ November 1887.
1st Brigade, U Battery	„ Kamptee	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ February 1888.
2nd Brigade, M Battery	„ Bangalore	„ Trimulgherry	„ November 1887.
3rd Brigade, I Battery	„ Trimulgherry	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ February 1888.
1st Brigade, 4th Battery, Lancashire Division	„ Upper Burma	„ Rangoon	„ December 1887.
1st Brigade, 6th Battery, Southern Division	„ Rangoon	„ Bombay	„ January 1888.
1st Brigade, 4th Battery, Welsh Division	„ Trimulgherry	„ Mhow	„ January 1888.

CAVALRY.

21st Hussars	From England	To Bangalore	Arrived December 1887.
12th Lancers	„ Bangalore	„ England	Embarked October 1887.

INFANTRY.

1st Battalion, S. Yorkshire Regiment	From Upper Burma	To England	Embarked November 1887.
1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment	„ Egypt	„ Rangoon	Arrived November 1887.
1st Battalion, Cornwall's Light Infantry	„ Malta	„ Bellary	„ March 1888.
2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment	„ Bellary and Madras	„ Secunderabad	„ March 1888.
2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment	„ Secunderabad	„ England	Embarked January 1888.

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF BOMBAY, 1887-88.

ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade, E Battery	From Neemuch	To Ahmednagar	Arrived December 1887.
1st Brigade, F Battery	„ Ahmednagar	„ Neemuch	„ December 1887.
1st Brigade, T Battery	„ Hyderabad	„ Kurrachee	„ December 1887.
2nd Brigade, E Battery	„ Kirkee	„ Ahmedabad	„ November 1887.
2nd Brigade, F Battery	„ Kirkee	„ Hyderabad	„ December 1887.
2nd Brigade, O Battery	„ England	„ Kirkee	„ November 1887.
3rd Brigade, F Battery	„ England	„ Kirkee	(Kirkee to Neemuch in April '88). Arrived November 1887.
4th Brigade, J Battery	„ England	„ Kirkee	„ November 1887.
4th Brigade, R Battery	„ Kirkee	„ Nuseerabad	„ December 1887.
1st Brigade, 1 Battery, Scottish Division	„ Aden	„ Allahabad	„ October 1887.
1st Brigade, 1 Battery, Western Division	„ Aden	„ Bombay	„ October 1887.
1st Brigade, 4 Battery, South Irish Division	„ England	„ Kurrachee	„ October 1887.
1st Brigade, 8 Battery, C. P. Division	„ Mhow	„ Trimulgherry	„ February 1888.
1st Brigade, 8 Battery, London Division	„ Bombay	„ Aden	„ October 1887.

CAVALRY.

7th Dragoon Guards	From Mhow	To Umballa	Arrived March 1888.
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INFANTRY.

1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	From Egypt	To Poona	Arrived January 1888.
2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment	„ Bombay	„ Aden	„ March 1888.
2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers	„ Nuseerabad and Neemuch	„ Ahmednagar	„ February 1888.
			(With Detachments at Satara and Kirkee.)
2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment	„ Ahmednagar	„ Bombay	Arrived February 1888.
			(With Detachments at Deesa and Ahmedabad.)
2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers	„ Poona	„ Nuseerabad and Neemuch	Arrived January 1888.

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING

The Invalids entered in this Table do not show with accuracy the numbers invalidated from each Station, since the Invalid

1.—STATIONS of RAJPOOTANA, MALWA, SIND,						
	STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Year.	Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Nusseerabad	754	1,901'9	13'26	10'61	{ Admissions 1,434 Deaths 10 Invaliding 8
2	Neemuch	504	2,027'8	59'52	31'75	{ Admissions 1,022 Deaths 30 Invaliding 16
3	Indore	108	1,981'5	55'56	...	{ Admissions 214 Deaths 6 Invaliding
4	Mhow	1,478	1,053'5	15'56	29'77	{ Admissions 1,557 Deaths 23 Invaliding 44
5	Deesa	300	1,800'0	10'00	36'67	{ Admissions 540 Deaths 3 Invaliding 11
6	Ahmedabad	223	2,058'3	8'97	40'36	{ Admissions 459 Deaths 2 Invaliding 9
7	Kurrachee	969	1,104'2	10'32	20'64	{ Admissions 1,070 Deaths 10 Invaliding 20
8	Hyderabad	468	1,564'1	4'27	6'41	{ Admissions 732 Deaths 2 Invaliding 3
9	Aden	850	1,023'5	11'76	24'71	{ Admissions 870 Deaths 10 Invaliding 21
2.—STATIONS of the DECCAN						
1	Bombay	751	1,350'2	9'32	61'25	{ Admissions 1,014 Deaths 7 Invaliding 46
2	Asirgarh	126	1,714'3	7'94	7'94	{ Admissions 216 Deaths 1 Invaliding 1
3	Ahmednagar	777	1,163'4	18'02	37'32	{ Admissions 904 Deaths 14 Invaliding 29
4	Poona	1,951	1,016'9	7'18	19'48	{ Admissions 1,984 Deaths 14 Invaliding 38
5	Kirkee	748	1,187'2	9'36	57'49	{ Admissions 888 Deaths 7 Invaliding 43
6	Satara	182	1,620'9	...	...	{ Admissions 295 Deaths Invaliding
7	Secunderabad	2,847	1,134'9	11'94	19'64	{ Admissions 3,231 Deaths 34 Invaliding 56
8	Kamptee	879	1,366'3	12'51	14'79	{ Admissions 1,201 Deaths 11 Invaliding 13
9	Sitabaldi	57	1,403'5	17'54	...	{ Admissions 80 Deaths Invaliding
10	Belgaum	788	1,068'5	12'69	34'26	{ Admissions 84 Deaths 16 Invaliding 27

Detachments are sometimes given under the Stations occupied by Head-Quarters of Regiments.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

[illegible]

...	...	2	117	9	6	...	27	89	19	140	66	...	23	6	1	5	19	13	16	20	24	4	25	37	25	...	31	2	8	50	108	122
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	3	...	2	2	...	5	10	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
...	...	...	108	1	1	...	4	1	2	10	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	7	...	3	8	26	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	12	105	9	51	...	45	20	18	153	78	3	31	1	...	1	7	2	29	23	16	1	4	28	8	1	18	2	10	50	87	89
2	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
1	...	7	246	4	238	...	49	285	48	193	151	...	50	3	2	...	5	4	47	31	31	3	30	33	17	1	41	4	16	113	192	139
1	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	3	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
2	...	3	121	...	36	1	12	100	44	158	37	...	44	3	...	...	1	20	9	12	15	2	25	16	18	6	37	3	6	34	66	57
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	1	1	1	1	3
...	...	...	60	...	15	...	5	11	12	90	37	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	3	1	4	...	10	2	3	3	10	11
...
...
4	...	91	127	3	303	...	58	123	83	402	286	2	46	12	4	2	16	32	42	9	62	7	309	169	115	3	116	3	36	194	345	227
4	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	12
2	...	6	335	5	29	...	3	6	7	148	352	...	7	2	5	2	1	10	6	4	9	2	12	3	10	...	28	1	4	53	94	55
1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	5	8	1	...	4	...	...	7	4	9
...
...
...	...	1	55	2	22	...	23	20	20	126	243	...	26	3	...	...	4	6	14	6	11	2	37	18	34	4	8	1	10	52	53	41
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5

3.—STATIONS of						
	STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Year.	Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	Bellary	927	1,414'2	6'47	21'57	{ Admissions 1,311 Deaths 6 Invaliding 20
2	Bangalore	2,066	798'2	9'20	17'91	{ Admissions 1,649 Deaths 19 Invaliding 37
3	Cannanore	155	1,625'8	6'45	200'00	{ Admissions 252 Deaths 1 Invaliding 31
4	Malliapoorum	139	1,589'9	35'97	...	{ Admissions 221 Deaths 5 Invaliding
5	Calicut	103	1,378'6	9'71	...	{ Admissions 142 Deaths 1 Invaliding
6	St. Thomas' Mount	293	1,433'4	13'65	23'89	{ Admissions 420 Deaths 4 Invaliding 7
7	Madras	596	1,627'5	21'81	30'20	{ Admissions 970 Deaths 13 Invaliding 18
8	Palaveram	26	807'7	...	...	{ Admissions 21 Deaths Invaliding
4.—STATIONS of						
1	Rangoon	915	1,331'1	13'11	21'86	{ Admissions 1,218 Deaths 12 Invaliding 20
2	Toungoo	441	1,170'1	4'54	6'80	{ Admissions 516 Deaths 2 Invaliding 3
3	Thayetmyo	321	2,523'4	18'69	52'96	{ Admissions 810 Deaths 6 Invaliding 17
4	Port Blair	133	819'5	7'52	...	{ Admissions 109 Deaths 1 Invaliding
5.—HILL STATIONS and CONVALESCENT DEPOTS						
1	Taragarh	33	3,424'2	30'30	...	{ Admissions 113 Deaths 1 Invaliding
2	Purandhar	112	1,973'2	8'93	214'29	{ Admissions 221 Deaths 1 Invaliding 24
3	Mount Aboo	96	2,989'6	31'25	...	{ Admissions 287 Deaths 3 Invaliding
4	Wellington	482	1,180'5	6'22	31'12	{ Admissions 569 Deaths 3 Invaliding 15
5	„ Depôt	240	1,787'5	29'17	79'17	{ Admissions 429 Deaths 7 Invaliding 19
6	Poonamallee	183	2,786'9	76'50	431'69	{ Admissions 510 Deaths 14 Invaliding 79
	Deolali Depôt	543	775'3	7'37	7'37	{ Admissions 421 Deaths 4 Invaliding 4

SOUTHERN INDIA.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Epilepsy and Brain Affections.	Neuralgia.	Alcoholism.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis and Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
8 3	185	3	56	...	18	145	13	116	219	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	46	15	20	12	2	26	32	26	1	64	6	14	69	99	89
31 11	55	...	113	5	57	184	42	239	83	...	16	1	2	6	4	29	25	7	38	13	93	21	23	...	26	5	12	131	237	150		
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	3	4	1	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	8
...	3	15	24	1	3	1	3	31	18	...	4	1	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	15	25	6	...	10	...	3	13	12	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
2 1	4	5	4	...	9	23	8	29	10	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	8	2	9	4	4	...	13	...	...	18	31	22
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	6	1	...	...	...	14	6	34	7	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	4	3	4	...	2	...	1	12	16	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 1	18	...	44	...	10	5	...	36	60	...	11	2	2	...	5	...	1	2	9	...	...	7	18	26	1	5	...	4	35	57	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	22	...	31 *1	...	21	38	10	166	193	...	31	4	1	...	4	6	18	19	7	3	15	16	18	1	63	2	16	81	83	101		
...	2	...	1	1	3	3	...	4	1	1	2
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
...

BURMA and PEGU.

...	2	118	4	3	...	29	230	15	107	84	...	27	3	...	2	9	32	10	13	23	2	75	24	57	1	22	3	16	107	137	63
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	4	3	...	17	24	18	49	80	...	14	1	...	...	1	2	6	14	7	...	14	13	12	4	21	2	14	34	75	34
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	283	7	44	...	11	13	3	55	50	...	48	...	1	2	9	19	7	1	16	2	18	23	17	1	24	5	3	29	62	56
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	5	1	13	...	3	...	...	7	15	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	8	2	3	...	10	...	3	7	17	9
...
...

of MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

...	...	24	2	4	...	5	7	12	9	10	...	9	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	7	...	...	4	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	54	...	2	...	7	2	10	4	16	1	33	...	...	...	2	3	1	5	6	1	2	9	9	6	11	...	2	8	7	19
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5
...	...	161	3	8	...	4	23	12	3	7	...	9	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	9	3	5	...	6	...	...	6	15	7
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	83	2	5	...	13	50	77	41	22	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	2	3	14	3	16	12	22	...	19	2	6	39	52	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	109	...	2	1	4	24	47	24	20	...	17	2	...	...	...	2	4	16	4	9	4	20	...	12	1	8	25	43	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	89	...	4	...	11	10	28	25	27	...	59	15	1	...	2	2	5	8	20	2	47	37	29	...	23	2	3	19	18	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	8	6	...	2	1	...	8	2	2	2	11	1	6	...	...	1	...	10	...	6
...
...	...	26	2	3	2	15	47	10	88	91	...	15	8	...	2	1	2	7	7	5	2	13	7	10	2	4	2	...	9	15	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

* Died in the Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

6.—AGGREGATE of MARCHING

	STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Year.	Admission- rate of 1887 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000		Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.
				By Death.	By Invaliding.	
1	MARCHING RETURNS OF MADRAS ARMY	167	...	...	...	{ Admissions 79 Deaths 2 Invaliding
2	MARCHING RETURNS OF BOMBAY ARMY	272	...	...	...	{ Admissions 137 Deaths Invaliding
1	ARMY OF BENGAL	40,921	1,404'1	14'71	18'67	{ Admissions 57,459 Deaths 602 Invaliding 764
2	ARMY OF MADRAS	11,758	1,240'0	12'93	30'79	{ Admissions 14,580 Deaths 152 Invaliding 362
3	ARMY OF BOMBAY	11,245	1,278'6	13'16	28'19	{ Admissions 14,378 Deaths 148 Invaliding 317
4	ARMY OF INDIA	63,924	1,351'9	14'11	22'57	{ Admissions 86,417 Deaths 902 Invaliding 1,443

RETURNS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1887.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITALS OF LONDON.																																
Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Other Fevers.	Rheumatism.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Affections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Epilepsy and Brain Affections.	Neuralgia.	Alcoholism.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis and Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
...	1	14	...	7	...	...	6	3	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	4	...	...	1	...	1	3	13	3
...	...	33	2	4	...	2	14	2	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	6	...	4	19	2	...	4	...	1	4	7	4
...	
539	538	1436	209	3,483	143	1,265	2,979	1,114	6,450	4,027	44	1,045	193	108	68	266	696	567	516	1,272	215	984	1705	903	115	1,442	77	433	3,159	4,914	3,989	
2	2	166	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	37	6	...	4	...	12	1	30	22	3	53	...	...	...	6	...	68	29
...	4	28	2	1	...	36	...	44	2	7	...	114	65	7	18	3	...	25	122	11	3	20	13	43	3	2	8	1	9	37	136	
8	144	1,580	52	709	7	290	918	385	1,652	1,783	2	345	56	17	15	74	187	158	118	261	46	729	436	429	16	471	33	155	929	1,450	1,125	
7	35	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	8	10	...	37	...	...	3	...	...	21	3
...	...	12	...	...	...	19	...	33	...	4	...	53	22	1	6	1	1	9	34	6	4	44	2	24	...	2	1	2	7	25	50
9	127	2,999	77	1,057	4	313	933	376	1,574	919	10	435	42	22	17	58	126	210	148	233	35	244	459	206	23	435	24	105	723	1,245	1,159	
8	38	2	6	2	1	10	12	2	...	3	...	3	...	4	9	1	9	2	...	1	9	6
...	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	18	...	3	...	75	21	1	4	4	...	16	46	6	1	18	...	16	2	1	5	3	2	12	42
340	809	18944	338	5,249	154	1,868	4,830	1,875	9,676	6,729	56	1,825	291	147	100	398	1009	935	782	1,766	296	1,957	2600	1538	154	2,348	134	693	4,811	7,609	6,273	
7	239	7	32	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	53	54	11	...	7	...	18	1	42	41	4	99	...	...	11	...	1	98	38
...	4	47	2	1	...	69	...	95	2	14	...	242	108	9	28	8	1	50	202	23	8	82	15	83	5	5	14	6	18	74	228	

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1887.
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in UPPER BURMA and en-route to and from India during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.
* As compiled from the Weekly Returns, probably incomplete.

MONTHS.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from Violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.						
	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.			Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	6,118	607	99'2	19	3'11	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
February	5,870	501	85'3	7	1'19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
March	5,637	414	73'4	10	1'77	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
April	4,760	388	81'5	11	2'31	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
May	4,035	422	104'6	18	4'46	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
June	3,988	429	107'6	22	5'52	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
July	3,875	466	120'3	18	4'65	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
August	3,808	435	114'2	23	6'04	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
September	3,629	423	116'6	23	6'34	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	3,423	363	106'0	8	2'34	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
November	3,199	297	92'8	8	2'50	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
December	3,491	327	93'7	7	2'01	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
						1	1	31	1	34	2	..	16	3	27	2	19	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	10	16	3
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	4,319	423	97'9	174	40'29	'23	'23	7'18	'23	7'87	'46	..	3'71	'70	6'25	'46	4'40	..	1'16	'23	..	..	..	'46	2'31	3'71	'70

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1'6	14'29
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	'2	100'00
Enteric Fever	3	6	2	4	10	12	8	13	2	4	..	1	65	15'0	47'69
Fever, Intermittent	741	542	479	315	311	266	238	273	274	282	356	295	4,372	1012'3	'02
„ Remittent	25	12	34	12	28	22	29	47	35	27	17	7	295	68'3	11'53
„ Simple Continued	42	27	58	51	88	32	43	56	30	15	11	8	461	106'7	'43
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	9	4	6	3	16	2	3	2	12	..	1	1	59	13'7	27'12
Alcoholism	4	1	4	6	4	4	2	2	4	6	5	5	47	10'9	6'38
Dysentery	55	40	42	63	66	65	74	65	27	18	27	19	561	129'9	4'81
Diarrhœa	43	37	42	43	68	39	37	45	15	8	23	17	417	96'6	'48
Hepatitis	11	17	20	18	16	10	11	27	22	13	4	5	174	40'3	10'92
Spleen Diseases	3	4	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	17	3'9	..
Respiratory Diseases	18	11	10	5	7	2	4	8	5	6	12	6	94	21'8	5'32
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	6	5	6	2	1	7	1	4	3	4	2	45	10'4	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	10	2'3	..
Scurvy . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	'7	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	7	12	20	11	10	9	10	14	16	6	12	6	133	30'8	} '35
Venereal Diseases	128	163	217	147	172	118	105	143	112	104	180	166	1,755	406'3	
Eye Diseases	9	7	9	6	6	8	6	4	4	4	2	4	69	16'0	
Abscess and Ulcer	38	44	37	31	60	58	61	64	33	23	34	29	512	118'6	
Injuries	47	53	48	39	36	27	23	26	32	29	20	16	396	91'7	
All Other Causes	84	78	72	49	70	68	88	98	76	62	48	29	822	190'3	
	1,273	1,068	1,113	813	973	744	750	888	704	613	758	618	10,315		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	208'1	181'9	197'4	170'8	241'1	186'6	193'5	233'2	194'0	179'1	236'9	177'0	2,388'3		

**WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN
REGIMENTS, 1887.**

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	
January	3,279	103	31'4	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	3,324	104	31'3	2	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	3,361	85	25'3	4	119	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
April	3,261	97	29'7	2	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
May	3,253	97	29'8	8	246	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
June	3,235	104	32'1	5	155	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
July	3,235	105	32'5	7	216	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
August	3,233	114	35'3	6	186	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
September	3,222	110	34'1	10	310	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
October	3,173	98	30'9	5	158	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
November	3,155	103	32'6	4	127	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
December	3,179	81	25'5	5	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
						6	1	4	...	1	1	...	4	3	3	2	6	2	4	5	7	10	
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																							
For the Year	3,242	100	30'8	59	18'20	1'85	31	1'23	...	31	31	...	1'23	'93	'93	'62	1'85	'62	1'23	1'54	2'16	3'08	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	8	2'5	75'00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	1'5	20'00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	1	..	2	4	1	3	2	3	..	2	..	18	5'6	22'22
Intermittent Fever	17	14	17	24	22	27	15	20	35	45	60	25	321	99'0	..
Remittent Fever	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	15	4'6	6'67
Simple Continued Fever	6	4	8	1	12	14	10	7	14	9	9	4	98	30'2	1'02
Other Fevers	1	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	12	3'7	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1'2	100'00
Dysentery	2	3	2	1	3	..	1	6	3	2	6	3	32	9'9	9'37
Diarrhoea	7	10	6	8	5	10	23	24	3	3	3	10	112	34'6	2'68
Hepatitis	3	5	10	2	5	2	3	5	2	1	6	..	44	13'6	4'55
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	6	..
Respiratory Diseases	11	14	12	6	8	2	3	6	7	5	12	12	98	30'2	2'04
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	6	2	7	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	13	8	53	16'4	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	3	1	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	1	2	20	6'2	30'00
Anæmia and Debility	60	73	89	92	94	64	79	101	71	74	91	55	943	290'9	53
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	7	8	4	4	6	7	6	6	3	8	11	5	75	23'1	..
Eye Diseases	1	5	5	3	7	1	13	24	7	3	4	3	76	23'4	..
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	3	4	8	7	12	9	8	8	8	10	12	5	94	29'0	7'45
Other Diseases peculiar to Women	11	15	17	18	23	17	9	19	18	19	14	12	192	59'2	1'15*
Abscess and Ulcer	3	1	5	1	6	4	3	8	6	9	5	2	53	16'4	
Injuries	2	7	3	1	5	1	..	5	2	1	1	2	30	9'2	
All other Causes	32	25	39	36	60	31	38	50	25	15	23	15	389	120'0	
	176	199	241	215	279	200	221	300	214	210	275	164	2,694		
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
	53'7	59'9	71'7	65'9	85'8	61'8	68'3	92'8	66'4	66'2	87'2	51'6	831'0		

* Including Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.
January	6,430	119	18'5	16	2'49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	3
February	6,516	147	22'6	18	2'76	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	3
March	6,519	145	22'2	32	4'91	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	1	3	5	6	1	2
April	6,276	128	20'4	36	5'74	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	9	..	2	..	1	8	2	3	1	5
May	6,285	141	22'4	44	7'00	..	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	1	10	5	5	..	5
June	6,285	156	24'8	25	3'98	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	10	2	2	..	2
July	6,309	196	31'1	25	3'96	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	5	2	1	..	2
August	6,343	172	27'1	37	5'83	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	2	1	..	2	12	5	1	..	2
September	6,360	151	23'7	27	4'25	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	2	1	3	3	..	3
October	6,258	127	20'3	19	3'04	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	3	..	4	1	1
November	6,192	146	23'6	30	4'84	2	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	4	5	1	1	3
December	6,221	98	15'8	19	3'05	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	2
						7	...	15	4	4	3	12	8	...	...	35	48	4	7	2	10	60	35	34	7	33
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	6,333	144	22'7	328	51'79	1'11	...	2'37	'63	'63	'47	1'89	1'26	...	...	5'53	7'58	'63	1'11	'31	1'58	9'47	5'53	5'37	1'11	5'21

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	8	1'3	87'50
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	1'9	...
Measles	10	83	76	28	38	52	25	8	1	17	8	21	367	58'0	4'09
Whooping Cough	7	...	3	5	10	2	1	4	3	4	3	2	44	6'9	9'09
Enteric Fever	1	3	...	1	2	6	1	4	...	3	1	3	25	3'9	16'00
Fever, Intermittent	16	18	15	24	26	26	20	27	48	51	79	32	382	60'3	'79
" Remittent	5	2	1	3	6	2	1	6	9	3	11	5	54	8'5}	22'22
" Simple Continued	18	16	34	24	29	20	26	33	30	18	31	10	289	45'6}	2'77
Other Fevers	1	14	14	3	18	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	61	9'6	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	'3	...
Dysentery	5	8	9	3	15	5	7	11	13	9	12	6	103	16'3	9'71
Diarrhoea	15	18	27	47	64	53	57	66	24	29	39	23	462	73'0	12'99
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	'6	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	'8	...
Respiratory Diseases	56	63	68	45	45	25	19	48	54	48	64	54	589	93'0}	6'96
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	11	3	7	5	6	6	5	4	11	5	10	10	83	13'1}	...
Eye Diseases	6	15	6	11	20	39	121	123	74	21	23	4	463	73'1	...
Anæmia and Debility	17	42	57	36	18	21	28	48	18	31	24	27	367	58'0	9'54
Tubercular Diseases	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	...	24	3'8	54'17
Convulsions	5	2	9	11	8	2	5	4	7	7	4	5	69	10'9	69'57
Teething	13	9	19	18	35	25	21	28	19	9	15	5	216	34'1	16'20
Abscess and Ulcer	7	5	5	5	8	9	13	13	10	9	11	7	102	16'1	} 3'18*
Injuries	5	3	9	8	12	5	4	10	6	6	7	7	82	13'0	
All other Causes	17	18	22	23	37	30	28	31	25	14	42	13	300	47'4	
	218	323	392	308	399	331	386	479	356	287	396	238	4,113		
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
	33'9	49'6	60'1	49'1	63'5	52'7	61'2	75'5	56'0	45'9	64'0	38'3		649'5	

* Including Hepatitis, Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	
January	1,809	49	27'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,842	50	27'1	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,834	40	21'8	4	2'18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
April	1,832	53	28'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,859	60	32'3	4	2'15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
June	1,851	65	35'1	4	2'16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	1,857	63	33'9	3	1'62	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
August	1,859	58	31'2	5	2'69	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
September	1,850	68	36'8	4	2'16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
October	1,792	49	27'3	4	2'23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
November	1,772	58	32'7	4	2'26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
December	1,783	39	21'9	2	1'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
						4	1	2	..	..	1	..	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	4
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																							
For the Year	1,828	54	29'5	35	19'15	2'19	55	1'09	55	..	2'19	55	1'64	55	1'09	55	2'19	2'19	1'64	2'19	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	3'3	66'67
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	2'2	25'00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	10	5'5	20'00
Intermittent Fever	11	4	12	19	20	18	10	14	27	24	37	13	209	114'3	..
Remittent Fever . . . . .	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Simple Continued Fever	4	4	2	1	9	13	6	5	10	8	5	1	68	41'6	1'47
Other Fevers	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	3'3	..
Dysentery . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	12	2'2	100'00
Diarrhœa	1	4	..	4	4	4	11	11	3	3	1	6	52	6'6	8'33
Hepatitis	2	4	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	19	28'4	5'77
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	10'4	5'26
Respiratory Diseases	7	3	5	3	6	..	2	1	1	3	6	6	43	5	..
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	..	1	5	4	2	2	3	..	1	1	9	3	31	23'5	2'33
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	7	17'0	..
Anæmia and Debility	35	42	51	40	49	38	43	54	35	38	52	15	492	3'8	28'57
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	2	1	1	1	4	4	5	2	3	6	5	1	35	269'2	8'81
Eye Diseases . . . . .	..	..	2	2	6	..	1	7	5	1	3	1	28	19'1	..
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	1	2	1	6	9	6	6	6	6	8	7	2	60	15'3	..
Other Diseases peculiar to Women	7	4	7	10	9	10	7	5	9	9	12	8	97	32'8	5'00
Abscess and Ulcer . . . . .	..	..	1	..	5	4	1	1	5	3	1	..	21	53'1	1'85*
Injuries	2	5	1	1	4	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	20	11'5	
All other Causes	9	12	15	11	32	20	23	35	13	9	14	7	200	10'9	
														109'4	
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
	82	90	110	109	168	125	121	152	126	117	166	67	1,433	783'9	

* Including Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	
January . . .	3,533	48	13'6	8	2'26	2	1	2	1	...	2
February . . .	3,593	65	18'1	15	4'17	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	1	3
March . . .	3,521	67	19'0	17	4'83	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1
April . . .	3,469	59	17'0	21	6'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	1	4	1	3	1	2
May . . .	3,523	80	22'7	24	6'81	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	...	2
June . . .	3,538	99	28'0	13	3'67	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1
July . . .	3,541	101	28'5	13	3'67	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
August . . .	3,543	82	23'1	19	5'36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	7	2	1	...	...
September . . .	3,561	85	23'9	6	1'68	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
October . . .	3,465	58	16'7	12	3'46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	1	...
November . . .	3,435	75	21'8	15	4'37	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1
December . . .	3,449	42	12'2	14	4'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1
						7	...	7	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	21	30	2	4	2	3	28	16	26	4	15
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																					
For the Year . . .	3,514	72	20'5	17'7	50'37	1'99	...	1'99	...	'85	'57	1'14	'85	...	...	5'98	8'54	'57	1'14	'57	'85	7'97	4'55	7'40	1'14	4'27

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	8	2'3	87'50
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	2'6	...
Measles	8	40	43	10	17	39	9	1	...	...	1	2	170	48'4	4'12
Whooping Cough . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	'9	...
Enteric Fever	1	3	...	...	2	5	1	4	...	3	1	3	23	6'5	13'04
Fever, Intermittent	5	7	8	17	21	21	15	15	31	35	62	18	255	72'6	'78
Fever, Remittent	4	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	15	4'3	26'67
Fever, Simple Continued	6	5	13	7	16	9	16	16	15	15	13	4	135	38'4	2'22
Other Fevers	1	1	11	1	18	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	42	11'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	'3	...
Dysentery	2	2	5	1	6	1	2	1	5	3	7	3	38	10'8	7'89
Diarrhoea	4	9	9	25	37	30	26	34	13	12	14	8	221	62'9	12'67
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'6	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1'1	...
Respiratory Diseases	15	36	28	27	25	16	5	18	16	20	27	18	251	71'5	11'95
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	...	2	2	6	5	1	3	5	2	3	3	35	10'0	...
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	2	3	5	7	8	32	59	46	11	12	...	185	52'6	...
Anaemia and Debility	7	22	29	20	7	14	13	13	6	11	10	11	163	46'4	9'82
Tubercular Diseases	2	1	2	3	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	...	16	4'5	50'00
Convulsions	1	...	5	6	7	1	4	3	1	5	1	3	37	10'5	81'08
Teething	8	8	8	8	20	13	16	19	7	7	12	4	130	37'0	16'15
Abscess and Ulcer	2	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	6	4	4	4	52	14'8	} *3'16
Injuries	2	2	4	2	6	...	...	9	4	5	5	5	44	12'5	
All other Causes	2	12	10	10	23	17	16	18	15	5	22	3	153	43'5	
													1,992		
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
													566'9		

* Including Hepatitis, Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	
January	898	31	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	904	32	35.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	886	28	31.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	856	33	38.6	1	1.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
May	846	23	27.2	4	4.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
June	846	22	26.0	1	1.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
July	846	30	35.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	847	35	41.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	843	25	29.7	5	5.93	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
October	831	30	36.1	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
November	825	31	37.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	836	27	32.3	3	3.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
						..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	5	5
For the Year	855	29	33.9	15	17.54	..	..	2.34	..	..	..	..	..	1.17	..	1.17	2.34	1.17	..	1.17	2.34	5.84	5.84

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.2	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	4.7	50.00
Intermittent Fever	4	4	2	3	1	6	2	2	5	10	14	10	63	73.7	..
Remittent Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2.3	..
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	4	..	3	..	3	2	4	1	3	3	23	26.9	29.2
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	7.0	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	12	14.0	8.33
Diarrhoea	3	6	3	4	1	5	10	7	..	..	..	2	41	48.0	..
Hepatitis	1	1	5	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	13	15.2	7.69
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.2	..
Respiratory Diseases	4	9	5	3	2	1	1	3	6	2	3	6	45	52.6	2.22
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	4	16	18.7	7.13
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	9	10.5	22.22
Anæmia and Debility	12	18	21	41	27	15	24	37	24	18	27	21	285	333.3	35
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	..	2	6	4	29	33.9	..
Eye Diseases . . . . .	..	3	..	1	..	1	11	15	1	2	1	2	37	43.3	..
Abortion and Puerperal Affections	2	2	5	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	25	29.2	8.00
Other Diseases peculiar to Women	1	7	7	6	12	6	2	12	7	9	2	3	74	86.6	* 1.51
Abscess and Ulcer	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	..	4	3	2	20	23.4	
Injuries . . . . .	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	7	8.2	
All other Causes	19	6	18	21	19	8	13	12	10	5	9	7	147	171.9	
	59	67	82	84	72	50	71	109	63	57	78	68	860		
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
	65.7	74.1	92.6	98.1	85.1	59.1	83.9	128.7	74.7	68.6	94.5	81.3	1005.8		

* Including Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.
January . . .	1,786	50	28·0	4	2·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
February . . .	1,819	53	29·1	2	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
March . . .	1,796	45	25·1	7	3·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
April . . .	1,746	49	28·1	9	5·15	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May . . .	1,712	33	19·3	14	8·18	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2
June . . .	1,707	37	21·7	10	5·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1
July . . .	1,721	74	43·0	8	4·65	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
August . . .	1,745	60	34·4	11	6·30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	2
September . . .	1,739	40	23·0	15	8·63	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2
October . . .	1,705	41	24·0	2	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November . . .	1,684	48	28·5	7	4·16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...
December . . .	1,678	40	23·8	4	2·38	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
						3	2	1	1	6	3	7	8	2	3	...	6	21	14	3	2	11
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																										
For the Year . .	1,737	47	27·1	93	53·54	1·73	1·15	·58	·58	3·45	1·73	4·c3	4·60	1·15	1·73	...	3·45	12·09	8·06	1·73	1·15	6·33

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera								
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'7	...
Measles . . . . .	...	10	14	15	14	13	16	6	1	...	...	5	94	54'1	3'19						
Whooping Cough	7	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	3	4	3	2	27	15'6	7'41									
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'2	50'00
Fever, Intermittent	8	6	5	5	4	1	3	6	10	5	10	14	77	44'3	1'30									
,, Remittent . . . . .	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	9	4	23	13'2	26'09					
,, Simple Continued	10	11	19	14	8	8	6	13	13	3	16	5	126	72'5	2'38									
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9'8	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·6	...
Dysentery	2	6	4	2	3	4	4	7	8	5	3	3	51	29'4	11'76									
Diarrhœa	8	6	8	15	16	19	25	21	8	10	18	12	166	95'6	12'65									
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1'2	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	38	24	28	15	12	8	12	29	34	25	35	33	293	168'7	1'71									
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	5	3	5	3	...	1	3	1	3	2	4	6	36	20'7	189'4									
Eye Diseases	4	5	1	5	10	23	76	56	17	10	11	3	221	127'2	...									
Anæmia and Debility	4	11	9	6	4	2	6	15	7	8	8	8	88	50'7	15'91									
Tubercular Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	7	4'0	71'43						
Convulsions	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	5	1	1	2	18	10'4	44'44									
Teething	3	1	7	8	10	9	2	7	7	...	1	1	56	32'2	12'50									
Abscess and Ulcer	4	4	2	2	2	3	6	3	4	2	6	3	41	23'6	} 2'51*									
Injuries	3	1	4	6	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	31	17'9										
All other Causes	13	4	8	11	10	11	10	9	8	5	11	8	108	62'0										
												1,488												
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.																								
												62'2	58'8	68'5	66'4	60'2	63'3	101'7	102'6	77'6	47'5	82'5	66'2	856'6

* Including Hepatitis, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.				Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																
									Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	.	.	.	572	23	40'2	I	1'75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..
February	.	.	.	578	22	38'1	I	1'73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	.	.	.	641	17	26'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	.	.	.	573	11	19'2	I	1'75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
May	.	.	.	548	14	25'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	.	.	.	538	17	31'6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	.	.	.	532	12	22'6	4	7'52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..
August	.	.	.	527	21	39'8	I	1'90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
September	.	.	.	529	17	32'1	I	1'89	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	.	.	.	550	19	34'5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	.	.	.	558	14	25'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	.	.	.	560	15	26'8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									2	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	I
For the Year	.			559	17	30'4	9	16'10	3'58	...	...	...	1'79	...	...	...	1'79	...	...	3'58	...	...	...	3'58	1'79

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'6	100'00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	7'1	...
Intermittent Fever	2	6	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	11	9	2	49	87'7	...
Remittent Fever	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9'0	20'00
Simple Continued Fever	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	12'5	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	8	14'3	12'50
Diarrhœa	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	2	2	19	34'0	...
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	12	21'5	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	10	17'9	...
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	6	10'7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7'1	50'00
Anæmia and Debility	13	13	17	11	18	11	12	10	12	18	12	19	166	297'0	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	19'7	...
Eye Diseases	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	19'7	...
Abortion and Puerperal Affections . . . . .	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	16'1	22'22
Other Diseases peculiar to Women	3	4	3	2	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	21	37'5	94*
Abscess and Ulcer	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	12	21'5	
Injuries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5'4	
All other Causes	4	7	6	4	9	3	2	3	2	1	...	1	42	75'1	...
	35	42	49	22	39	25	29	39	25	36	31	29	401		
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.															
	61'2	72'6	76'4	38'4	71'2	46'5	54'5	74'0	47'3	65'5	55'6	51'8		717'4	

* Including Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each month.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength in each month.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.
January . . .	1,111	21	18'9	4	3'60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
February . . .	1,104	29	26'3	1	'91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
March . . .	1,202	33	27'5	8	6'66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1
April . . .	1,061	20	18'9	6	5'66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
May . . .	1,050	28	26'7	6	5'71	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
June . . .	1,040	20	19'2	2	1'92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
July . . .	1,047	21	20'1	4	3'82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
August . . .	1,055	30	28'4	7	6'64	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
September . . .	1,060	26	24'5	6	5'66	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
October . . .	1,088	28	25'7	5	4'60	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
November . . .	1,073	23	21'4	8	7'46	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
December . . .	1,094	16	14'6	1	'91	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	5	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	1	11	5	5	1	7
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year . . .	1,082	25	23'1	58	53'60	..	..	4'62	1'85	..	..	1'85	1'85	..	..	6'47	9'24	..	..	..	'92	10'17	4'62	4'62	'92	6'47

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera									
Smallpox									
Measles	2	33	19	3	7	...	...	1	...	17	7	14	103	95'2	4'85								
Whooping Cough . . . . .	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	12'9	14'29			
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	3	5	2	2	1	4	2	6	7	11	7	...	50	46'2	...										
Fever, Remittent	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	4	2	...	...	16	14'8	12'50								
Fever, Simple Continued	2	...	2	3	5	3	4	4	2	...	2	1	28	25'9	7'14										
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	14	12'9	7'14							
Diarrhoea	3	3	10	7	11	4	6	11	3	7	7	3	75	69'3	14'67										
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'9	...
Respiratory Diseases	3	3	12	3	8	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	45	41'6	13'33										
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	12	11'1	...					
Eye Diseases	2	8	2	1	3	8	13	8	11	...	...	1	57	52'7	...								
Anæmia and Debility	6	9	19	10	7	5	9	20	5	12	6	8	116	107'2	4'31										
Tubercular Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'9	...
Convulsions	2	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	14	12'9	71'43										
Teething	2	...	4	2	5	3	3	2	5	2	2	...	30	27'7	23'33										
Abscess and Ulcer	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	9	8'3	...								
Injuries . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	6'5	...					
All other Causes	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	9	2	39	36'1	5'60*										
													633												
Admitted per 1,000 of the average Strength in each month.																									
													30'6	58'0	67'4	36'8	67'6	33'7	43'0	64'5	44'3	59'7	47'5	30'2	585'0

* Including Spleen Diseases, Tonsillitis and Sore-throat, and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

IX.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.		All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Women on the march (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.	1	...	...	...
Fort William	90	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.	11'11	11'11	22'22
Dum-Dum	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	147	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6'80	6'80	13'61
Dinapore	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25'00	25'00
Benares	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	333'33	...	333'33
Fyzabad	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41'67	41'67
Lucknow	100	2	1	1	1	5	...	50'00	50'00
Sitapur	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	90'91	90'91
Cawnpore	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12'99	12'99	25'97
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	337	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	11	5'93	26'71	32'64
Shahjahanpur	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11'49	11'49
Delhi	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	250'00	250'00
Muttra	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27'78	27'78
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	212	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	18'87	18'87
Agra	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45'45	45'45
Sipri	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	136	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'35	7'35
Umballa	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	25'32	25'32
Jullundur	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19'23	19'23
Mooltan	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24'39	...	24'39
Rawalpindi	125	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16'00	16'00
Campbellpore	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	25'00	25'00
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	521	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	1'92	11'52	13'44
Quetta District	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Depôt	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34'48	34'48
Naini Tal „	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour „	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	33'33	33'33
Chaubattia (9 months)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	70'92	76'92
Chakrata	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli Depôt	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	50'00	50'00
Dagshai	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	39'22	39'22
Solon (6 months)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (6 months)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie Depôt	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	95'91	90'91
Murree Hills (6 months)	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Depôt	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (6 months)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	393	1	3	2	2	1	9	...	22'90	22'90
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	1,828	4	1	2	1	...	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	4	35	2'19	16'96	19'15

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the pe- riod of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever Simple conti- nued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat- stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abor- tion.		All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Women on the march (Bombay Presidency) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deolali Depôt	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Women on the march (Madras Presidency) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonamallee Depôt	17	1	..	1	2	..	117'65	117'65
Nusseerabad	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	22	1	..	1	..	45'45	45'45
Mhow	77	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25'97	25'97
Deesa	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31'75	31'75
Hyderabad	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	270	1	1	2	1	..	5	..	18'52	18'52
Bombay	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asirgarh	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	41'67	41'67
Poona	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkee	69	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	28'99	14'49	43'48
Satara	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad	206	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14'56	14'56
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15'38	15'38
Belgaum	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	14'08	14'08
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	582	2	..	2	1	1	3	9	3'44	12'02	15'46
Bellary	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	25'64	25'64
Bangalore	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	11'49	11'49
Cannanore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malliapoorum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas' Mount	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	47'62	47'62
Madras	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	372	1	1	2	2	6	..	16'13	16'13
Rangoon	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	23'26	23'26
Toungoo	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Blair	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	11'76	11'76
Taragarh (7 months)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Aboo	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purandhar	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Depôt	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41'67	41'67
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17'24	17'24
ARMY OF BENGAL	1,828	4	1	2	1	..	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	4	35	2'19	16'96	19'15
ARMY OF MADRAS	855	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	5	15	..	17'54	17'54
ARMY OF BOMBAY	559	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	3'58	12'52	16'10
ARMY OF INDIA	3,242	6	1	4	..	1	1	..	4	3	3	2	6	2	4	5	7	10	59	1'85	16'35	18'20

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

X.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			Total Deaths of the year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.		Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Children on the march (Bengal) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Fort William	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	10	..	57'47	57'47
Dum-Dum	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	66'67	66'67
Barrackpore	47	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	42'55	42'55
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	281	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	16	..	56'94	56'94
Dinapore	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	50'00	50'00
Benares	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chunar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	51'28	51'28
Lucknow	196	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	5'10	20'41	25'51
Sitapur	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20'00	20'00
Fatehgarh	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	66'67	66'67
Cawnpore	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	22'47	22'47
Allahabad	145	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	11	20'69	55'17	75'86	75'86
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	669	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	8	3	2	..	..	27	5'98	34'38	40'36
Shajahanpur	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	120'00	120'00	120'00
Bareilly	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	46'87	46'87	46'87
Moradabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roorkee	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	76'92	76'92	76'92
Meerut	144	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	13'89	13'89	27'78	27'78
Delhi	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	142'86	142'86	142'86
Muttra	95	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	63'16	63'16	63'16
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	388	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	1	1	21	5'15	48'97	54'12
Agra	110	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	27'27	27'27
Jhansi	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	55'56	55'56	55'56
Sipri	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	750'00	750'00	750'00
Nowgong	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	57'14	57'14	57'14
Saugor	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	55'56	55'56	55'56
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	260	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	13	..	50'00	50'00
Umballa	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	12'74	12'74	12'74
Jullundur	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	52'63	52'63	52'63
Ferozepore	85	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	11	..	129'41	129'41	129'41
Mooltan	63	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	142'86	142'86	142'86
Sialkot	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	38'10	38'10	38'10
Amritsar	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	117'65	117'65	117'65
Fort Lahore	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	285'71	285'71	285'71
Meean Meer	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	23'81	23'81	23'81
Rawalpindi	223	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	14	4'48	58'30	62'78	62'78
Campbellpore	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	113'64	113'64	113'64
Attock	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowshera	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	68'18	68'18	68'18
Peshawar	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	37'97	37'97	37'97
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	987	1	..	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	6	14	..	..	1	3	7	4	12	1	5	62	1'01	61'81	62'82
QUETTA DISTRICT	127	2	1	3	..	23'62	23'62	23'62
Darjeeling Depôt	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13'70	13'70	13'70
Naini Tal „	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	142'86	142'86	142'86
Landour „	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	107'14	107'14	107'14
Ranikhet	121	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	12	..	99'17	99'17	99'17
Chaubattia (9 months)	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chakrata	38	..	..	..																			

STATIONS .	Average Strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Teething.	Convulsions.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.		All other Causes.	A.	B.	C.
Children on the march (Bombay Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	49	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	81'63	81'63
Children on the march (Madras Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt.	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	60'61	60'61
Nusseerabad	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	90'91	90'91
Neemuch	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	128'21	128'21
Mhow	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	7	...	53'85	53'85
Deesa	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	38'46	38'46
Ahmedabad.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	10	...	74'63	74'63
Hyderabad	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	79'37	79'37
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	503	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	1	4	32	...	63'62	63'62
Bombay	113	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	9	...	79'65	79'65
Asirgarh	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	76'92	76'92
Poona	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12'42	12'42
Kirkee	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	45'11	45'11
Satara	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	363	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	8	3	1	...	...	4	25	...	68'87	68'87
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	113	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	150'44	150'44	
Belgaum	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22'56	22'56
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	1,085	...	...	5	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	7	7	2	2	...	6	14	3	3	...	7	65	...	59'91	59'91
Bellary	176	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	7	...	39'77	39'77
Bangalore	330	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	11	...	33'33	33'33
Cannanore	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	66'67	66'67
Malliapoorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	13'33	13'33
Madras	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	8	...	40'82	40'82
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	795	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	1	6	28	...	35'22	35'22
Rangoon	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	10	...	77'52	77'52
Toungoo	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	34'48	34'48
Thayetmyo	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25'00	25'00
Port Blair	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	...	12	...	60'30	60'30
Taragarh (7 months)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	76'92	76'92
Mount Abou	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	55'56	55'56
Purandhar	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26'32	26'32
„ Depôt.	60	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	83'33	83'33
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	141	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	8	...	56'74	56'74
ARMY OF BENGAL	3,514	7	...	7	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	21	30	2	4	2	3	28	16	26	4	15	177	1'99	48'38	50'37
ARMY OF MADRAS	1,737	...	...	3	2	1	1	6	3	...	...	7	8	2	3	...	6	21	14	3	2	11	93	...	53'54	53'54
ARMY OF BOMBAY	1,082	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	1	11	5	5	1	7	58	...	53'60	53'60
ARMY OF INDIA	6,333	7	...	15	4	4	3	12	8	...	...	35	48	4	7	2	10	60	35	34	7	33	328	1'11	50'68	51'79

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

XI.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the CHOLERA of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Women on the march (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	11'11
Dum-Dum	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	6'80
Dinapore	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar	3	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	333'33
Fyzabad	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapore	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	50	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Allahabad	77	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	12'99
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	337	...	...	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5'93
Shahjahanpur	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I	24'39
Rawalpindi	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...
Attock	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	2	I	1'92
QUETTA DISTRICT	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Depôt	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaubattia (9 months)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli Depôt	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6 months)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (6 months)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie Depôt	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 months)	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Depôt	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (6 months)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi Depôt	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	1,828	...	...	I	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	I	...	6	4	2'19

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Women on the march (Bombay Presidency)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women on the march (Madras Presidency)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	28'99
Satara	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3'44
Bellary	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh (7 months)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Depôt	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL	1,828	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	4	2'19
ARMY OF MADRAS	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BOMBAY	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3'58
ARMY OF INDIA	3,242	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	8	6	1'85

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

XII.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the CHOLERA of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Children on the march (Bengal) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I	5'10
Sitapur	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	145	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	3	3	20'69
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	669	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	4	4	5'98
Shahjahanpur	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	13'89
Delhi	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	5'15
Agra	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	I	4'48
Campbellpore	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	I	I'01
QUETTA DISTRICT (STRENGTH) .	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Depôt	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal „	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour „	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaubattia (9 months)	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli Depôt	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6 months)	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (6 months)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie Depôt	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 months)	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Depôt	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (6 months)	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi Depôt	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	3,514	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	I	2	...	3	...	8	7	I'99

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Children on the march (Bombay Presidency) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children on the march (Madras Presidency) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee with Sitabaldi	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh (7 months)	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Depôt	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL	3,514	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	8	7	1'99
ARMY OF MADRAS	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BOMBAY	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA	6,333	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	8	7	1'11

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

XIII.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Women of the Army of Bengal—Strength	1,828	Admission-rate per 1,000	783'9	Death-rate per 1,000	19'15			
„ „ Madras „	855	„ „	1005'8	„ „	17'54			
„ „ Bombay „	559	„ „	717'4	„ „	16'10			
„ „ India „	3,242	„ „	831'0	„ „	18'20			
CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Smallpox	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
Cowpox	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chickenpox	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Measles	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
Mumps	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Simple continued fever	68	1	23	...	7	...	98	1
Enteric fever	10	2	4	2	4	...	18	4
Cholera	6	4	...	...	2	2	8	6
Epidemic diarrhœa	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Dysentery	12	1	12	1	8	1	32	3
Intermittent fever	207	...	63	...	49	...	319	...
Remittent fever	8	...	2	...	5	1	15	1
Malarial cachexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pyæmia (Puerperal)	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Septicæmia (Puerperal)	5	3	1	1	...	...	6	4
Secondary Syphilis	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Tænia solium	10	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
„ mediocanellata	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Effects of chemical agents	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Debility	439	2	281	1	163	...	883	3
Rheumatic fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Rheumatism	20	...	15	...	4	...	39	...
Non-malignant new growths:—								
Fibroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lipoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Malignant new growths:—								
Epithelioma	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Cancer of uterus	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tubercle of lung	6	2	8	2	4	2	18	6
Anæmia	53	2	4	...	3	...	60	2
Diabetes mellitus	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Apoplexy	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Convulsions (Puerperal)	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Neuralgia	11	...	14	...	7	...	32	...
Megrim	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Tetanus	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy	7	1	1	...	...	...	8	1
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	10	...	2	...	3	...	15	...
Mania	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Melancholia	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Conjunctivitis	25	...	33	...	9	...	67	...
Keratitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Opacity of the cornea	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Iritis	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
Blepharitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stye	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Pericarditis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Valvular disease of the heart	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
Fatty degeneration „ „	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Syncope	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Palpitation	9	...	7	...	...	...	16	...
Phlegmasia dolens	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
Thrombosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	34	...	39	...	3	...	76	...
Asthma	1	...	3	...	5	...	9	...
Hæmoptysis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	7	1	1	...	...	...	8	1
Pneumonic Phthisis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrothorax	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Pleurisy	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
Stomatitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Caries of dentine	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Abscess of the dental periosteum	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
Inflammation of the tongue	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Relaxed-throat	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sore-throat	13	...	10	...	4	...	27	...
Quinsy	8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
Follicular tonsillitis	9	...	4	...	1	...	14	...
Ulceration of the fauces	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from stomach	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of „	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Dyspepsia	83	...	76	...	25	...	184	...
Gastrodynia	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from the Intestines including Malæna	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Obstruction of the intestines	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa	52	3	39	...	19	...	110	3
Constipation	6	...	8	...	1	...	15	...
Colic	17	...	11	...	...	...	28	...
Piles	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
Congestion of the liver	4	...	3	...	4	...	11	...
Hepatitis	15	1	10	1	8	...	33	2
Jaundice	1	...	4	...	2	...	7	...
Gallstones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Spleen diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation and Suppuration of lymph glands of groin	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Ditto ditto of other lymph glands . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Goitre	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Nephritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bright's disease . . . . .	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1
Suppression of urine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmaturia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the bladder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflammation of the ovary	5	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
Pelvic peritonitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" cellulitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Subinvolution of the uterus	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hæmorrhage from " 	5	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
Inflammation of " 	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	...
Ditto " (Catarrhal)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer of the uterus	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Abrasion of the uterus	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Anteversion of the uterus	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Retroversion " 	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Anteflexion " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Retroflexion " 	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapsus " 	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Stricture of os . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Occlusion of os	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Amenorrhœa	5	...	6	...	2	...	13	...
Dysmenorrhœa	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Menorrhagia	19	...	15	...	8	...	42	...
Leucorrhœa	5	...	8	...	1	...	14	...
Pruritus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Vomiting of pregnancy	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hysteralgia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Spurious pains and cramp	8	...	14	...	1	...	23	...
Abortion and Premature labour	48	...	19	...	7	...	74	...
Still-birth . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mechanical obstacle to the expulsion of the fœtus from mal- position of the fœtus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from placenta prævia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rupture or Laceration of the perineum	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Post-partum hæmorrhage	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	2
Metritis (Puerperal)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of breast	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Abscess of " 	6	...	9	...	1	...	16	...
Chapped nipple	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Galactorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Deficiency of milk	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Synovitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulceration of cartilage . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Angular curvature of the spine	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflamed bursa	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Œdema of the connective tissue	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Abscess " " 	1	...	7	...	2	...	10	...
Erythema . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Urticaria	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Eczema	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Prurigo . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Psoriasis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer	8	...	4	...	4	...	16	...
Boil	7	...	2	...	5	...	14	...
Whitlow, including Onychia	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Wen . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ringworm	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heat-stroke	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Burns and Scalds	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abrasions . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Contusions	11	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
Wounds	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Sprains	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Fractures	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
TOTAL	1,433	35	860	15	401	9	2,694	59

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1887.

XIV.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Children of the Army of Bengal—Strength	3,514	Admission-rate per 1,000	566.9	Death-rate per 1,000	50.37
„ „ Madras „	1,737	„ „	856.6	„ „	53.54
„ „ Bombay „	1,082	„ „	585.0	„ „	53.60
„ „ India „	6,333	„ „	649.5	„ „	51.79

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Smallpox	9	...	3	...	...	...	12	...
Cowpox	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chickenpox	14	...	17	...	2	...	33	...
Measles	186	7	94	3	103	5	383	15
Epidemic roserash	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	3	...	27	2	14	2	44	4
Mumps	1	...	9	...	...	...	10	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Simple continued fever	135	3	126	3	28	2	289	8
Enteric fever	23	3	2	1	...	...	25	4
Cholera	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	7
Dysentery	38	3	51	6	14	1	103	10
Intermittent fever	254	2	77	1	50	...	381	3
Remittent fever	15	4	23	6	16	2	54	12
Malarial cachexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Syphilis, Congenital	3	...	3	1	...	...	6	1
Tænia solium	12	...	1	...	...	...	13	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	4	...	7	...	...	...	11	...
Oxyuris vermicularis	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	...
Stings of insects	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malformations (Spina Bifida)	...	...	5	2	1	1	6	3
„ of teeth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Debility	135	15	87	14	100	5	322	34
Rheumatic fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rheumatism	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Fibroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tubercular meningitis	4	2	2	2	...	...	6	4
Tubercle of lung	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
„ of mesenteric glands	8	3	3	2	1	...	12	5
„ of intestines	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Scrofula	6	...	3	...	2	...	11	...
Anæmia	28	1	1	...	16	...	45	1
Chlorosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ Congenital	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
„ of the cerebral membranes	5	3	1	1	1	1	7	5
Eclampsia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Infantile Convulsions	37	30	18	8	14	10	69	48
Spasm of muscle (Wry-neck)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epilepsy	6	1	1	...	...	...	7	1
Chorea	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Idiocy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Conjunctivitis	179	...	220	...	54	...	453	...
„ Purulent of newborn infants	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ulcer of the cornea	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Blepharitis	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of the ear	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	...
Ozæna	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cyanosis	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Croup	13	4	6	2	2	1	21	7
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	220	21	283	3	39	3	542	27
Asthma	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	16	5	2	...	4	2	22	7
Atelectasis	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stomatitis	9	...	6	...	2	...	17	...
Vesicular stomatitis	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
Teething	123	13	56	7	29	5	208	25
„ Convulsions	6	7	...	...	1	2	7	9
„ Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abscess of the dental periosteum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sore-throat	16	...	24	...	4	...	44	...
Quinsy	8	...	6	...	...	...	14	...
Follicular tonsillitis	10	...	5	...	8	...	23	...
Ulceration of the fauces	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ „ stomach	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dyspepsia	18	...	11	...	...	...	29	...
Enteritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hernia	1	...	3	...	3	...	7	...
Diarrhœa	221	28	166	21	75	11	462	60
Constipation	7	...	5	...	...	...	12	...
Colic	8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
Piles	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Prolapsus of the anus	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
Congestion of the liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hepatitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Jaundice	2	1	4	2	...	...	6	3
Ascites	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Spleen Diseases	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
„ of lymph-glands (not defined)	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
„ „ of abdomen	...	...	3	2	1	...	4	2
„ „ of groin	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Nephritis	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Irritability of the bladder . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Incontinence of the urine	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Inflammation of glans penis . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Phimosis	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Hydrocele of the spermatic cord . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Varicocele	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Orchitis . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Inflammation of the vagina	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Amenorrhœa	2	...	...	...	I	...	3	...
Leucorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Relaxation of ligaments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Inflammation of the connective tissue	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Abscess " "	II	...	14	...	4	...	29	...
Erythema . . . . .	...	...	2	...	I	...	3	...
Urticaria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Eczema	17	...	5	...	7	...	29	...
Impetigo	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Rupia . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Ecthyma . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Pityriasis	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Lichen	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Psoriasis	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Herpes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Pemphigus . . . . .	...	...	3	...	6	I	9	I
Ulcer	12	...	14	...	I	...	27	...
Fissures	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Boil	19	...	12	...	4	...	35	...
Whitlow, including Onychia	2	...	I	...	...	...	3	...
Delhi Boil	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Ring worm	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Favus	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Itch	4	...	I	...	...	...	5	...
Poison—Sulphuric acid	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
„ Deadly nightshade	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Poisoned wound by venomous animals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Heat-stroke	I	...	I	...	...	...	2	...
Multiple injury . . . . .	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
Asphyxia	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	2
„ from submersion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Burns and Scalds	7	3	4	...	I	...	12	3
Contusions	6	...	7	...	2	...	15	...
Wounds	17	...	4	...	3	...	24	...
Sprains . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Dislocations	I	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Fractures	8	...	10	...	...	...	18	...
Concussion of the brain . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
TOTAL	1,992	177	1,488	93	633	58	4,113	328

2. NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, 1887.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN
RELATION TO THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

A.—REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	56,233
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	1,122
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	19.95
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Sections 1 to 4 and 6 to 8.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	42,586
Died while on duty with their Regiments	538
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	12.63
(Table II.)	

B.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	13,978
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	208
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	14.88
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Section 9.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	11,961
Died while on duty with their Regiments	142
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	11.87
(Table XIII.)	

C.—CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	5,951
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	50
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	8.40
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Section 5.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	5,305
Died while on duty with their Regiments	38
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	7.16
(Table X.)	

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN
RELATION TO THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	27,059
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	419
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	15'48
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Sections 10 to 15.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	20,353
Died while on duty with their Regiments	234
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	11'50
(Table IV.)	

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	7,501
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	95
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	12'66
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Section 16.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	5,018
Died while on duty with their Regiments	46
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	9'16
(Table XX.)	

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	29,297
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	651
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	22'22
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXII, Sections 17 to 22.)	

Average Strength present with their Regiments	20,031
Died while on duty with their Regiments	231
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	11'53
(Table III.)	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(This Statement has reference only to the men present from month to month with their Regiments. It includes all the Native Troops whose statistics are detailed in the Tables which follow.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.
January	106,909	3,476	32·5	169	1·58	7	...	...	6	15	...	...	1	5	5	1	1	76	5	9	4	9	1	22	...	2
February	106,486	3,247	30·5	107	1·00	2	...	...	6	13	...	1	2	4	6	...	1	47	1	7	...	4	1	9	2	1
March	101,072	2,677	26·5	99	·98	8	1	...	7	7	...	1	...	4	2	2	...	33	1	8	...	8	4	10	1	2
April	93,546	2,454	26·2	71	·76	8	1	...	2	6	...	1	2	4	2	...	...	17	2	6	...	5	...	12	2	1
May	94,044	2,536	27·0	94	1·00	5	2	2	6	12	1	...	1	7	4	2	...	18	2	7	...	4	5	9	5	2
June	96,291	2,483	25·8	63	·65	5	...	4	...	14	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	6	1	6	2	1	5	7	1	2
July	99,540	2,822	28·4	93	·93	44	2	2	2	6	1	...	4	3	2	1	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	6	5	3
August	103,853	3,413	32·9	101	·97	21	...	4	4	15	1	...	1	6	5	...	1	12	2	6	...	1	...	12	8	2
September	106,849	4,116	38·5	93	·87	22	...	2	4	15	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	14	2	2	2	...	...	11	3	4
October	113,623	5,028	44·3	96	·84	6	2	...	6	14	1	1	1	10	8	2	1	12	2	7	1	5	3	11	1	2
November	119,848	5,232	43·7	116	·97	4	...	1	8	21	2	...	2	8	2	1	1	36	1	5	2	5	3	10	2	2
December	120,991	4,455	36·8	127	1·05	6	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	5	14	1	1	46	1	3	1	6	4	11	3	4
						138	8	15	59	147	6	5	19†	65	58‡	12	6	324	20	68	12	50	27	130	33	27
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	105,254*	3,495	33·2	1,229	11·68	1·31	·08	·14	·56	1·40	·06	·05	·18	·62	·55	·11	·06	3·08	·19	·65	·11	·47	·26	1·23	·31	·26

Absent Deaths 641. Deaths in Upper Burma 675 which are excluded from this Table. Ratio of 2,545 Deaths, as per Table No. XXXII, 18·17 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	8	1	14	13	6	5	77	55	28	14	6	7	234	2·2	58·97
Smallpox	5	17	11	14	7	5	5	...	...	5	3	3	75	·7	10·67
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	7	2	3	9	6	1	1	1	31	·3	48·39
Fever, Intermittent	1,965	1,630	2,089	1,988	2,511	1,952	2,734	5,075	7,360	9,286	9,234	3,923	49,747	472·6	·12
„ Remittent	69	69	90	81	118	76	91	161	134	149	147	76	1,261	12·0	11·66
„ Simple Continued	141	150	179	215	403	213	207	384	458	426	209	76	3,061	29·1	·20
Other Fevers	34	75	196	146	88	14	11	18	11	25	28	55	701	6·7	·71
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	2	5	2	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	4	31†	·3	61·29
Dysentery	255	201	294	336	448	315	446	729	547	545	660	406	5,182	49·2	1·25
Diarrhœa	147	130	146	199	317	252	390	400	239	238	261	254	2,973‡	28·3	1·95
Hepatitis	10	5	14	13	18	10	11	13	19	20	25	14	172	1·6	6·98
Spleen Diseases	48	28	36	29	47	23	30	35	46	86	103	61	572	5·4	1·05
Respiratory Diseases	790	716	556	258	215	161	173	227	195	262	576	623	4,752	45·1	6·82
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	62	47	40	29	37	27	20	19	19	30	28	30	388	3·7	·26
Phthisis Pulmonalis	37	19	32	24	17	16	13	24	18	19	25	21	265	2·5	25·66
Scurvy	28	10	29	19	53	44	22	22	19	17	29	29	321	3·1	3·74
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	347	296	314	212	277	221	223	269	218	256	383	317	3,333	31·7	} 57
Venereal Diseases	246	220	230	167	267	199	198	269	207	277	346	254	2,880	27·4	
Eye Diseases	131	150	182	166	229	201	250	384	363	344	307	183	2,890	27·5	
Abscess and Ulcer	749	701	589	452	703	767	957	1,171	917	992	1,129	853	9,980	94·8	
Guinea Worm	8	9	26	39	106	88	98	96	49	33	31	12	595	5·7	
Wounds and Accidents	888	842	847	620	911	650	673	961	712	841	1,149	867	9,961	94·6	} 57
All other Causes	862	755	928	683	834	649	663	1,058	864	1,005	1,322	938	10,561	100·3	
													109,966		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.															
													1,044·8		

* Excluding men on active service in Burma.
† Fifteen cases with 8 deaths from Heat-stroke, 12 cases with 7 deaths from Apoplexy, 2 fatal cases of Cerebral hæmorrhage, and 2 fatal cases of Congestion of brain.
‡ Including 43 admissions with 12 deaths from Epidemic diarrhœa.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(This Statement is for the Regular Native Army only, and for men present from month to month with their Regiments.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	42,562	1,444	33'9	81	1'90	7	...	...	2	8	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	33	...	8	4	5	...	7	...	2
February	42,473	1,397	32'9	38	'89	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	...	5	...	...	1	3	2	...
March	39,753	1,104	27'8	27	'68	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	5	...	5	...	1	2	2	...	1
April	36,326	1,011	27'8	30	'83	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	4	2	1
May	36,553	998	27'3	43	1'18	2	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	10	...	6	...	...	1	4	2	...
June	37,992	975	25'7	33	'87	3	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	3	2	...	...
July	39,564	1,156	29'2	53	1'34	29	...	1	1	4	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1
August	42,128	1,470	34'9	41	'97	5	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	5	...
September	43,831	1,799	41'0	39	'89	10	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	7	1	...
October	47,704	2,294	48'1	37	'78	1	1	...	4	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	5	...	2	2	4	...	1
November	50,947	2,253	44'2	49	'96	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	19	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...
December	51,204	1,858	36'3	67	1'31	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	3	11	...	1	26	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1
						64	1	5	21	72	1	2	7†	36	27†	5	5	136	3	49	6	14	13	49	15	7
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	42,586*	1,480	34 8	538	12'63	1'50	'02	'12	'49	1'69	'02	'05	'16	'85	'64	'12	'12	3'19	'07	1'15	'14	'33	'31	1'15	'35	'16

Absent Deaths 283. Deaths in Upper Burma 301. Ratio of 1,122 Deaths, as per Table No. XXXII, 19'95 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	8	...	7	5	2	3	49	14	16	4	...	...	108	2'5	59'26
Smallpox	2	1	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	'4	6'67
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	5	4	1	...	...	16	'4	31'25
Fever, Intermittent	661	567	675	876	1,197	963	1,231	2,188	3,359	4,253	3,482	1,354	20,806	488'6	'10
" Remittent	21	22	26	32	49	24	46	96	76	65	62	41	560	13'1 } 24'4	12'86
" Simple Continued	10	17	23	24	111	37	36	83	67	46	21	6	481	11'3 }	'21
Other Fevers	3	14	62	51	59	9	1	...	1	13	8	27	248	5'8	'81
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	10†	'2	70'00
Dysentery	117	71	131	163	199	130	186	283	248	270	320	195	2,313	54'3	1'56
Diarrhœa	60	42	55	100	136	102	171	141	120	99	95	117	1,238†	29'1	2'18
Hepatitis	6	2	9	4	10	2	5	6	6	12	11	5	78	1'8	6'41
Spleen Diseases	18	17	15	7	20	9	12	21	28	35	41	28	251	5'9	1'99
Respiratory Diseases	322	316	243	90	84	63	62	73	76	75	269	266	1,939	45'5 } 49'5	7'01
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	19	14	16	14	24	16	8	10	5	11	14	17	168	4'0 }	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	28	12	20	15	11	13	8	16	9	10	16	11	169	4'0	28'99
Scurvy	9	4	8	5	14	25	4	9	9	9	14	7	117	2'7	5'13
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	140	105	91	74	85	66	48	84	70	79	147	110	1,099	25'8	} 49
Venereal Diseases	111	71	92	55	106	70	50	106	79	132	152	125	1,149	27'0	
Eye Diseases	37	51	59	77	97	98	80	125	143	153	115	60	1,095	25'7	
Abscess and Ulcer	302	290	238	173	292	342	466	559	481	520	509	354	4,526	106'3	
Guinea Worm	2	1	1	2	8	9	19	17	13	13	6	2	93	2'2	
Wounds and Accidents	392	380	383	273	415	299	286	478	324	391	520	362	4,503	105'7	} 49
All other Causes	287	264	342	262	288	261	247	418	376	425	502	353	4,025	94'5	
	2,556	2,262	2,501	2,304	3,213	2,544	3,017	4,733	5,512	6,618	6,305	3,442	45,007		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.															
	60'1	53'3	62'9	63'4	87'9	67'0	76'3	112'3	125'8	138'7	123'8	67'2	1,056'8		

* Excluding troops on active service in Burma.

† Five cases with 3 deaths from Apoplexy, 3 cases with 2 deaths from Heat-stroke, 1 fatal case of Cerebral hæmorrhage, and 1 fatal case of Congestion of brain.

‡ Including 41 admissions with 10 deaths from Epidemic diarrhœa.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.
January	19,729	714	36·2	26	1·32	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	9	..	..
February	19,643	655	33·3	26	1·32	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
March	18,830	573	30·4	25	1·33	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	..
April	18,213	534	29·3	20	1·10	4	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	..
May	18,441	572	31·0	14	·76	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
June	18,725	562	30·0	10	·53	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
July	19,507	578	29·6	18	·92	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	1
August	20,494	631	30·8	18	·88	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	1
September	21,115	624	29·6	18	·85	2	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
October	21,675	733	33·8	21	·97	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
November	22,004	818	37·2	16	·73	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
December	22,000	814	37·0	19	·86	6	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..
						30	...	2	28	21	1	...	2†	12	14	3	...	24	11	10	...	19	...	41†	6	7
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	20,031*	651	32·5	231	11·53	1·49	...	·10	1·40	1·05	·05	...	·10	·60	·70	·15	...	1·20	·55	·50	...	·95	...	2·04	·30	·35

Absent Deaths 176. Deaths in Upper Burma 244. Ratio of 651 Deaths, as per Table No. XXXII, 22·22 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	1	7	7	1	...	17	5	3	2	2	7	52	2·6	57·69
Smallpox	1	11	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	26	1·3	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	·1	100·00
Fever, Intermittent	363	347	425	356	383	262	336	603	545	578	653	450	5,301	264·6	·53
„ Remittent	2	8	4	13	6	4	5	8	20	27	18	4	119	5·9	17·65
„ Simple Continued	52	80	67	44	75	43	39	45	38	82	63	32	660	33·0	·15
Other Fevers	18	34	73	39	11	...	5	10	1	12	12	22	237	11·8	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8†	·4	25·00
Dysentery	39	34	56	38	46	49	87	113	61	48	54	45	670	33·5	1·79
Diarrhœa	35	44	31	31	51	53	65	52	27	36	41	49	515	25·7	2·72
Hepatitis	2	...	3	3	3	2	...	2	6	2	4	3	30	1·5	0·00
Spleen Diseases	8	4	5	8	8	7	3	4	2	5	9	4	67	3·3	...
Respiratory Diseases	28	56	44	35	33	21	24	35	26	38	36	35	411	20·5	·84
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	10	3	1	2	...	...	2	4	4	2	1	33	1·7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	...	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	42	2·1	2·381
Scurvy	3	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	18	·9	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	56	55	73	49	59	51	63	70	45	54	68	62	705	35·2	...
Venereal Diseases	34	40	40	29	41	36	41	49	34	36	57	36	473	23·6	...
Eye Diseases	34	40	36	15	38	38	80	101	60	64	72	47	625	31·2	...
Abscess and Ulcer	120	91	83	89	120	107	102	120	75	103	124	104	1,238	61·8	·98
Guinea Worm	3	1	4	4	18	9	15	4	3	2	...	...	63	3·1	...
Wounds and Accidents	117	124	123	85	95	82	101	121	63	111	138	105	1,265	63·2	...
All other Causes	304	237	226	200	243	174	160	255	207	258	351	286	2,901	144·8	...
													15,461		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.															
													771·8		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January	20,759	746	35'9	44	2'12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	29	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
February	20,703	682	32'9	22	1'06	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	1	...	1	4	...	...
March	19,817	580	29'3	24	1'21	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1
April	18,129	506	27'9	13	'72	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
May	18,679	543	29'1	17	'91	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...
June	19,105	522	27'3	10	'52	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
July	19,527	565	28'9	6	'31	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
August	19,855	653	32'9	14	'71	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
September	20,239	828	40'9	20	'99	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
October	21,726	923	42'5	19	'87	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
November	22,748	945	41'5	27	1'19	2	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
December	22,947	843	36'7	18	'78	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2
						14	1	5	4	31	3	1	4†	9	7†	3	...	90	4	4	3	11	7	17	6	10
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	20,353*	695	34'1	234	11'50	'69	'05	'25	'20	1'52	'15	'05	'20	'44	'34	'15	... 4'	42	'20	'20	'15	'54	'34	'83	'29	'49

Absent Deaths 88. Deaths in Upper Burma 97. Ratio of 419 Deaths, as per Table No. XXXII, 15.45 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	5	4	4	...	26	1.3	53.85
Smallpox . . . . .	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.2	20.00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	8	.4	62.50
Fever, Intermittent	460	349	554	327	369	325	429	901	1,155	1,170	1,147	581	7,767	381.6	.05
" Remittent	36	20	51	25	36	34	21	18	18	35	44	19	357	17.5	8.68
" Simple Continued	65	48	86	132	187	126	128	248	281	239	94	23	1,657	81.4	.18
Other Fevers	2	9	19	9	3	5	2	1	1	...	8	6	65	3.2	1.54
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	5†	.2	80.00
Dysentery	58	56	51	71	103	50	75	162	108	74	110	61	979	48.1	.92
Diarrhœa	32	31	40	42	79	57	99	110	62	70	77	53	752†	37.0	.93
Hepatitis	1	2	1	2	5	4	5	3	7	5	7	6	48	2.4	6.25
Spleen Diseases	12	4	7	7	12	5	6	3	5	11	25	10	107	5.3	...
Respiratory Diseases	272	163	153	66	64	52	49	73	64	94	177	172	1,399	68.7	6.43
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	29	17	11	6	4	6	8	3	4	8	9	11	116	5.7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	2	1	4	5	1	21	1.0	19.05
Scurvy	10	4	5	10	25	14	12	7	9	3	11	16	126	6.2	2.38
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	78	74	86	51	70	55	60	49	48	66	77	58	772	37.9	} .45
Venereal Diseases	69	75	74	47	84	71	75	82	70	73	96	67	883	43.4	
Eye Diseases	36	35	47	39	55	28	44	83	72	64	66	45	614	30.2	
Abscess and Ulcer	174	186	160	126	168	181	197	204	185	220	266	221	2,288	112.4	
Guinea Worm	2	4	14	18	34	25	15	19	12	8	18	4	173	8.5	
Wounds and Accidents	185	166	181	117	197	127	127	175	173	204	242	182	2,076	102.0	} .45
All other Causes	148	151	189	122	180	123	123	188	148	179	264	171	1,986	97.6	
	1,669	1,398	1,733	1,220	1,680	1,290	1,477	2,344	2,430	2,532	2,748	1,709	22,230		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	80.4	67.5	87.5	67.3	89.9	67.5	75.6	118.1	120.1	116.5	120.8	74.5	1,092.2		

* Excluding men on active service in Burma.

* Excluding men on active service in Burma.
† Three cases with 2 deaths from Apoplexy, 1 fatal case of Heat-stroke, and 1 fatal case of Cerebral hæmorrhage.

‡ Including 2 fatal cases of Epidemic diarrhoea.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of THE RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES and for the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of INDIA as a body.

					RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
					Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH—								
January					33'9	36'2	35'9	32'5
February					32'9	33'3	32'9	30'5
March					27'8	30'4	29'3	26'5
April					27'8	29'3	27'9	26'2
May					27'3	31'0	29'1	27'0
June					25'7	30'0	27'3	25'8
July					29'2	29'6	28'9	28'4
August					34'9	30'8	32'9	32'9
September					41'0	29'6	40'9	38'5
October					48'1	33'8	42'5	44'3
November					44'2	37'2	41'5	43'7
December					36'3	37'0	36'7	36'8
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR					34'8	32'5	34'1	33'2
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR—								
Cholera					2'5	2'6	1'3	2'2
Enteric Fever					4	1	4	3
Intermittent Fever					488'6	264'6	381'6	472'6
Remittent Fever					13'1	5'9	17'5	12'0
Simple Continued Fever					11'3	33'0	81'4	29'1
Other Fevers (including smallpox)					6'2	13'1	3'4	7'4
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke					2	4	2	3
Dysentery					54'3	33'5	48'1	49'2
Diarrhœa					29'1	25'7	37'0	28'3
Hepatitis					1'8	1'5	2'4	1'6
Spleen Diseases					5'9	3'3	5'3	5'4
Respiratory Diseases					45'5	20'5	68'7	45'1
Phthisis Pulmonalis					4'0	2'1	1'0	2'5
Scurvy					2'7	9	6'2	3'1
Rheumatism and Neuralgia					25'8	35'2	37'9	31'7
Venereal Diseases					27'0	23'6	43'4	27'4
Eye Diseases					25'7	31'2	30'2	27'5
Abscess and Ulcer					106'3	61'8	112'4	94'8
Guinea Worm					2'2	3'1	8'5	5'7
Injuries					105'7	63'2	102'0	94'6
All other Causes					98'5	146'5	103'3	104'0
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR					1,056'8	771'8	1,092'2	1,044'8
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR—								
Cholera					1'50	1'49	69	1'31
Enteric Fever					12	10	25	14
Intermittent Fever					49	1'40	20	56
Remittent Fever					1'69	1'05	1'52	1'40
Simple Continued Fever					02	05	15	06
Other Fevers (including smallpox)					07	...	10	13
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke					16	10	20	18
Dysentery					85	60	44	62
Diarrhœa					64	70	34	55
Hepatitis					12	15	15	11
Spleen Diseases					12	...	...	06
Respiratory Diseases					3'19	1'20	4'42	3'08
Circulatory Diseases					07	55	20	19
Phthisis Pulmonalis					1'15	50	20	65
Anæmia and Debility					33	95	54	47
All other Causes					1'29	2'04	98	1'34
Injuries					31	...	34	26
Deaths out of Hospital					51	65	78	57
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR*					12'63	11'53	11'50	11'68
DEATH-RATE INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS					19'95	22'22	15'45	18'17
					DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.			
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED—								
Cholera					59'26	57'69	53'85	58'97
Intermittent Fever					10	53	05	12
Remittent Fever					12'86	17'65	8'68	11'66
Simple Continued Fever					21	15	18	20
Other Fevers (including smallpox)					1'14	...	2'86	1'68
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke					70'00	25'00	80'00	61'29
Dysentery					1'56	1'79	92	1'25
Diarrhœa					2'18	2'72	93	1'95
Hepatitis					6'41	10'00	6'25	6'98
Spleen Diseases					1'99	...	...	1'05
Respiratory Diseases					7'01	5'84	6'43	6'82
Phthisis Pulmonalis					28'99	23'81	19'05	25'66
Scurvy					5'13	...	2'38	3'74

* Excluding Deaths in Upper Burma.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in BENGAL PROPER and in ASSAM during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January . . .	5,901	498	84·4	10	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
February . . .	6,006	449	74·8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
March . . .	5,883	325	55·2	8	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
April . . .	5,572	312	56·0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
May . . .	5,374	277	51·5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	
June . . .	5,591	278	49·7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	
July . . .	5,587	349	62·5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
August . . .	5,664	359	63·4	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
September . . .	5,720	337	58·9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
October . . .	5,523	351	63·6	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
November . . .	5,694	342	60·1	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
December . . .	5,332	286	53·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	
						10	6	8	13	8	1	3	12	...	6	...	3	3	6	1	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year . . .	5,654	347	61·4	81	14·32	1·77	1·06	1·41	2·30	1·41	·18	·53	2·12	...	1·06	...	·53	·53	1·06	·18	·18

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	2'3	76'92
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	253	163	199	291	444	322	397	466	357	411	461	249	4,013	709'8	15
" Remittent	1	...	3	5	7	4	7	8	2	5	5	3	50	8'9	16'00
" Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	4	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2'3	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	53	37	71	49	63	50	63	64	46	69	54	39	658	116'4	1'98
Diarrhoea	23	16	20	23	31	27	32	28	37	15	24	14	290	51'3	2'76
Hepatitis	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	11	1'9	9'09
Spleen Diseases	10	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	10	3	6	6	66	11'7	4'55
Respiratory Diseases	76	62	62	22	23	15	17	20	22	31	53	53	456	80'7	2'63
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	5	3	1	4	3	4	1	...	2	2	4	33	5'8	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	13	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	4	1	...	30	5'3	20'00
Scurvy . . . . .	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	4	17	3'0	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	18	22	21	20	15	18	9	9	2	13	12	13	172	30'4	...
Venereal Diseases	7	12	10	10	17	9	7	11	7	20	9	13	132	23'4	...
Eye Diseases	6	10	12	7	9	8	7	8	11	10	17	2	107	18'9	...
Abscess and Ulcer	46	33	40	26	54	86	88	82	42	35	45	34	611	108'1	46
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	1	1	1	3	6	7	5	4	5	2	2	37	6'5	...
Wounds and Accidents	59	47	58	36	81	39	41	47	51	39	45	36	579	102'4	...
All other Causes	84	80	114	96	75	83	60	93	77	62	80	71	975	172'4	...
	662	500	632	596	837	679	746	851	669	728	823	543	8,266		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	112'2	83'3	107'4	107'0	155'7	121'4	133'5	150'2	117'0	131'8	144'5	101'8	1,462'0		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	5,524	145	26·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	5,511	144	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	5,131	127	24·8	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
April	5,074	118	23·3	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
May	5,595	126	22·5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	5,944	133	22·4	9	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	6,022	179	29·7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
August	6,216	234	37·6	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	6,239	258	41·4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
October	6,628	253	38·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	6,769	231	34·1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	6,983	232	33·2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
						12	...	1	1	4	1	...	1*	1	2	1	...	5	...	6	1	1	2	4	1	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,970	182	30·5	45	7·54	2·01	...	·17	·17	·67	·17	...	·17	·17	·33	·17	...	·83	...	1·00	·17	·17	·33	·67	·17	·17	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	17	2·9	70·59
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	100·00
Fever, Intermittent	76	52	68	77	107	71	187	395	375	289	171	79	1,947	326·1	·05
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	2	1	1	5	2	4	6	14	7	3	2	47	7·9	8·51
„ Simple Continued	4	3	10	10	18	11	23	64	15	2	7	1	168	28·1	·60
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	5	19	3·2	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2*	·3	50·00
Dysentery	9	9	16	17	29	12	26	40	28	31	25	15	257	43·1	·39
Diarrhoea	9	6	4	15	27	7	16	13	8	8	10	4	127	21·3	1·57
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	3	1	12	2·0	8·33
Spleen Diseases	2	3	3	1	8	...	3	2	5	...	6	4	37	6·2	...
Respiratory Diseases	21	33	14	3	7	12	9	10	10	10	22	23	174	29·1	2·87
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	2	...	2	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	17	2·9	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	3	3	3	5	2	1	4	1	...	4	2	30	5·0	20·00
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	·8	20·00
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	15	10	2	4	14	6	7	16	7	19	41	15	156	26·1	} 27
Venereal Diseases	27	12	14	5	13	10	5	12	12	11	20	16	157	26·3	
Eye Diseases	4	3	6	12	13	16	17	21	12	11	12	10	137	22·9	
Abscess and Ulcer	38	41	33	21	39	72	106	112	95	77	79	66	779	130·5	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	1	2	...	...	13	2·2	
Wounds and Accidents	60	80	87	53	55	47	53	81	56	48	73	38	731	122·4	}
All other Causes	40	33	46	40	46	41	41	60	66	68	48	50	579	97·0	
													5,412		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	55·9	53·0	61·2	53·2	71·0	53·0	84·0	135·8	113·8	89·2	78·3	47·8		906·5	

* Apoplexy.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the MEERUT DISTRICT and in ROHILCUND during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.			
January	4,871	206	42'3	16	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
February	4,933	212	43'0	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
March	4,700	182	38'7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	4,553	160	35'1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
May	4,988	201	40'3	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
June	4,737	191	40'3	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
July	5,175	187	36'1	28	...	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	5,273	231	43'8	10	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
September	5,529	273	49'4	6	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	5,831	370	63'5	7	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
November	6,093	323	53'0	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
December	6,707	240	35'8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						33	5	18	7	3	1	...	21	1	13	1	7	...	3	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,282	231	43'7	113	21'39	6'25	95	3'41	1'32	57	19	...	3'97	19	2'46	19	1'32	...	57	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	6	1	...	...	58	11'0	56'90
Smallpox . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Fever, Intermittent	98	96	122	137	220	211	217	355	501	651	415	147	3,170	600'1	16
„ Remittent	4	1	3	6	22	7	10	13	17	27	18	4	132	25'0	13'64
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	2'3	...
Other Fevers	3	7	35	26	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	22'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	6	10	11	25	25	15	27	27	18	28	30	14	236	44'7	2'97
Diarrhœa	6	6	13	19	37	21	39	22	17	19	8	7	214	40'5	1'40
Hepatitis	3	1	6	...	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	24	4'5	4'17
Spleen Diseases	1	4	3	...	1	1	1	2	3	9	8	3	36	6'8	...
Respiratory Diseases	51	72	55	22	21	10	14	16	5	12	52	29	359	68'0	5'85
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	3	3	2	4	4	1	2	...	1	4	1	25	4'7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	4	3	1	2	5	3	4	3	3	1	3	37	7'0	35'14
Scurvy	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	9	1'7	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	19	8	12	16	12	12	2	16	4	9	13	13	136	25'7	...
Venereal Diseases	25	12	24	17	24	21	10	23	18	38	36	28	276	52'3	...
Eye Diseases	7	10	9	17	28	16	13	25	25	30	25	6	211	39'9	...
Abscess and Ulcer	26	24	29	25	36	37	52	70	71	60	57	41	528	100'0	...
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	6	41
Wounds and Accidents	36	34	48	45	59	53	32	82	39	63	73	54	618	117'0	...
All other Causes	34	32	29	20	48	35	25	35	33	57	56	33	437	82'7	...
	326	325	407	381	589	456	495	702	766	1,013	800	385	6,645		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	66'9	65'9	86'6	83'7	118'1	96'3	95'7	133'1	138'5	173'7	131'3	57'4		1,258'0	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	A ⁿ æmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	3,898	109	28'0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	3,840	117	30'5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	3,229	84	26'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2,737	70	25'6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
May	2,784	61	21'9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	3,032	53	17'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	3,168	80	25'3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	4,266	181	42'4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
September	4,792	275	57'4	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	4,991	391	78'3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	4,486	314	70'0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	4,687	182	38'8	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
						6	...	...	...	3	...	1	3*	1	1	...	1	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	3,826	160	41'8	32	8'36	1'57	...	...	...	'78	...	'26	'78	'26	'26	...	'26	1'83	...	'78	...	'26	...	...	...	1'05	'26

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	10	2'6	60'00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'5	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	78	70	47	62	81	32	78	250	567	686	346	140	2,437	637'0	...
„ Remittent	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	14	3'7	21'43
„ Simple Continued	3	4	1	1	3	...	2	3	2	4	...	...	23	6'0	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	3	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	6'5	4'00
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3*	'8	100'00
Dysentery	10	2	7	6	4	6	14	49	28	27	29	8	190	49'7	'53
Diarrhoea	2	2	5	4	7	3	7	26	15	8	13	8	100	26'1	1'00
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	5	1'3	...
Spleen Diseases	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	8	5	1	...	2	20	5'2	5'00
Respiratory Diseases	26	16	14	5	5	3	7	7	9	8	25	21	146	38'2	4'79
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	15	3'9	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	4	15	3'9	20'00
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	20	13	5	10	5	4	2	17	22	8	20	21	147	38'4	...
Venereal Diseases	6	6	8	6	10	4	5	20	9	8	18	10	110	28'8	...
Eye Diseases	1	4	4	3	5	2	7	7	8	12	3	5	61	15'9	...
Abscess and Ulcer	43	51	25	18	24	37	48	47	74	110	59	40	576	150'6	'06
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	10	2'6	...
Wounds and Accidents	41	49	29	19	23	20	26	36	34	31	50	33	391	102'2	...
All other Causes	20	16	27	21	18	15	16	52	33	57	57	36	368	96'2	...
	257	241	189	167	192	131	218	535	812	966	627	333	4,668		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	65'9	62'8	58'5	61'0	69'0	43'2	68'8	125'4	169'4	193'5	139'8	71'0	1,220'1		

* Two fatal cases of Apoplexy (including 1 case of Cerebral hæmorrhage), and 1 fatal case of Heat-stroke.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January	5,794	98	16·9	3	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴		
February	5,714	86	15·1	3	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴		
March	5,366	78	14·5	9	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	5	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴		
April	4,932	80	16·2	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴		
May	4,929	87	17·7	3	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴		
June	4,795	92	19·2	2	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴		
July	4,883	96	19·7	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴		
August	5,059	116	22·9	4	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	2	∴	∴	∴		
September	5,166	133	25·7	5	∴	3	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	1		
October	5,518	152	27·5	4	∴	1	∴	1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴		
November	5,721	159	27·8	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴		
December	5,778	121	20·9	3	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	1	∴	1	∴	∴	∴	∴		
						4	1	∴	4	4	∴	∴	∴	2	1	∴	∴	10	2	∴	∴	1	1	6	1	1
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	5,305	108	20·4	38	7·16	·75	·19	∴	·75	·75	∴	∴	∴	·38	·19	∴	∴	1·88	·38	∴	∴	·19	·19	1·13	·19	·19

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	·8	100·00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·8	25·00		
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	73	58	79	71	62	37	79	122	275	425	387	137	1,805	340·2	·22										
„ Remittent	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	32	6·0	} 6·9 12·50										
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	·9		
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	1·7	...	
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2*	·4	...
Dysentery	9	13	17	10	19	6	17	32	9	9	13	6	160	30·1	1·25										
Diarrhœa	6	1	3	4	11	9	4	23	7	7	6	5	86	16·2	1·16										
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1·1	...				
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	4	3	17	3·2	...									
Respiratory Diseases	28	24	19	9	8	...	10	9	9	11	14	14	155	29·2	} 31·5 6·45										
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	2·3								
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	·8	...	
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	17	13	13	10	11	8	9	15	11	12	18	22	159	30·0	} ·59										
Venereal Diseases	5	10	3	12	8	6	2	8	4	7	9	9	83	15·6											
Eye Diseases	10	11	19	18	13	10	9	29	35	21	25	10	210	39·6											
Abscess and Ulcer	23	26	21	11	22	22	32	39	27	24	34	27	308	58·0											
Guinea Worm	1	2	3	11	32	28	33	37	10	7	4	6	174	32·8											
Wounds and Accidents	34	38	39	31	38	32	19	41	27	29	51	41	420	79·2											
All other Causes	27	20	38	18	25	23	17	47	31	28	51	26	351	66·2											
												238	224	262	216	260	185	235	407	463	586	621	310	4,007	
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
												41·1	39·2	48·8	43·8	52·7	38·6	48·1	80·5	89·6	106·2	108·5	53·7	755·3	

* Both apoplexy.

The Total Strength of the Corps of the Central India Force was 5,951; out of this Strength the Deaths were 50, which gives a ratio of 8·40 per 1,000.

The Gain and Loss Statement for the year is as under:—

Strength borne on the Rolls at the beginning of the year	5,940
Additions received during the year	389
TOTAL	6,329
Deaths at Head-Quarters and on Detachment duty 38; on Furlough 9; and on Sick leave 3; Invalided for discharge 77; Transfers given 2; otherwise discharged 244	373
Remaining on the Rolls on the 31st of December	5,956

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the PUNJAB during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.			
January	20,782	438	21'1	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...
February	21,080	452	21'4	25	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...
March	19,180	352	18'4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
April	16,891	290	17'2	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1
May	16,764	288	17'2	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
June	17,984	284	15'8	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...
July	18,867	316	16'7	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
August	19,870	422	21'2	14	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
September	20,783	606	29'2	17	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...
October	22,924	862	37'6	17	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...
November	24,943	960	38'5	22	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
December	25,169	828	32'9	44	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	10	...	17	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	...
						3	1	4	9	34	...	1	3*	11	12†	2	1	65	2	21	...	4	7	24	6	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	20,436	508	24'9	211	10'33	'15	'05	'20	'44	1'66	...	'05	'15	'54	'58	'10	'05	3'18	'10	1'03	...	'20	'34	1'17	'29	'05	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	9	•4	33'33		
Smallpox	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	11	•5	9'09							
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	5	3	1	...	...	13	•6	30'77							
Fever, Intermittent	137	180	215	245	325	316	333	659	1,449	2,116	1,961	640	8,576	419'7	•10											
„ Remittent	10	17	17	17	12	11	25	65	42	24	35	30	305	14'9	11'15											
„ Simple Continued	3	9	11	10	83	25	9	15	30	23	10	5	233	11'4	...											
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	4	15	10	1	1	...	...	9	4	22	66	3'2	1'52							
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5*	•3	60'00					
Dysentery	17	9	17	43	66	43	42	89	118	106	173	104	827	40'5	1'33											
Diarrhœa	12	11	11	22	20	41	34	39	34	22	26	68	340†	16'6	3'53											
Hepatitis	1	1	3	3	5	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	23	1'1	8'70											
Spleen Diseases	3	4	2	2	7	3	2	5	5	16	17	13	79	3'9	1'27											
Respiratory Diseases	110	130	90	37	24	23	15	20	27	12	99	129	716	35'0	9'08											
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	10	2	9	7	11	5	2	6	3	5	7	9	76	3'7	...											
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	4	10	8	3	5	2	3	4	3	5	2	55	2'7	38'18											
Scurvy	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	23	1'1	...											
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	54	46	44	21	27	26	22	25	33	28	48	43	417	20'4	} 55											
Venereal Diseases	40	28	32	10	42	26	23	40	33	50	61	52	437	21'4												
Eye Diseases	18	23	25	35	42	56	36	63	86	86	54	37	561	27'5												
Abscess and Ulcer	133	138	94	82	136	106	159	240	189	223	247	162	1,909	93'4												
Guinea Worm	2	...	...	1	3	1	5	1	7	5	3	...	28	1'4										
Wounds and Accidents	184	165	150	109	174	135	132	225	140	195	233	161	2,003	98'0	}											
All other Causes	88	99	118	77	93	85	100	175	160	171	245	144	1,555	76'1												
												832	869	860	746	1,088	912	946	1,679	2,375	3,102	3,233	1,625	18,267		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
												40'0	41'2	44'8	44'2	64'9	50'7	50'1	84'5	114'3	135'3	129'6	64'6	893'8		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMY of BENGAL serving in the QUETTA DISTRICT during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	1,037	40	38'6	31	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	17	..	..	3	4	..	2	..	..
February . . .	770	21	27'3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
March . . .	715	21	29'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April . . .	629	18	28'6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May . . .	588	25	42'5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
June . . .	566	36	63'6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July . . .	572	40	69'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August . . .	547	40	73'1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September . . .	560	49	87'5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
October . . .	572	52	90'9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November . . .	577	46	79'7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December . . .	574	36	62'7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
						...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	22	...	...	5	4	...	5	2	...
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year . . .	642	35	54'5	44	68'54	...	...	...	...	4'67	...	...	4'67	...	...	34'27	...	...	7'79	6'23	...	7'79	3'12	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'6	...
Fever, Intermittent	11	6	16	27	12	11	13	63	110	55	31	8	363	565'4	...
„ Remittent	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	10'9	42'86
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	19	16	2	...	39	60'8	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	21	4	6	2	3	4	13	11	10	9	2	3	88	137'1	3'41
Diarrhœa	8	I	...	I	...	3	43	11	5	11	5	2	90	140'2	...
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	6	4	...	12	18'7	...
Respiratory Diseases	31	I	5	I	3	...	...	...	3	I	7	3	55	85'7	40'00
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	5	...	I	3	12	21	3	6	5	3	4	...	63	98'1	7'94
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	11	6	6	2	11	...	6	I	2	I	5	I	52	81'0	...
Venereal Diseases	3	I	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17'1	...
Eye Diseases	I	I	2	3	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	9	14'0	...
Abscess and Ulcer	13	3	4	...	I	4	8	8	10	12	8	4	75	116'8	3'28
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3'1	...
Wounds and Accidents	6	5	6	7	12	5	2	5	3	7	4	2	64	99'7	...
All other Causes	16	3	3	I	7	2	5	3	6	7	5	3	61	95'0	...
	131	32	52	51	61	51	94	115	174	128	77	26	992		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	126'3	41'6	72'7	81'1	103'7	90'1	164'3	210'2	310'7	223'8	133'4	45'3		1,545'2	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	12,590	377	29'9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
February	12,512	338	27'0	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
March	12,367	253	20'5	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	11,414	249	21'8	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
May	10,964	269	24'5	13	..	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
June	11,062	270	24'4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	11,247	330	29'3	13	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
August	11,403	426	37'4	19	..	9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
September	11,501	617	53'6	8	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
October	11,922	780	65'4	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
November	12,989	916	70'5	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
December	13,558	692	51'0	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
						19	5	2	...	17	...	2	4*	6	4	1	1	59	...	3	...	3	4	7	3	2	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	11,961	460	38'5	142	11'87	1'59	'42	'17	...	1'42	...	'17	'33	'50	'33	'08	'08	4'94	...	'25	...	'25	'33	'59	'25	'17	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	23	..	..	..	..	34	2'8	55'88
Smallpox	2	..	5	5	2	5	4	..	..	1	1	..	25	2'1	20'00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	'3	50'00
Fever, Intermittent	331	242	275	307	449	328	580	1,175	1,930	2,722	3,410	1,262	13,011	1087'8	..
" Remittent	7	11	7	5	23	10	16	36	16	16	20	9	176	14'7	9'66
" Simple Continued . . . . .	..	1	..	4	18	2	3	2	66	36	3	..	135	11'3	..
Other Fevers	11	16	40	45	14	..	3	7	1	..	..	..	137	11'5	1'46
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4*	'3	100'00
Dysentery	29	20	33	44	70	76	61	111	112	139	155	94	944	78'9	'64
Diarrhoea	12	11	15	21	35	25	43	60	18	22	42	30	334	27'9	1'20
Hepatitis	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	10	'8	10'00
Spleen Diseases	10	2	7	6	6	1	8	7	10	31	24	15	127	10'6	'79
Respiratory Diseases	128	146	85	53	26	19	23	22	17	29	65	123	736	61'5	8'02
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	7	1	6	8	4	4	2	3	4	4	1	..	44	3'7	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	6	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	5	26	2'2	11'54
Scurvy	5	1	6	3	12	4	5	6	..	..	1	1	44	3'7	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	46	39	40	18	43	27	25	28	26	25	38	46	401	33'5	} 34
Veneral Diseases	18	16	10	16	16	11	17	12	8	18	21	13	176	14'7	
Eye Diseases	7	7	8	11	21	23	29	38	36	24	20	16	240	20'1	
Abscess and Ulcer	112	74	65	42	74	92	126	220	136	98	158	111	1,308	109'4	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	..	..	1	1	4	13	12	15	11	3	1	..	61	5'1	
Wounds and Accidents	131	109	95	91	143	89	109	109	95	75	135	132	1,313	109'8	} 34
All other Causes	71	51	98	63	70	47	87	100	68	61	113	62	891	74'5	
	934	754	799	747	1,034	777	1,166	1,978	2,557	3,306	4,210	1,919	20,181		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	74'2	60'3	64'6	65'4	94'3	70'2	103'7	173'5	222'3	277'3	324'1	141'5	1687'2		

* All Heat-stroke.

The Total Strength of the Punjab Frontier Force was 13,978; out of this Strength the Deaths were 208, which gives a ratio of 14'88 per 1,000.

The Gain and Loss Statement of the year is as under:—

Strength borne on the Rolls in the beginning of the year	13,158
Additions received during the year	3,091
TOTAL	16,249
Deaths at Head Quarters and on Detachment duty 142; on Furlough 25; and on Sick leave 41; Invalided for discharge 185; Transfers given 619; otherwise discharged 711	1,723
Remaining on the Rolls on the 31st of December	14,526

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the REGULAR ARMY and of the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE serving TRANS-INDUS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year (excluding the Regular Troops serving in the Quetta District).

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	16,081	417	25'9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
February	15,653	393	25'1	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
March	14,507	260	17'9	6	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
April	13,107	240	18'3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
May	12,590	243	19'3	13	..	2	1	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
June	12,657	235	18'6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	12,879	305	23'7	15	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
August	13,152	405	30'8	18	..	9	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
September	13,370	627	46'9	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
October	14,330	843	58'8	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
November	15,375	994	64'7	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
December	15,773	775	49'1	22	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
						19	5	3	2	17	...	1	6	9	4	1	1	52	...	2	...	3	4	10	5	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	14,123	478	33'8	145	10'27	1'35	'36	'21	'14	1'20	...	'07	'43	'64	'28	'07	'07	3'68	...	'14	...	'21	'28	'71	'36	'07	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	34	2'4	55'88
Smallpox	2	...	5	4	3	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	24	1'7	20'83
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	'4	60'00
Fever, Intermittent	306	233	221	318	411	295	526	1,064	2,086	3,117	3,885	1,324	13,786	976'1	'01
„ Remittent	7	11	7	9	16	9	16	35	15	15	18	5	163	11'5	10'43
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	...	4	18	1	3	3	66	36	3	...	134	9'5	...
Other Fevers	11	16	18	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	54	3'8	1'85
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	'5	85'71
Dysentery	28	20	35	50	70	95	68	127	127	152	175	121	1,068	75'6	'84
Diarrhoea	11	9	14	24	32	19	37	47	18	22	40	41	314	22'2	1'27
Hepatitis	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	10	'7	10'00
Spleen Diseases	9	5	5	3	4	1	6	4	9	31	26	17	120	8'5	'83
Respiratory Diseases	133	128	71	54	25	17	24	21	17	28	67	135	720	51'0	7'22
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	8	1	5	7	4	5	3	1	3	2	2	3	44	3'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	6	3	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	4	26	1'9	7'69
Scurvy	3	1	7	3	11	5	5	5	...	1	2	2	45	3'2	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	54	45	47	19	47	26	24	33	31	24	43	47	440	31'2	} '39
Venereal Diseases	18	20	12	16	14	8	14	11	6	16	18	12	165	11'7	
Eye Diseases	8	8	11	16	24	25	24	39	28	34	22	21	260	18'4	
Abscess and Ulcer	141	100	75	48	81	94	130	233	145	108	178	140	1,473	104'3	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	1	1	4	12	12	14	10	3	1	...	58	4'1	
Wounds and Accidents	166	122	100	98	140	75	102	106	84	77	131	151	1,352	95'7	}
All other Causes	84	53	93	67	73	42	71	89	60	61	115	70	878	62'2	
	996	780	732	749	984	735	1,084	1,860	2,709	3,729	4,729	2,093	21,180		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	61'9	49'8	50'5	57'1	78'2	58'1	84'2	141'4	202'6	260'2	307'6	132'7		1499'7	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving at ADEN and in SIND during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.		
January	3,308	121	36'6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	3,285	89	27'1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
March	3,556	110	30'9	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
April	3,245	89	27'4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
May	3,333	96	28'8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
June	3,523	97	27'5	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
July	3,614	106	29'3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
August	3,714	105	28'3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	3,774	128	33'9	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	3,971	146	36'8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	4,214	162	38'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	4,192	140	33'4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
						1	..	2	1	5	..	..	1*	3	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	3	1	5	3	1	..	..
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	3,644	116	31'8	37	10'15	'27	..	'55	'27	1'37	..	..	'27	'83	..	..	..	2'47	'27	'27	..	'83	'27	1'37	'83	'27	..	..

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	'3	100'00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	5	1'4	40'00
Fever, Intermittent	70	59	76	35	39	36	39	53	89	152	157	76	881	241'8	'11
„ Remittent . . . . .	..	2	8	1	5	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	25	6'9	20'00
„ Simple Continued	2	2	6	6	14	16	5	5	4	5	13	8	86	23'6	..
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1'1	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1*	'3	100'00
Dysentery	10	14	5	10	8	4	4	28	30	21	38	19	191	52'4	1'57
Diarrhoea	3	2	5	8	5	3	1	6	3	4	6	6	52	14'3	..
Hepatitis . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	9	2'5	..
Spleen Diseases	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	10	2'7	..
Respiratory Diseases	14	15	25	6	8	12	7	6	5	14	27	11	150	41'1	6'00
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	9	2'5	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	'5	50'00
Scurvy	6	1	1	1	..	4	5	3	3	1	2	1	28	7'7	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	7	13	10	3	10	6	3	4	4	8	10	8	86	23'6	73
Venereal Diseases	11	14	10	7	13	17	19	23	16	20	17	9	176	48'3	
Eye Diseases	2	4	5	7	12	1	7	11	9	9	6	6	79	21'7	
Abscess and Ulcer	15	29	45	23	27	39	56	41	31	48	35	33	422	115'8	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	10	2'7	73
Wounds and Accidents	21	22	40	22	32	15	14	29	38	35	42	26	336	92'2	
All other Causes	12	20	21	18	29	19	22	21	19	19	44	23	267	73'2	
	175	200	260	151	208	176	188	239	258	342	403	230	2,830		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	52'9	60'9	73'1	46'5	62'4	50'0	52'0	64'4	68'4	86'1	95'6	54'9	776'6		

* A fatal case of Apoplexy.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in the QUETTA DISTRICT during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	4,487	215	47'9	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
February	4,423	229	51'8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
March	3,808	174	45'7	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
April	3,593	147	40'9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	3,196	145	45'4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
June	3,170	132	41'6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
July	3,224	125	38'8	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	3,235	211	65'2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September	3,281	300	91'4	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	3,444	298	86'5	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November	3,608	269	74'6	10	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
December	3,597	243	67'6	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2	2	18	2	...	2*	3	4	1	...	50	2	...	2	3	1	3	...	2	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	3,589	207	57'7	97	27'03	·56	·56	5'02	·56	...	·56	·83	1'11	·28	...	13'93	·56	...	·56	·83	·28	·83	...	·56	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	·6	100'00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	164	139	263	139	147	120	149	607	661	449	366	204	3,408	949'6	·06
„ Remittent	8	11	22	16	10	7	6	4	5	20	33	14	156	43'5	11'54
„ Simple Continued	9	2	7	20	20	12	28	154	156	84	8	...	500	139'3	·40
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1'4	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3*	·8	66'67
Dysentery	29	22	16	23	48	27	32	60	46	28	37	18	386	107'5	·78
Diarrhoea	13	14	9	6	39	30	72	66	44	37	39	28	397	110'6	1'01
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	4	2	15	4'2	6'67
Spleen Diseases	2	...	1	5	3	1	2	1	...	5	12	3	35	9'8	...
Respiratory Diseases	178	100	77	26	20	9	7	14	11	12	54	56	564	157'1	8'87
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	21	6	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	3	4	7	51	14'2	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	1'4	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	2	7	24	8	7	4	4	2	6	11	75	20'9	2'67
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	14	15	19	17	16	9	13	7	4	11	14	18	157	43'7	} ·60
Venereal Diseases	14	9	7	4	14	7	7	8	7	3	9	6	95	26'5	
Eye Diseases	4	6	6	4	10	4	7	6	3	7	7	8	72	20'1	
Abscess and Ulcer	47	36	19	19	18	25	28	27	26	37	62	56	400	111'5	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	3	9	9	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	29	8'1	
Wounds and Accidents	45	45	29	15	45	33	31	31	21	18	36	47	396	110'3	}
All other Causes	38	25	34	15	33	22	24	19	16	33	49	36	344	95'8	
													7,095		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in the NORTHERN DIVISION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.			
January	6,464	211	32'6	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
February	6,355	191	30'1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
March	6,276	155	24'7	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5,632	143	25'4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
May	5,637	138	24'5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
June	5,802	130	22'4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	5,935	156	26'3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	6,047	169	27'9	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	6,336	228	36'0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	6,760	303	44'8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
November	6,956	302	43'4	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
December	6,486	257	39'6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
						5	1	1	1	4	1	...	1*	2	...	1	...	21	1	...	...	2	2	6	2	3
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	6,224	199	32'0	54	8'67	'80	'16	'16	'16	'64	'16	...	'16	'32	...	'16	...	3'38	'16	...	...	'32	'32	'97	'32	'48

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	11	1'8	45'45
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	'2	100'00
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	'2	100'00
Fever, Intermittent	91	66	80	67	77	69	132	140	351	438	391	166	2,068	332'3	'05
„ Remittent	13	4	6	3	5	2	4	1	2	10	6	3	59	9'5	6'78
„ Simple Continued	25	14	53	62	55	30	29	30	57	110	68	9	542	87'1	'18
Other Fevers	1	5	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	3'7	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1*	'2	100'00
Dysentery	8	5	9	22	23	5	17	31	16	9	5	10	160	25'7	1'25
Diarrhoea	7	3	11	9	9	13	8	9	4	9	17	8	107	17'2	..
Hepatitis	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	1'1	14'29
Spleen Diseases	3	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	5	23	3'7	..
Respiratory Diseases	54	31	28	14	12	8	6	18	17	31	50	57	326	52'4	6'44
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	4	6	2	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	3	29	4'6	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	'3	..
Scurvy . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	4	14	2'2	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	29	22	32	19	18	17	16	20	22	21	29	12	257	41'3	..
Venereal Diseases	18	27	24	13	18	14	14	16	21	24	30	20	239	38'4	..
Eye Diseases	16	21	24	19	12	8	11	32	42	29	30	19	263	42'2	..
Abscess and Ulcer	72	64	50	43	55	63	71	81	72	84	89	70	819	131'6	'40
Guinea Worm	1	2	2	8	15	13	7	11	6	2	6	3	76	12'2	..
Wounds and Accidents	65	55	51	42	62	42	46	65	68	80	83	52	711	114'2	..
All other Causes	49	43	66	38	50	35	27	63	60	57	73	55	616	99'0	..
	457	369	458	366	415	327	392	529	744	907	892	499	6,355		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	70'7	58'1	73'0	65'0	73'6	56'4	66'0	87'5	117'4	134'2	128'2	76'9	102'1		

* A fatal case of Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in the KONKAN during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
January	1,757	66	37·6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,727	46	26·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,635	37	22·6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1,468	35	23·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,431	36	25·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,457	39	26·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	1,485	39	26·3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
August	1,504	35	23·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	1,509	49	32·5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	1,684	42	24·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,800	51	28·3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,863	46	24·7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
						1	3	...	1	3*	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	1,610	43	26·7	17	10·55	·62	1·86	...	·62	1·86	·62	...	1·86	...	·62	...	1·25	...	·62	...	·62	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1·2	50·00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1·2	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever, Intermittent	58	30	56	30	28	21	27	27	25	37	53	33	425	264·0	..
„ Remittent	13	1	9	4	10	21	7	5	2	..	3	..	75	46·6 } 48·5	4·00
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1·9	..
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2·5	25·00
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	9	4	5	3	4	1	5	15	4	8	14	9	81	50·3	..
Diarrhœa	6	6	5	10	5	5	6	12	4	11	12	5	87*	54·0	3·45
Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	8	5·0	12·50
Spleen Diseases	5	1	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	16	9·9	..
Respiratory Diseases	6	1	4	1	2	9	13	10	11	8	8	6	79	49·1 } 54·7	3·80
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	5·6	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1·9	33·33
Scurvy	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2·5	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	11	3	9	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	4	63	42·2	} 39
Venereal Diseases	4	7	7	12	10	10	5	7	6	9	4	4	85	52·8	
Eye Diseases	3	1	2	2	5	5	3	8	2	1	2	2	36	22·3	
Abscess and Ulcer	12	19	13	14	34	27	14	22	24	20	22	13	234	145·3	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	8	5·0	
Wounds and Accidents	18	10	12	10	13	8	4	7	9	18	24	17	150	93·2	} 39
All other Causes	18	17	21	11	17	13	11	10	13	13	22	13	179	111·2	
	165	103	154	105	140	127	103	131	108	134	176	112	1,558		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	93·9	59·6	94·2	71·5	97·8	87·2	69·4	87·1	71·6	79·6	97·8	60·1	967·7		

* Including 2 fatal cases of epidemic diarrhœa.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XIX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in KHANDEISH and in the DECCAN during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.		
January	4,384	126	28·7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	4,249	116	27·3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
March	4,174	98	23·5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
April	3,811	87	22·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	4,681	121	25·8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	4,922	124	25·2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
July	5,045	138	27·4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	5,141	132	25·7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	4,882	121	24·8	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
October	4,939	126	25·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	5,968	157	26·3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	6,076	154	25·3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
						5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	3	2	1	2	..	..
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	4,856	125	25·7	26	5·35	1·03	..	·41	..	·21	·21	1·23	..	·41	..	·21	·61	·41	·21	·41

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	3	..	10	2·1	50·00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	·4	100·00
Fever, Intermittent	66	44	58	43	61	76	78	74	25	84	172	98	879	181·0	..
" Remittent	2	2	2	..	6	4	4	4	6	3	1	1	35	7·2	2·86
" Simple Continued	29	30	20	44	98	67	66	59	64	38	4	1	520	107·1	114·3
Other Fevers	1	4	6	6	1	5	2	1	1	..	..	2	29	6·0	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	7	16	13	18	13	17	28	12	8	16	5	155	31·9	·65
Diarrhoea	3	3	10	7	20	6	12	17	7	9	3	5	102	21·0	..
Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	8	1·6	..
Spleen Diseases	1	1	..	1	2	4	..	1	2	5	5	1	23	4·7	..
Respiratory Diseases	19	16	18	18	22	14	16	25	19	25	38	41	271	55·8	2·21
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	3	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	15	3·1	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	9	1·8	22·22
Scurvy	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	·8	..
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	14	14	15	7	20	17	21	12	13	22	20	15	190	39·1	} 29
Venereal Diseases	21	17	26	11	28	23	30	28	20	16	35	27	282	58·1	
Eye Diseases	11	2	10	7	16	10	16	26	16	18	21	10	163	33·6	
Abscess and Ulcer	28	33	31	26	33	22	28	32	32	31	58	47	401	82·6	
Guinea Worm	1	2	6	1	9	6	6	6	4	1	7	..	49	10·1	
Wounds and Accidents	33	22	47	28	44	29	32	43	35	50	56	33	452	93·1	}
All other Causes	30	35	44	35	51	34	38	75	40	55	76	42	555	114·3	
	265	237	309	247	434	353	371	435	304	370	520	329	4,154		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	60·5	55·8	74·0	64·8	92·7	67·7	73·5	84·6	62·3	74·9	87·1	54·1		855·4	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
January	5,475	97	17'7	2	1	1	
February	5,441	89	16'4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
March	4,939	89	18'0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
April	4,532	74	16'3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
May	4,478	67	15'0	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
June	4,612	62	13'4	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
July	4,812	97	20'2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
August	4,914	117	23'8	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
September	4,997	115	23'0	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
October	5,078	146	28'8	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
November	5,439	141	25'9	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
December	5,504	127	23'1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						7	...	1	2	2	1	...	2†	...	5	5	...	2	3	2	2	10	2	...	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,018*	102	20'3	46	9'16	1'39	...	20	40	40	20	...	40	...	99	99	...	40	60	40	40	1'99	40	...	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	10	2'0	70'00
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	100'00
Fever, Intermittent	77	67	81	51	51	37	79	86	96	138	155	139	1,057	210'6	1'19
„ Remittent	1	5	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	2	17	3'4	11'76
„ Simple Continued	14	4	3	10	9	5	1	6	5	23	28	15	123	24'5	8'81
Other Fevers . . . . .	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1'0	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2†	4	100'00
Dysentery	3	7	6	10	11	4	20	28	9	5	8	5	116	23'1	..
Diarrhoea	2	1	2	1	5	6	8	14	5	4	..	..	48	9'6	10'42
Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	6	..
Respiratory Diseases	12	11	12	5	..	6	5	15	3	15	15	13	112	22'3	4'46
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	..	3	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	1	15	3'0	6'67
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	1'2	33'33
Scurvy	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	2	12	2'4	25'00
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	10	10	11	10	9	14	18	23	18	20	35	19	197	39'3	} 84
Veneral Diseases	9	8	11	8	12	5	13	12	12	11	11	4	116	23'1	
Eye Diseases	7	6	13	6	5	4	8	8	17	18	9	5	106	21'1	
Abscess and Ulcer	18	34	22	11	27	23	34	29	13	27	38	36	312	62'2	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	..	1	3	3	10	4	4	4	..	..	2	..	31	6'2	
Wounds and Accidents	29	25	26	23	23	21	31	37	30	31	63	45	384	76'5	}
All other Causes	25	32	35	18	28	21	29	50	34	54	41	40	407	81'1	
	210	216	229	161	194	155	256	316	245	361	410	327	3,080		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	38'4	39'7	46'4	35'5	43'3	33'6	53'2	64'3	49'0	71'1	75'4	59'4	613'8		

* Excluding men on active service in Burma. † A fatal case of Congestion of brain, and 1 fatal case of Heat-stroke.
The Total Strength of the Corps of the Hyderabad Contingent was 7,501; out of this Strength the Deaths were 95, which gives a ratio of 12'66 per 1,000.

The Gain and Loss Statement for the Year is as under :—														7,619
Strength borne on the Rolls at the beginning of the Year														395
Additions received during the Year														
TOTAL														8,014

Deaths at Head-Quarters and on Detachment duty 79 (46 in cantonments and 33 in Burma); on furlough 7; on Sick Leave 9; Invalided for Discharge 249; Transfers given 3; otherwise discharged 147														494
Remaining on the Rolls on the 31st of December														7,520

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in HYDERABAD and NAGPORE during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(The Statistics of the Madras Troops stationed at Jubbulpore for the first 7 months of the year are included in this Table).

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	5,589	211	37·8	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	5,317	174	32·7	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	5,510	195	35·4	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	5,394	195	36·2	7	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	5,536	219	39·6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	5,546	193	34·8	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	5,554	197	35·5	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	5,794	230	39·7	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
September	6,126	249	40·6	7	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
October	6,286	314	50·0	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
November	6,337	313	49·4	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
December	5,505	289	52·5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
						16	...	2	5	9	...	...	1*	1	1	...	...	6	5	3	...	5	...	7	3	1	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	5,708	232	40·6	65	11·39	2·80	...	·35	·88	1·58	...	...	·17	·17	·17	...	...	1·05	·88	·53	...	·88	...	1·23	·53	·17	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
			
Cholera . . . . .	...	1	5	7	1	...	13	5	2	2	...	...	36	6·3	44·44
Smallpox	1	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2·5	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	·4	100·00
Fever, Intermittent	162	136	172	150	161	109	160	321	315	356	299	177	2,518	441·1	20
„ Remittent	1	5	2	4	2	...	1	2	...	10	4	2	33	5·8	27·27
„ Simple Continued	2	6	11	1	13	5	5	9	13	35	15	4	119	20·8	...
Other Fevers	1	16	51	34	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	114	20·0	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3*	·5	33·33
Dysentery	10	11	15	12	18	8	26	41	25	9	8	5	188	32·9	53
Diarrhoea	7	11	6	11	8	5	15	13	4	5	3	6	94	16·5	1·06
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	2	10	1·8	...
Spleen Diseases	3	3	1	6	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	21	3·7	...
Respiratory Diseases	8	14	14	15	9	4	9	8	10	16	8	13	128	22·4	4·69
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	12	2·1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	11	1·9	27·27
Scurvy	3	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	2·6	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	29	15	21	16	16	18	26	27	25	19	23	21	256	44·9	...
Venereal Diseases	7	6	9	3	7	8	10	16	9	7	12	6	100	17·5	...
Eye Diseases	18	21	15	7	17	8	21	43	20	29	33	18	250	43·8	...
Abscess and Ulcer	35	25	32	27	43	38	29	32	20	43	44	26	394	69·0	72
Guinea Worm	2	...	4	4	16	9	15	4	3	2	...	...	59	10·3	...
Wounds and Accidents	58	55	55	35	28	31	36	53	18	51	60	43	523	91·6	...
All other Causes	59	67	68	62	102	44	39	64	57	86	77	57	782	137·0	...
	406	402	498	401	455	290	407	647	529	674	591	382	5,682		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	72·6	75·6	90·4	74·3	82·2	52·3	73·3	111·7	86·4	107·2	93·3	69·4	995·4		

Two cases of Heat-stroke and 1 fatal case of Apoplexy.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the AR Y of MADRAS serving in the NORTHERN DIVISION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
January	1,778	55	30·9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,233	40	32·4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	2,121	46	21·7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1,865	36	19·3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,783	30	16·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,829	38	20·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	1,875	46	24·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,929	48	24·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	2,047	44	21·5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	2,086	51	24·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	2,121	41	19·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	2,131	48	22·5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	11*	..	..
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	1,900	44	23·2	17	8·95	·53	·53	·53	·53	..	1·05	..	5·78

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	·5	..
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever, Intermittent	11	27	31	8	10	14	35	51	48	53	48	27	363	191·1	..
„ Remittent . . . . .	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	5	13	8	5	..	36	19·0	33·7
„ Simple Continued	1	4	5	..	..	..	2	5	..	4	4	3	28	14·7	
Other Fevers	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3·7	..
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	6	10	1	..	..	5	6	5	3	..	1	39	20·5	2·56
Diarrhoea	2	1	2	2	2	5	7	5	3	1	1	..	31	16·3	..
Hepatitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·5	..
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	10	5·3	..
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	..	4	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	2	4	..	19	10·0	10·5
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	·5	
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	1·6	33·33
Scurvy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	·5	
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	12	10	16	12	12	8	7	11	2	1	8	7	106	55·8	2·43
Venereal Diseases	2	4	5	5	10	4	5	5	2	6	7	9	64	33·7	
Eye Diseases	3	..	3	2	2	2	2	3	..	2	5	10	34	17·9	
Abscess and Ulcer	6	5	5	7	11	16	12	6	5	8	7	7	95	50·0	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds and Accidents	2	6	12	3	5	6	8	7	5	6	2	7	69	36·3	2·43
All other Causes	18	15	25	21	15	8	16	22	14	23	15	15	207	108·9	
	61	82	123	65	70	64	102	131	100	117	110	90	1,115		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	34·3	66·5	58·0	34·9	39·3	35·0	54·4	67·9	48·9	56·1	51·9	42·2	586·8		

* Including 9 deaths from Beri Beri.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in SOUTHERN INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	8,497	201	23·7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
February	9,321	234	25·1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
March	8,524	236	27·7	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
April	8,482	222	26·2	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
May	8,767	232	26·5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	8,983	226	25·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
July	9,523	226	23·7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
August	10,074	211	20·9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1
September	10,491	201	19·2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
October	10,870	222	20·4	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
November	10,613	256	24·1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
December	10,667	286	26·8	11	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
						9	5	5	5	7	2	...	15	2	6	...	6	...	15	3	6	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	9,568	229	23·9	86	8·99	·94	·52	·52	·52	·73	·21	...	1·57	·21	·63	...	·63	...	1·57	·31	·63	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	10	1·0	90·00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	9	·9	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	46	90	102	100	98	65	81	128	88	100	133	132	1,163	121·6	·43
„ Remittent . . . . .	...	1	2	6	3	3	1	1	5	7	7	2	38	4·0	...
„ Simple Continued	48	56	39	36	58	31	26	29	24	42	40	20	449	46·9	50·9
Other Fevers	10	6	9	4	2	...	4	7	...	10	12	22	86	9·0	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	·2	...
Dysentery	12	11	28	13	17	8	11	21	11	16	21	16	185	19·3	2·70
Diarrhoea	13	21	16	9	19	12	15	19	13	6	13	20	176	18·4	3·98
Hepatitis	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	14	1·5	14·29
Spleen Diseases	3	1	3	2	4	4	2	2	...	4	1	2	28	2·9	...
Respiratory Diseases	11	26	20	12	21	13	8	17	12	16	13	13	182	19·0	8·24
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	14	1·5	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	...	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	24	2·5	25·00
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	6	21	26	17	23	13	23	20	16	29	26	24	244	25·5	...
Venereal Diseases	16	23	22	17	18	21	23	24	20	21	28	16	249	26·0	...
Eye Diseases	9	13	11	4	15	25	49	49	37	23	29	13	277	29·0	...
Abscess and Ulcer	61	46	38	44	56	46	53	69	38	36	61	55	603	63·0	·77
Guinea Worm	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·4	...
Wounds and Accidents	39	40	35	35	45	31	47	46	24	34	42	23	441	46·1	...
All other Causes	114	91	92	77	95	87	68	94	80	90	128	149	1,165	121·3	...
	394	453	451	382	480	361	415	528	375	442	564	518	5,363		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	46·4	48·6	52·9	45·0	54·8	40·2	43·6	52·4	35·7	40·7	53·1	48·6	560·5		

* Both Heat-stroke.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in LOWER BURMA and in the ANDAMANS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.			All other Causes.	
January	2,826	229	81'0	12	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
February	2,410	165	68'5	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
March	1,943	82	42'2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	2,174	73	33'6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
May	2,234	87	38'9	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	2,355	105	44'6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	2,446	108	44'2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	2,442	139	56'9	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	2,408	130	54'0	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
October	2,392	146	61'0	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
November	2,637	206	78'1	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	2,699	181	67'1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
						...	...	...	18	5	1	...	1*	5	6	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	6†	...	...
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	2,414	138	57'2	'52	21'54	...	...	...	7'46	2'07	'41	...	'41	2'07	2'49	'41	...	'83	'83	...	...	2'07	...	2'49	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	134	66	116	82	113	74	60	101	94	69	172	103	1,184	490'5	1'52
„ Remittent	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	11	4'6	45'45
„ Simple Continued	1	8	8	7	4	7	6	1	1	1	1	4	49	20'3	24'9
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	2'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	'8	50'00
Dysentery	13	2	3	6	11	33	45	44	20	20	25	22	244	101'1	2'05
Diarrhœa	12	6	4	8	21	31	28	13	7	24	24	23	201	83'3	2'99
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	2'0	20'00
Spleen Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	8	3'3	...
Respiratory Diseases	8	10	5	4	2	4	6	7	3	4	10	7	70	29'0	2'86
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2'5	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1'7	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	'8	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	7	4	10	3	8	12	7	11	2	5	11	8	88	36'5	1'10
Venereal Diseases	8	7	1	4	6	3	3	4	3	2	9	5	55	22'8	
Eye Diseases	2	4	4	2	4	3	8	6	3	10	5	5	56	23'2	
Abscess and Ulcer	12	8	4	11	10	7	8	12	12	16	7	5	112	46'4	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds and Accidents	13	8	12	11	17	14	10	13	16	19	26	12	171	70'8	1'10
All other Causes	109	51	32	36	31	35	37	74	56	59	125	60	705	292'0	
324 181 201 177 231 227 221 287 221 235 420 256 2,981															
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
114'6 75'1 103'4 81'4 103'4 96'4 90'4 117'5 91'8 98'2 159'3 94'8 1,234'9															

* A case of Heat-stroke, and 1 fatal case of Apoplexy.

† Including 5 deaths from Beri Beri.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY and in the QUETTA DISTRICT for the Year 1887.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.							
	Bengal Proper and Assam.	Gangetic Provinces.	Rohilcund and Meerut.	Agra and Central India.	Central India Force.	Punjab.	Punjab Frontier Force.	Quetta District.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.								
January	84'4	26'2	42'3	28'0	16'9	21'1	29'9	38'6
February	74'8	26'1	43'0	30'5	15'1	21'4	27'0	27'3
March	55'2	24'8	38'7	26'0	14'5	18'4	20'5	29'4
April	56'0	23'3	35'1	25'6	16'2	17'2	21'8	28'6
May	51'5	22'5	40'3	21'9	17'7	17'2	24'5	42'5
June	49'7	22'4	40'3	17'5	19'2	15'8	24'4	63'6
July	62'5	29'7	36'1	25'3	19'7	16'7	29'3	69'9
August	63'4	37'6	43'8	42'4	22'9	21'2	37'4	73'1
September	58'9	41'4	49'4	57'4	25'7	29'2	53'6	87'5
October	63'6	38'2	63'5	78'3	27'5	37'6	65'4	90'9
November	60'1	34'1	53'0	70'0	27'8	38'5	70'5	79'7
December	53'6	33'2	35'8	38'8	20'9	32'9	51'0	62'7
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	61'4	30'5	43'7	41'8	20'4	24'9	38'5	54'5
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.								
Cholera	2'3	2'9	11'0	2'6	'8	'4	2'8	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	'2	'2	...	...	'6	'3	1'6
Intermittent Fever	709'8	326'1	600'1	637'0	340'2	419'7	1,087'8	565'4
Remittent Fever	8'9	7'9	25'0	3'7	6'0	14'9	14'7	10'9
Simple Continued Fever	'5	28'1	2'3	6'0	'9	11'4	11'3	60'8
Other Fevers (including Smallpox)	2'3	3'2	23'3	7'0	2'5	3'7	13'6	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	'3	...	'8	'4	'3	'3	...
Dysentery	116'4	43'1	44'7	49'7	30'1	40'5	78'9	137'1
Diarrhœa	51'3	21'3	40'5	26'1	16'2	16'6	27'9	140'2
Hepatitis	1'9	2'0	4'5	1'3	1'1	1'1	'8	...
Spleen Diseases	11'7	6'2	6'8	5'2	3'2	3'9	10'6	18'7
Respiratory Diseases	80'7	29'1	68'0	38'2	29'2	35'0	61'5	85'7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5'3	5'0	7'0	3'9	'2	2'7	2'2	...
Scurvy	3'0	'8	1'7	...	'8	1'1	3'7	98'1
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	30'4	26'1	25'7	38'4	30'0	20'4	33'5	81'0
Venereal Diseases	23'4	26'3	52'3	28'8	15'6	21'4	14'7	17'1
Eye Diseases	18'9	22'9	39'9	15'9	39'6	27'5	20'1	14'0
Abscess and Ulcer	108'1	130'5	100'0	150'6	58'0	93'4	109'4	116'8
Guinea Worm	6'5	2'2	'6	2'6	32'8	1'4	5'1	3'1
Injuries	102'4	122'4	117'0	102'2	79'2	98'0	109'8	99'7
All other Causes	178'2	99'9	87'4	100'1	68'5	79'8	78'2	95'0
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1,462'0	906'5	1,258'0	1,220'1	755'3	893'8	1,687'2	1,545'2
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.								
Cholera	1'77	2'01	6'25	1'57	'75	'15	1'59	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	'17	...	...	...	'20	'17	...
Intermittent Fever	1'06	'17	'95	...	'75	'44	...	...
Remittent Fever	1'41	'67	3'41	'78	'75	1'66	1'42	4'67
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	'17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers (including Smallpox) . . . . .	...	...	...	'26	'19	'10	'59	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	'17	...	'78	...	'15	'33	...
Dysentery	2'30	'17	1'32	'26	'38	'54	'50	4'67
Diarrhœa	1'41	'33	'57	'26	'19	'58	'33	...
Hepatitis	'18	'17	'19	...	...	'10	'08	...
Spleen Diseases	'53	...	...	'26	...	'05	'08	...
Respiratory Diseases	2'12	'83	3'97	1'83	1'88	3'18	4'94	34'27
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	...	'19	...	'38	'10	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1'06	1'00	2'46	'78	...	1'03	'25	...
Anæmia and Debility	'53	'17	...	'26	'19	'20	'25	6'23
All other Causes	1'06	'84	1'32	...	1'13	1'17	'59	15'58
Injuries	'53	'33	'19	...	'19	'34	'33	...
Deaths out of Hospital	'36	'34	'57	1'31	'38	'34	'42	3'12
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR*	14'32	7'54	21'39	8'36	7'16	10'33	11'87	68'54
DEATH-RATE INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS	19'54	11'50	25'20	11'88	8'40	13'80	14'88	29'51
Died out of each hundred cases treated.								
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.								
Cholera	76'92	70'59	56'90	60'00	100'00	33'33	55'88	...
Intermittent Fever	'15	'05	'16	...	'22	'10	...	...
Remittent Fever	16'00	8'51	13'64	21'43	12'50	11'15	9'66	42'86
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	'60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers (including Smallpox) . . . . .	...	...	...	3'70	7'69	2'60	4'32	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	50'00	...	100'00	...	60'00	100'00	...
Dysentery	1'98	'39	2'97	'53	1'25	1'33	'64	3'41
Diarrhœa	2'76	1'57	1'40	1'00	1'16	3'53	1'20	...
Hepatitis	9'09	8'33	4'17	...	...	8'70	10'00	...
Spleen Diseases	4'55	...	...	5'00	...	1'27	'79	...
Respiratory Diseases	2'63	2'87	5'85	4'79	6'45	9'08	8'02	40'00
Phthisis Pulmonalis	20'00	20'00	35'14	20'00	...	38'18	11'54	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	20'00	...	...	...	...	...	7'94

* Excluding deaths in Upper Burma.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXV—continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the BOMBAY and MADRAS PRESIDENCIES and in the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT for the Year 1887.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.									
	ARMY OF BOMBAY.					Hydera- bad Con- tingent.	ARMY OF MADRAS.			
	Aden and Sind.	Quetta District.	North- ern Di- vision.	Konkan.	Khan- deish and Deccan.		Hydera- bad and Nag- pore.	North- ern Di- vision.	South- ern India.	Lower Burma and An- damans.
I. AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.										
January	36·6	47·9	32·6	37·6	28·7	17·7	37·8	30·9	23·7	81·0
February	27·1	51·8	30·1	26·6	27·3	16·4	32·7	32·4	25·1	68·5
March	30·9	45·7	24·7	22·6	23·5	18·0	35·4	21·7	27·7	42·2
April	27·4	40·9	25·4	23·8	22·8	16·3	36·2	19·3	26·2	33·6
May	28·8	45·4	24·5	25·2	25·8	15·0	39·6	16·8	26·5	38·9
June	27·5	41·6	22·4	26·8	25·2	13·4	34·8	20·8	25·2	44·6
July	29·3	38·8	26·3	26·3	27·4	20·2	35·5	24·5	23·7	44·2
August	28·3	65·2	27·9	23·3	25·7	23·8	39·7	24·9	20·9	56·9
September	33·9	91·4	36·0	32·5	24·8	23·0	40·6	21·5	19·2	54·0
October	36·8	86·5	44·8	24·9	25·5	28·8	50·0	24·4	20·4	61·0
November	38·4	74·6	43·4	28·3	26·3	25·9	49·4	19·3	24·1	78·1
December	33·4	67·6	39·6	24·7	25·3	23·1	52·5	22·5	26·8	67·1
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	31·8	57·7	32·0	26·7	25·7	20·3	40·6	23·2	23·9	57·2
II. COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.										
Cholera	·3	·6	1·8	1·2	2·1	2·0	6·3	·5	1·0	...
Enteric Fever	1·4	...	·2	...	·4	·2	·4	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	241·8	949·6	332·3	264·0	181·0	210·6	441·1	191·1	121·6	490·5
Remittent Fever	6·9	43·5	9·5	46·6	7·2	3·4	5·8	19·0	4·0	4·6
Simple Continued Fever	23·6	139·3	87·1	1·9	107·1	24·5	20·8	14·7	46·9	20·3
Other Fevers (including Smallpox)	1·1	1·4	3·9	3·7	6·0	1·0	22·5	3·7	9·9	3·3
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	·3	·8	·2	...	...	·4	·5	...	·2	·8
Dysentery	52·4	107·5	25·7	50·3	31·9	23·1	32·9	20·5	19·3	101·1
Diarrhœa	14·3	110·6	17·2	54·0	21·0	9·6	16·5	16·3	18·4	83·3
Hepatitis	2·5	4·2	1·1	5·0	1·6	...	1·8	·5	1·5	2·0
Spleen Diseases	2·7	9·8	3·7	9·9	4·7	·6	3·7	5·3	2·9	3·3
Respiratory Diseases	41·1	157·1	52·4	49·1	55·8	22·3	22·4	10·0	19·0	29·0
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·5	1·4	·3	1·9	1·8	1·2	1·9	1·6	2·5	1·7
Scurvy	7·7	20·9	2·2	2·5	·8	2·4	2·6	·5	...	·8
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	23·6	43·7	41·3	42·2	39·1	39·3	44·9	55·8	25·5	36·5
Venereal Diseases	48·3	26·5	38·4	52·8	58·1	23·1	17·5	33·7	26·0	22·8
Eye Diseases	21·7	20·1	42·2	22·3	33·6	21·1	43·8	17·9	29·0	23·2
Abscess and Ulcer	115·8	111·5	131·6	145·3	82·6	62·2	69·0	50·0	63·0	46·4
Guinea Worm	2·7	8·1	12·2	5·0	10·1	6·2	10·3	...	·4	...
Injuries	92·2	110·3	114·2	93·2	93·1	76·5	91·6	36·3	46·1	70·8
All other Causes	75·7	110·0	103·6	116·8	117·4	84·1	139·1	109·4	123·3	294·5
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	776·6	1,976·9	1,021·1	967·7	855·4	613·8	995·4	586·8	560·5	1,234·9
III. COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.										
Cholera	·27	·56	·80	·62	1·03	1·39	2·80	...	·94	...
Enteric Fever	·55	...	·16	...	·41	·20	·35	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever	·27	·56	·16	...	...	·40	·88	...	·52	7·46
Remittent Fever	1·37	5·02	·64	1·86	·21	·40	1·58	·53	·52	2·07
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	·56	·16	...	...	·20	...	...	...	·41
Other Fevers (including Smallpox) . . . . .	...	...	·16	·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	·27	·56	·16	...	...	·40	·17	...	...	·41
Dysentery	·83	·83	·32	...	·21	...	·17	·53	·52	2·07
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	1·11	...	1·86	...	·99	·17	...	·73	2·49
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	·28	·16	·62	...	...	...	...	·21	·41
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	2·47	13·93	3·38	1·86	1·23	·99	1·05	...	1·57	·83
Circulatory Diseases	·27	·56	·16	...	...	...	·88	·53	·21	·83
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·27	...	...	·62	·41	·40	·53	·53	·63	...
Anæmia and Debility	·83	·83	·32	1·25	·21	·40	·88	1·05	·63	2·07
All other Causes	1·37	1·39	·97	·62	·41	2·59	1·23	5·78	1·57	2·49
Injuries	·27	·28	·32	...	·61	·40	...	...	...	...
Deaths out of Hospital	1·10	·56	·80	·62	·62	·40	·70	...	·94	...
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR *	10·15	27·03	8·67	10·55	5·35	9·16	11·39	8·95	8·99	21·54
DEATH-RATE INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS	10·76	26·59	9·98	15·33	11·83	12·66	14·55	17·34	15·31	25·79
Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
IV. MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.										
Cholera	100·00	100·00	45·45	50·00	50·00	70·00	44·44	· ...	90·00	...
Intermittent Fever	·11	·06	·05	...	...	·19	·20	...	·43	1·52
Remittent Fever	20·00	11·54	6·78	4·00	2·86	11·76	27·27	2·78	13·16	45·45
Simple Continued Fever . . . . .	...	·40	·18	...	...	·81	...	...	...	2·04
Other Fevers (including Smallpox) . . . . .	...	...	4·17	16·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	100·00	66·67	100·00	...	...	100·00	33·33	...	...	50·00
Dysentery	1·57	·78	1·25	...	·65	...	·53	2·56	2·70	2·05
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	1·01	...	3·45	...	10·42	1·06	...	3·98	2·99
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	6·67	14·29	12·50	...	...	...	...	14·29	20·00
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	6·00	8·87	6·44	3·80	2·21	4·46	4·69	...	8·24	2·86
Phthisis Pulmonalis	50·00	33·33	22·22	33·33	27·27	33·33	25·00	...
Scurvy	2·67	25·00

* Excluding deaths in Upper Burma.

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XXVI.

TABLE showing the DAILY AVERAGE SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.	Ratio for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Fort William	819	77.7	72.0	59.6	79.9	43.3	25.6	22.6	20.2	26.4	31.7	32.1	27.1	44.0	61.4
Alipore and Ballygunge	872	116.5	119.7	94.9	54.7	55.1	56.6	67.8	76.3	79.2	78.8	93.7	85.1	83.7	
Dum-Dum (3 months)	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.1	10.9	16.1	16.5
Barrackpore	719	115.2	86.6	78.3	80.7	74.6	57.1	70.0	86.9	92.6	91.7	84.5	51.6	80.7	
Silchar and Outposts	720	128.5	131.5	45.2	60.2	48.5	33.2	58.8	52.6	43.0	71.7	65.7	70.7	62.5	
Shillong and Outposts	739	53.3	50.9	46.0	47.2	64.4	75.2	97.1	92.2	89.5	84.5	85.6	76.4	75.8	
Dibrugarh and Outposts	335	45.6	39.9	37.2	42.0	34.1	35.6	32.5	46.6	53.1	60.2	59.8	47.0	44.8	
Kohima and Outposts	657	44.5	31.9	39.7	39.7	29.2	30.3	35.3	38.2	34.7	34.5	33.8	52.2	36.5	
Baxa	359	18.2	22.2	12.2	9.7	28.7	27.7	30.5	39.9	39.6	41.4	33.2	14.4	25.1	
Tummoo and Phongbyin, &c.	403	92.5	55.7	35.4	72.7	72.1	98.9	154.1	131.5	62.3	66.4	51.4	55.8	76.9	
Dorunda	411	27.3	24.2	20.2	28.3	35.7	18.2	49.9	59.1	24.9	18.8	15.1	10.7	26.8	30.5
Dinapore	786	41.3	26.6	27.8	23.6	27.0	34.4	37.8	44.9	43.0	45.3	47.0	42.2	38.2	
Benares	638	37.4	35.8	47.0	35.1	32.1	25.6	33.0	49.8	52.1	38.7	27.9	33.0	37.9	
Chunar	78	12.5	12.5	13.7	...	13.0	...	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.8	
Gorakhpur	85	44.0	54.9	33.7	21.7	10.8	10.9	...	11.1	33.3	22.2	33.3	...	23.5	
Fyzabad	930	35.4	24.4	14.0	27.3	23.6	19.9	31.6	32.1	45.1	32.6	25.2	21.1	28.0	
Lucknow	1,018	21.4	23.7	18.5	15.4	22.3	26.9	25.7	38.2	44.2	46.3	38.4	30.0	30.5	
Fatehgarh	149	6.7	19.9	27.0	26.1	17.2	20.0	35.7	36.2	42.0	30.5	31.0	17.5	26.8	
Cawnpore	854	12.2	21.6	22.5	16.3	10.3	11.6	17.1	21.6	25.6	26.4	38.5	63.2	24.6	
Allahabad	886	26.6	28.0	24.2	22.9	17.9	20.3	26.9	35.7	46.7	43.6	31.7	21.5	28.2	
Banda	85	18.7	19.5	18.2	18.5	...	31.3	27.0	54.0	85.7	119.0	106.4	42.6	35.3	43.7
Sutna	50	29.4	56.6	74.1	65.2	90.9	93.0	69.8	71.4	142.9	148.1	122.8	145.5	100.0	
Bareilly	635	41.6	45.6	27.8	12.1	10.0	7.4	10.7	18.8	28.7	42.6	48.5	46.8	29.9	
Moradabad	141	31.3	30.8	14.9	...	26.0	24.8	27.0	47.1	82.4	55.2	30.7	23.7	35.5	
Almora and Outposts (including Kaladanda)	679	60.6	67.7	85.2	79.7	64.6	74.5	36.0	54.7	45.2	65.1	43.8	35.0	54.5	
Dehra Dun	1,449	45.0	48.2	50.2	46.8	53.3	54.5	53.2	43.6	31.4	48.7	56.4	46.4	48.3	
Roorkee	630	30.7	23.9	23.0	39.0	33.8	35.6	65.2	85.4	87.3	103.1	71.4	39.6	54.0	
Meerut	1,104	38.8	31.9	22.1	23.1	35.9	29.6	21.7	25.8	48.9	53.0	40.2	31.0	34.4	
Delhi	643	44.2	49.1	33.1	17.6	27.4	22.6	21.6	37.0	69.7	94.7	74.8	27.3	43.5	
Agra	942	25.7	32.6	22.4	28.6	15.1	12.4	23.8	24.0	46.4	74.4	86.6	48.9	40.3	
Jhansi	651	39.4	32.4	32.2	27.2	17.5	17.5	32.0	57.5	83.7	129.3	112.7	31.0	53.8	41.8
Nowgong	844	24.4	26.8	31.6	19.6	16.4	15.6	15.7	20.4	31.9	41.4	36.0	17.0	26.1	
Sipri (4 months)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	71	14.7	29.4	11.2	14.7	29.4	10.1	44.1	44.1	58.8	73.5	30.8	16.7	28.2	
Saugor	976	26.6	30.9	23.5	29.4	35.3	23.0	27.0	29.9	53.3	74.5	57.1	43.5	37.9	
Jubbulpore	330	35.7	48.8	13.2	14.9	16.4	46.9	48.4	90.8	93.2	95.9	74.7	67.0	78.8	
Umballa	1,264	16.1	21.8	20.3	24.5	23.4	21.3	18.7	28.2	43.5	51.0	49.6	37.7	30.9	
Simla (8 months)	185	...	...	27.3	35.9	41.0	30.8	26.2	31.7	21.2	33.0	...	...	32.4
Phillour	80	...	...	...	...	25.3	13.2	52.6	65.8	105.3	26.3	66.7	60.2	37.5
Ludhiana	48	21.3	21.7	19.6	20.8	41.7	41.7	41.7	20.8	83.3	104.2	41.7	20.8	41.7	
Jullundur	996	10.9	11.7	9.6	12.0	8.7	9.0	17.7	21.1	29.1	33.8	39.5	21.2	20.1	24.9
Ferozepore	1,517	24.9	19.4	14.2	13.7	11.0	9.4	10.1	9.3	12.8	20.3	21.8	23.0	15.2	
Mooltan	1,115	42.7	56.4	34.1	22.1	20.9	19.9	24.5	24.0	32.3	44.5	52.4	36.8	35.0	
Sialkot	1,425	6.8	8.9	16.1	15.3	15.0	16.9	17.6	19.4	24.3	27.7	44.6	42.0	23.2	
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,686	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.3	16.2	16.5	15.4	20.2	24.8	16.4	18.7	12.4	21.9	
Bakloh	1,266	31.3	17.7	13.9	18.9	26.2	32.2	36.3	41.3	37.5	45.4	42.1	34.9	31.6	
Madhopur (6 months)	804	40.7	35.3	28.4	32.9	...	...	...	...	...	48.1	135.0	68.2	57.2
Amritsar	116	25.6	25.6	17.1	17.1	25.6	8.5	25.6	35.1	62.5	45.0	25.9	26.3	25.9	
Meean Meer	2,213	18.3	16.8	20.3	20.5	21.4	16.8	14.0	22.9	55.0	95.8	61.8	53.2	37.1	
Jhelum	1,036	8.5	13.9	18.1	12.8	14.8	12.2	12.1	18.7	21.9	22.2	33.4	20.6	18.3	
Rawalpindi (including Murree Hills)	2,014	23.4	23.5	26.3	23.9	19.6	17.8	18.7	27.6	27.3	31.6	43.6	36.9	26.8	20.4
Attock	85	32.6	11.8	31.9	23.5	11.8	23.3	36.1	36.6	36.1	24.1	35.7	35.7	23.5	
Nowshera and Outposts	1,024	22.0	33.3	18.3	11.2	8.9	9.7	10.8	19.9	23.6	24.0	23.3	24.1	19.5	
Cherat	156	8.9	8.9	...	8.9	6.5	5.5	5.2	17.0	10.2	11.4	28.4	17.0	12.8	
Peshawar and Outposts	2,810	16.5	17.1	12.6	13.3	11.2	7.8	8.8	9.8	15.1	24.8	30.6	33.7	17.4	
Quetta District	642	38.6	27.3	29.4	28.6	42.5	63.6	69.9	73.1	87.5	90.9	79.7	62.7	54.5	...
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.															
Agar	458	53.1	15.1	15.6	21.5	25.1	18.8	20.8	14.3	15.8	13.1	27.5	38.8	19.7	20.4
Goona	506	15.9	12.5	20.7	21.4	18.0	14.3	16.3	17.5	28.5	29.3	28.7	32.5	21.7	
Sirdarpore and Outposts	573	18.2	18.2	19.9	13.7	16.0	22.8	19.0	25.5	26.8	30.1	44.2	32.3	22.7	
Kherwara and Outposts	631	16.5	21.4	15.2	14.9	27.4	43.2	42.9	42.7	38.6	31.1	26.5	28.4	28.5	
Erinpura and Outposts	757	32.1	16.8	10.5	12.9	15.9	21.1	15.6	18.2	25.1	39.9	46.0	30.0	23.8	
Deoli and Outposts	775	17.1	12.3	11.0	12.9	9.8	8.2	9.2	26.7	24.2	19.2	17.3	9.6	15.5	
Sehore, Indore and Outposts	871	13.1	16.1	17.0	22.5	21.9	18.4	26.2	27.3	26.2	39.4	30.8	21.2	23.0	
Ajmere and Outposts	591	7.3	9.7	7.7	8.0	10.0	8.4	9.7	6.8	13.9	7.6	5.7	10.6	8.5	
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.															
Abbottabad and Outposts	1,829	39.7	29.5	25.5	29.4	33.7	32.6	29.1	34.8	28.1	2				

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The DAILY SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.	Ratio for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Aden	1,015	23'3	21'6	23'2	16'4	22'4	20'3	20'4	20'4	20'7	23'4	31'7	29'6	22'7	31'8
Jacobabad	1,159	62'7	40'4	49'0	45'2	43'6	38'4	45'9	45'0	55'2	68'2	64'3	53'3	51'8	
Hyderabad	699	24'4	18'2	18'6	24'2	15'5	23'4	21'5	21'3	25'0	17'9	20'7	20'0	21'5	
Kurrachee	772	36'0	26'8	19'8	16'5	25'3	24'3	22'6	19'0	26'8	21'7	25'6	21'2	23'3	
Quetta District	3,589	47'9	51'8	45'7	40'9	45'4	41'6	38'8	65'2	91'4	86'5	74'6	67'6	57'7	...
Bhuj	728	39'3	34'1	25'0	15'5	10'3	8'5	5'6	8'5	13'0	13'2	22'8	21'7	19'2	32'0
Rajkot	844	25'4	15'9	8'9	15'0	23'3	18'5	18'8	20'9	26'7	38'8	40'2	46'7	24'9	
Deesa	1,129	31'8	20'5	20'9	20'4	15'6	14'9	17'1	18'2	21'5	23'6	25'0	38'5	22'1	
Ahmedabad	626	25'8	22'4	17'5	25'9	22'3	22'0	29'4	31'0	31'7	37'1	34'3	36'5	28'8	
Baroda	636	48'6	46'9	37'3	32'9	41'0	49'6	75'1	67'9	104'1	121'1	122'0	3'8	69'2	
Sadra	62	18'5	37'0	17'5	...	...	...	...	44'8	...	29'4	14'5	...	16'1
Nasirabad	759	25'3	24'9	23'0	29'2	24'1	22'4	26'4	32'9	49'8	57'3	48'1	35'8	34'3	
Neemuch	546	54'5	54'5	38'7	32'3	38'1	28'3	25'5	31'8	38'2	51'5	55'6	29'3	40'3	
Mhow	892	27'1	35'0	33'3	37'3	32'4	27'0	25'7	26'2	29'3	44'1	30'2	31'1	31'4	
Surat	189	35'5	41'0	27'3	15'3	23'5	23'1	22'6	16'9	28'2	36'1	37'9	18'6	26'5	26'7
Thana	94	47'6	57'1	41'7	47'1	34'1	56'2	22'5	33'7	44'9	18'2	33'0	22'2	42'6	
Bombay	1,327	37'1	22'4	20'6	23'6	24'7	25'1	27'1	23'4	32'2	23'9	26'7	25'7	26'4	
Malegaon	222	29'7	32'1	44'4	50'9	59'9	87'2	80'8	48'9	31'4	25'6	14'0	7'6	40'5	25'7
Ahmednagar	420	270'8	244'9	272'7	162'2	40'8	40'2	44'2	41'4	42'5	37'1	32'9	36'5	45'2	
Sirur	371	32'3	29'1	25'4	22'1	25'8	14'8	11'5	20'2	18'2	31'9	30'9	22'4	21'6	
Poona	2,409	23'6	24'5	15'9	14'1	19'1	17'7	21'6	19'2	17'8	16'4	21'3	23'1	19'9	
Kirkee	572	31'8	31'5	36'0	38'8	33'1	37'2	36'9	29'8	28'1	28'1	37'5	27'0	33'2	
Satara	862	28'4	19'2	16'6	17'9	22'8	19'6	21'3	27'5	31'0	34'0	29'5	27'9	24'4	
Persian Gulf	106	45'2	32'3	19'1	12'7	18'2	...	12'8	13'2	13'0	13'0	26'0	...	18'9	...
Ellichpur	620	28'4	22'6	29'0	17'9	13'7	14'3	31'4	20'1	21'7	29'8	23'4	14'1	22'6	20'3
Amraoti	106	9'3	18'5	28'0	38'5	18'3	9'2	37'4	46'7	28'6	39'6	29'1	19'0	28'3	
Akola	170	4'8	14'4	14'3	9'6	19'5	12'4	6'3	6'3	6'2	16'3	16'8	25'9	11'8	
Aurangabad	874	17'4	22'4	25'1	25'1	21'3	22'9	21'1	21'7	20'7	30'1	27'3	26'7	22'9	
Jalna	327	7'9	2'6	5'1	11'5	14'9	10'6	16'7	22'7	24'0	17'2	16'8	14'8	12'2	
Hingoli	648	19'2	14'7	15'9	17'1	12'6	15'9	10'7	20'7	23'5	34'6	39'3	28'5	21'6	
Mominabad	180	13'8	4'9	19'7	15'8	15'7	10'2	19'9	24'5	34'0	61'3	47'9	25'6	22'2	
Rolarum	1,359	21'4	21'0	17'8	13'9	15'8	10'1	23'1	31'8	26'3	30'2	3'8	26'3	22'8	
Raichur	595	12'7	6'5	7'6	8'2	6'6	6'5	14'5	17'7	19'5	17'4	13'9	18'1	11'8	

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The DAILY SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.	Ratio for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Secunderabad	3,045	38'2	34'9	44'0	42'5	33'8	33'6	36'5	39'4	45'8	56'2	57'4	63'0	45'0	40'6
Kamptee	1,096	42'8	28'5	22'4	23'0	18'1	20'7	20'9	20'6	19'3	25'2	23'3	18'0	23'7	
Sitabaldi	470	56'9	42'7	41'1	75'3	146'8	91'5	89'0	82'4	72'7	63'6	47'5	56'1	74'5	
Hoshangabad	330	22'3	16'7	18'1	25'9	42'1	32'3	32'3	22'7	11'5	32'0	30'5	23'6	24'2	
Raipur	424	35'3	36'2	28'2	27'6	30'1	40'2	32'4	53'4	40'0	64'2	70'7	69'9	44'8	
Jubbulpore (7 months)	588	26'9	31'3	29'1	17'7	25'1	21'2	15'5	23'8	23'2
Sambalpur (10 months)	331	...	...	27'6	21'1	16'8	13'4	24'5	40'7	50'7	54'6	24'5	27'0	30'2
Cuttack	311	14'2	11'5	11'2	9'9	7'0	6'7	6'8	6'5	5'9	5'8	5'6	19'1	9'6	
Berhampore	363	29'4	48'2	7'2	10'0	3'1	3'0	3'0	5'6	4'9	7'1	9'3	16'2	11'0	
Vizianagram	847	38'2	30'9	29'5	25'1	24'5	35'3	38'7	34'6	24'3	27'2	25'7	24'5	29'5	
Samulcotta	104	32'3	38'1	28'3	28'6	28'8	28'8	28'6	19'0	19'4	29'1	38'5	28'6	28'8	23'9
Belgaum	704	20'9	22'7	15'4	19'3	20'7	13'3	13'1	13'9	14'3	15'3	20'4	24'0	18'5	
Dharwar (3 months)	162	23'0	17'2	14'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'5
Bellary	1,303	23'3	25'9	25'1	21'2	25'0	23'7	21'5	18'3	19'3	17'9	20'0	22'4	22'3	
Madras	1,276	17'6	47'1	71'9	51'3	50'3	51'2	41'1	30'1	27'5	30'0	37'1	39'5	40'8	
St. Thomas' Mount	136	7'3	17'1	23'6	23'4	21'6	7'1	7'1	7'1	21'3	21'1	14'7	23'9
Vellore	215	6'4	6'4	10'2	23'4	16'9	39'8	44'4	53'3	40'0	35'6	48'9	53'3	32'6	
Bangalore	2,703	29'8	23'5	29'2	30'2	28'9	27'2	24'8	21'2	20'5	23'7	23'2	23'3	24'8	
Mangalore	727	30'5	24'1	20'4	26'1	19'2	13'5	21'1	24'3	21'2	16'9	19'4	30'3	22'0	
Cannanore	757	21'3	24'8	12'2	7'0	13'0	9'8	5'5	13'3	12'8	16'3	18'1	24'7	14'5	
Trichoor	128	15'5	30'8	38'5	24'2	28'3	35'1	17'1	8'8	8'7	6'2	6'8	6'8	15'6	57'2
Quilon	585	9'6	8'1	9'8	9'2	20'3	15'0	14'4	13'9	13'2	13'5	22'8	16'4	13'7	
Trichinopoly	918	29'9	18'9	21'8	21'2	18'6	20'9	26'8	21'1	10'5	12'4	24'0	29'8	20'7	
Trivandrum	76	39'0	11'9	12'5	42'3	28'2	40'5	69'0	27'0	39'5	37'5	...	12'3	26'3	
Prome (7 months)	73	...	...	...	...	13'5	28'6	37'4	78'9	37'0	94'3	...	...	41'1
Rangoon	948	75'9	62'3	25'0	33'9	33'9	36'6	36'5	34'3	38'1	46'6	72'2	56'3	48'5	57'2
Moulmein	397	34'2	60'2	28'6	26'4	36'9	31'7	42'2	48'7	42'4	52'5	43'8	34'1	40'3	
Toungoo (10 months)	437	...	45'5	26'4	24'4	48'4	39'4	85'6	66'9	81'7	123'2	109'6	...	70'9	
Thayetmyo (3 months)	277	175'4	156'4	113'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158'8
Shwegyin	164	95'4	85'7	30'8	7'8	29'0	50'0	62'1	69'0	64'0	59'2	48'8	52'6	54'9	
Andamans and Nicobars	415	48'0	16'6	67'6	56'6	73'5	75'6	62'8	71'3	80'0	70'0	87'8	80'9	65'1	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVII.

STATEMENT showing the *RATIO* in which the *CHIEF DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* in each *STATION* of *INDIA*.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.										Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.	
		Cholera.	Fevers.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		All other Causes.
Fort William	819	...	315'0	107'4	25'6	...	6'1	4'9	18'3	20'8	75'7	206'4	780'2
Alipore and Ballygunge	872	1'2	431'2	161'5	81'4	2'3	9'2	43'6	19'5	16'1	193'8	648'0	1,607'8
Dum-Dum (3 months)	121	...	66'1	8'3	8'3	...	...	...	8'3	...	16'5	16'5	124'0
Barrackpore	719	4'1	701'0	151'6	23'6	...	9'7	20'9	57'0	15'3	62'7	319'9	1,365'8
Silchar and Outposts	720	...	730'6	72'2	87'5	4'2	12'5	6'9	43'1	38'9	56'9	456'9	1,509'7
Shillong and Outposts	739	1'4	1,138'0	83'9	104'2	...	18'9	20'3	32'5	18'9	69'0	461'5	1,948'6
Dibrugarh and Outposts	335	...	788'1	92'6	17'9	3'0	11'9	20'9	35'8	17'9	59'7	280'6	1,328'4
Kohima and Outposts	657	...	474'9	79'1	19'8	3'0	4'6	19'8	13'7	50'3	35'0	252'6	952'8
Baxa	359	...	384'4	61'3	11'2	2'8	25'0	13'9	33'4	11'2	75'2	325'9	944'3
Tummoo and Phongbyin, &c.	403	19'9	2,114'1	248'1	42'2	5'0	17'4	12'4	24'8	12'4	39'7	667'5	3,203'5
Dorunda	411	...	583'9	97'3	9'8	...	9'8	14'6	82'7	26'8	17'0	267'6	1,109'5
Dinapore	786	1'3	343'5	54'7	34'4	3'8	6'4	25'4	33'1	17'8	53'4	436'4	1,010'2
Benares	638	1'6	474'9	51'7	26'6	...	6'3	1'6	47'0	9'4	50'2	377'7	1,047'0
Chunar	78	12'8	179'5	89'8	...	...	...	12'8	25'6	...	25'6	153'9	500'0
Gorakhpur	85	...	211'8	58'8	11'8	...	...	...	35'3	82'3	23'5	105'9	529'4
Fyzabad	930	3'2	308'6	36'6	48'4	...	...	15'0	20'4	19'4	12'9	347'3	811'8
Lucknow	1,018	...	276'0	36'3	5'9	7'9	15'7	23'6	17'7	17'7	27'5	348'7	777'0
Fatehgarh	149	...	107'4	47'0	26'8	...	20'2	26'8	13'4	67'1	6'7	214'8	530'2
Cawnpore	854	2'3	290'4	7'0	4'7	1'2	1'2	21'1	3'5	21'1	17'5	398'1	768'1
Allahabad	886	9'0	428'9	48'5	20'3	...	3'4	49'7	12'4	49'7	29'3	362'3	1,013'5
Banda	85	11'8	858'8	11'8	...	...	...	...	58'8	82'3	58'8	211'8	1,294'1
Sutna	50	...	1,040'0	20'0	20'0	...	20'0	100'0	60'0	80'0	40'0	1,040'0	2,420'0
Bareilly	635	...	400'0	...	45'7	1'6	11'0	31'5	18'9	23'6	69'3	215'7	817'3
Moradabad	141	7'1	461'0	63'9	...	...	21'3	42'5	7'1	7'1	42'5	368'8	1,021'3
Almora and Outposts (including Kaladanda)	679	...	571'5	36'8	82'3	5'9	4'4	45'7	25'1	95'7	41'3	377'0	1,285'7
Dehra Dun	1,449	34'5	759'8	51'1	35'2	9'0	3'4	70'4	39'3	93'9	71'8	273'3	1,441'7
Roorkee	630	...	428'6	61'9	47'6	4'8	3'2	19'0	27'0	39'7	52'4	331'7	1,015'9
Meerut	1,104	6'3	407'6	48'0	31'7	2'7	8'2	19'9	21'7	19'0	54'4	318'9	938'4
Delhi	643	...	1,415'2	56'0	20'2	...	10'9	28'0	12'5	20'2	130'6	396'6	2,090'2
Agra	942	5'3	574'3	63'7	25'5	...	5'3	21'2	25'5	14'9	42'5	390'6	1,168'8
Jhansi	651	6'1	803'4	56'7	38'4	...	...	10'8	36'9	40'0	59'9	331'8	1,384'0
Nowgong	844	...	475'1	14'2	4'7	2'4	1'2	10'7	23'7	32'0	28'4	285'6	878'0
Sipri (4 months)	33	...	121'2	30'3	...	...	...	30'3	...	...	...	60'6	242'4
Lalitpur	71	...	901'4	70'4	14'1	14'1	...	14'1	28'2	42'2	28'2	112'7	1,225'4
Saugor	976	...	779'7	17'4	22'6	1'0	2'1	13'3	41'0	26'7	30'7	438'5	1,373'0
Jubbulpore	330	3'0	627'3	175'8	72'7	3'0	36'4	30'3	112'1	42'4	33'3	348'5	1,484'8
Umballa	1,264	...	530'1	30'9	17'4	8	...	60'9	14'2	22'2	23'7	406'6	1,106'8
Simla (8 months)	185	...	346'0	5'4	27'0	...	...	10'8	...	59'5	21'6	140'5	610'8
Phillour	80	...	650'0	87'5	12'5	...	25'0	62'5	12'5	...	62'5	387'5	1,300'0
Ludhiana	48	...	854'2	62'5	...	...	...	20'8	83'3	83'3	83'3	458'4	1,645'8
Jullundur	996	...	352'4	88'4	8'0	...	2'0	20'1	10'1	22'1	17'1	229'8	750'0
Ferozepore	1,517	...	227'4	13'2	4'6	1'3	...	15'8	10'6	13'8	13'8	211'0	511'5
Mooltan	1,115	...	269'1	24'2	11'7	...	2'7	19'7	30'5	20'6	39'5	297'7	715'7
Sialkot	1,425	...	273'7	46'3	8'4	7	7'7	24'6	16'2	12'6	40'7	328'4	759'3
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,686	...	588'4	40'3	53'3	1'8	3'6	24'9	24'3	46'3	34'4	287'7	1,105'0
Bakloh	1,266	...	409'2	34'0	20'5	4'7	6'3	34'8	19'8	35'5	20'5	361'0	946'3
Madhopur (6 months)	804	...	925'4	29'8	13'7	2'5	6'2	16'2	6'2	24'9	72'1	156'7	1,253'7
Amritsar	116	...	819'0	86'2	...	...	8'6	69'0	8'6	...	43'1	327'6	1,362'1
Meean Meer	2,213	2'3	878'4	42'0	9'0	...	2'7	52'9	24'4	14'5	42'5	307'7	1,376'4
Jhelum	1,036	...	137'1	30'9	1'9	1'0	1'9	22'2	17'4	15'4	27'0	217'2	472'0
Rawalpindi (including Murree Hills)	2,014	2'0	224'4	31'8	18'9	2'5	7'9	19'4	33'8	22'8	49'1	316'3	728'9
Attock	85	...	541'2	153'0	47'0	...	11'8	11'8	...	47'0	94'1	352'9	1,258'8
Nowshera and Outposts	1,024	...	196'3	43'0	15'6	...	6'8	27'4	17'6	6'8	19'5	273'4	606'4
Cherat	156	...	147'5	96'2	12'8	...	...	12'8	19'2	...	...	192'3	480'8
Peshawar and Outposts	2,810	...	508'2	34'2	4'6	3	7	16'4	20'6	10'3	15'7	145'2	756'2
Quetta District	642	...	638'7	137'1	140'2	...	18'7	14'0	81'0	17'1	85'7	412'7	1,545'2
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.													
Agar	458	2'2	325'3	43'7	8'7	...	4'3	17'5	41'5	17'5	15'3	214'0	690'0
Goona	506	...	367'6	23'7	...	2'0	...	25'7	5'9	9'9	5'9	243'1	683'8
Sirdarpore and Outposts	573	1'8	329'9	43'6	15'7	...	8'7	33'2	31'4	22'7	43'6	232'1	762'7
Kherwara	631	...	304'3	25'4	15'8	...	...	36'4	14'3	4'8	52'3	402'5	855'8
Erinpura	757	...	545'6	9'2	33'0	...	...	67'4	31'7	17'2	21'1	273'5	998'7
Deoli	775	...	256'9	15'4	24'5	...	1'3	74'8	54'2	15'4	56'9	221'9	721'3
Sehore, Indore	871	2'3	507'5	74'7	17'2	5'7	5'7	28'7	35'6	21'8	19'5	258'3	977'0
Ajmere	591	...	108'3	1'7	6'8	...	6'8	22'0	20'3	10'1	11'8	89'7	277'5
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.													
Abbottabad and Outposts	1,829	...	532'5	17'0	27'9	5	8'8	30'6	21'9	25'7	43'7	287'6	996'2
Murdan	1,067	...	433'9	26'3	6'6	9	2'8	30'9	15'0	13'1	42'2	191'2	762'9
Kohat	2,746	8'4	1,767'7	128'9	37'9	...	8'4	16'8	21'1	15'6	80'1	299'3	2,384'2
Edwardesabad	1,865	4'3	1,600'5	106'7	40'2	...	5'4	19'8	52'0	15'6	66'5	315'3	2,226'3
Dera Ismail Khan	2,234	...	1,197'8	62'7	14'8	4	8'1	14'8	49'7	10'7	64'5	365'7	1,789'2
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,260	...	811'9	99'2	25'4	5'6	23'8	17'4	45'2	5'6	61'9	379'4	1,475'4
Rajanpur	497	...	346'1	48'3	12'1	...	2'0	20'1	12'1	10'0	38'2	261'6	750'5
Loralai (9 months)	182	...	1,390'1	148'3	71'4	...	126'4	11'0	44'0	5'5	44'0	252'7	2,093'4

* Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVII—continued.

The COMPOSITION of the ADMISSION-RATE of each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.
		Cholera.	Fevers.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	All other Causes.	
Aden	1,015	...	138'9	74'9	26'6	6'9	2'0	15'7	53'2	26'6	72'9	268'0	685'7
Jacobabad	1,159	...	491'8	65'6	12'1	...	3'5	27'6	8'6	98'3	39'7	396'9	1,144'1
Hyderabad	699	...	186'0	25'8	14'3	1'4	5'7	30'0	11'4	22'9	22'9	270'4	590'8
Kurrachee	772	1'3	207'3	27'2	1'3	1'3	...	12'8	18'2	24'6	18'2	199'5	511'7
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Quetta District	3,589	'6	1,133'8	107'5	110'6	4'2	9'8	20'1	43'7	26'5	157'1	363'0	1,976'9
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Bhuj	728	...	200'5	13'7	15'1	1'4	9'6	22'0	5'5	33'0	38'5	178'6	517'9
Rajkot	844	...	428'9	21'3	16'6	1'2	...	56'9	37'9	45'0	22'5	386'3	1,016'6
Deesa	1,129	...	255'1	31'9	14'2	'9	1'8	39'0	28'3	15'9	65'5	388'0	840'6
Ahmedabad	626	...	354'6	6'4	11'2	3'2	4'8	31'9	49'5	46'3	19'2	206'1	733'2
Baroda	636	...	1,015'7	22'0	11'0	...	6'3	33'0	48'7	58'2	110'1	434'0	1,739'0
Sadra	62	16'1	451'6	48'4	16'1	...	...	16'1	32'3	129'0	48'4	193'6	951'6
Nasirabad	759	...	563'9	52'7	36'9	...	2'6	64'6	61'9	38'2	44'8	412'4	1,278'0
Neemuch	546	18'3	668'5	40'3	22'0	3'7	3'7	69'6	40'3	47'6	31'1	558'6	1,503'7
Mhow	892	...	234'3	14'6	12'3	...	3'4	29'2	62'8	33'6	77'3	380'0	847'5
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Surat	189	5'3	301'6	63'5	68'8	...	5'3	21'2	52'9	37'0	21'2	306'8	883'6
Thana	94	...	670'2	42'5	85'1	10'6	31'9	21'3	106'4	106'4	106'4	436'2	1,617'0
Bombay	1,327	'8	293'1	49'0	49'7	5'3	9'0	22'6	36'2	51'2	49'0	367'8	933'7
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Malegaon	222	4'5	342'3	76'6	45'0	36'0	58'6	22'5	49'6	373'9	1,009'0
Ahmednagar	420	2'4	290'5	11'9	9'5	...	2'4	66'7	30'8	64'3	38'1	202'4	719'0
Sirur	371	18'9	239'9	16'2	16'2	...	8'1	13'5	37'7	32'3	43'1	180'6	606'5
Poona	2,409	...	287'7	33'2	13'7	1'3	7'5	25'7	29'5	46'5	43'1	252'4	740'6
Kirkee	572	1'7	423'1	49'0	52'5	1'7	1'7	54'2	94'4	153'8	131'1	646'9	1,610'1
Satara	862	...	281'9	22'0	22'0	4'6	...	33'6	29'0	44'1	56'9	315'6	809'7
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Persian Gulf	106	...	632'1	...	28'3	9'4	94'3	9'4	18'9	207'6	1,000'0
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Ellichpur	620	1'6	472'6	24'2	9'7	...	1'6	37'1	29'0	19'4	11'3	206'4	812'9
Amraoti	106	...	500'0	132'1	18'9	9'4	103'8	18'9	28'3	349'0	1,160'4
Akola	170	17'6	194'1	70'6	23'5	...	...	29'4	11'8	17'6	11'8	153'0	529'4
Aurangabad	874	2'3	180'8	8'0	5'7	...	...	18'3	30'9	19'5	14'9	265'4	545'8
Jalna	327	...	223'2	15'3	...	...	...	6'1	21'4	24'5	21'4	100'9	412'8
Hingoli	648	4'6	314'8	13'9	4'6	...	1'5	20'1	20'1	29'3	37'1	324'1	770'1
Mominabad	180	...	238'9	16'7	16'7	...	...	22'2	22'2	27'8	11'1	333'3	688'9
Bolarum	1,359	'7	174'4	35'3	10'3	...	...	21'4	71'4	16'9	30'9	263'4	624'7
Raichur	595	...	60'5	1'7	18'5	...	1'7	18'5	21'9	31'9	13'4	84'0	252'1

* Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVII—concluded.

The COMPOSITION of the ADMISSION-RATE of each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of observation.
		Cholera.	Fevers.*	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	All other Causes.	
Secunderabad	3,045	11'2	600'3	32'5	15'1	1'3	1'6	34'8	44'3	11'2	23'7	307'7	1,083'7
Kamptee	1,096	1'8	287'4	42'0	6'4	...	...	61'1	20'1	12'8	15'5	366'8	813'9
Sitabaldi	470	...	500'0	55'0	44'9	4'3	25'5	59'6	51'1	31'9	51'1	453'2	1,276'6
Hoshangabad	330	...	612'1	27'3	18'2	3'0	3'0	36'4	33'4	21'2	9'1	184'8	948'5
Raipur	424	...	389'1	9'4	14'2	4'7	4'7	28'3	143'9	61'3	21'2	252'4	929'2
Jubbulpore (7 months)	588	...	93'5	6'8	13'6	1'7	1'7	42'5	5'1	6'8	5'1	134'4	311'2
Sambalpur (10 months)	331	3'0	498'5	36'3	15'1	...	6'0	12'1	48'3	36'3	9'0	142'0	806'6
Cuttack	311	...	440'5	22'5	48'2	...	3'2	29'0	45'0	61'1	12'9	225'1	887'5
Berhampore	363	...	159'8	11'0	2'8	...	5'5	13'8	41'3	33'0	2'8	228'6	498'6
Vizianagram	847	...	73'2	16'5	9'5	1'2	3'5	14'2	60'2	22'4	8'3	149'9	358'9
Samulcotta	104	...	115'4	19'2	19'2	...	19'2	38'5	96'2	19'2	38'5	471'1	836'5
Belgaum	704	...	72'4	18'5	4'3	...	...	12'8	17'1	9'9	18'5	72'4	225'9
Dharwar (3 months)	162	...	18'5	...	6'2	...	...	6'2	6'2	...	6'2	67'9	111'1
Bellary	1,303	...	261'7	16'1	8'4	1'5	'8	30'7	13'8	12'3	12'3	259'4	617'0
Madras	1,276	1'6	268'8	41'5	35'3	'8	1'6	29'0	31'3	38'4	30'5	360'5	839'3
St. Thomas' Mount	136	...	161'8	7'4	22'1	...	...	...	44'1	29'4	36'7	132'3	433'8
Vellore	215	...	153'5	27'9	23'3	4'6	4'6	27'9	51'2	23'3	23'3	213'9	553'5
Bangalore	2,703	'4	195'0	15'5	15'2	1'8	7'8	48'5	23'3	34'0	22'6	219'7	583'8
Mangalore	727	...	178'8	34'4	57'8	...	4'1	19'3	38'5	16'5	16'5	254'5	620'4
Cannanore	757	...	74'0	5'3	5'3	1'3	...	4'0	19'8	2'6	5'3	170'4	288'0
Trichoor	128	...	70'3	7'8	7'8	15'6	...	7'8	62'5	7'8	39'1	164'1	382'8
Quilon	585	...	56'4	13'7	3'4	1'7	...	13'7	13'7	20'5	8'5	155'6	287'2
Trichinopoly	918	7'6	207'0	9'8	18'5	1'1	...	27'2	26'1	50'1	15'3	295'2	657'9
Trivandrum	76	...	92'1	26'3	13'2	...	...	26'3	131'6	39'5	26'3	500'0	855'3
Prome (7 months)	73	...	232'9	41'1	41'1	...	...	27'4	41'1	13'7	...	54'8	452'1
Rangoon	948	...	253'2	124'5	82'3	1'1	4'2	29'5	34'8	26'4	30'6	445'1	1,031'7
Moulmein	397	...	244'3	93'2	141'1	2'5	...	27'7	40'3	37'8	57'9	425'7	1,070'5
Toungoo (10 months)	437	...	265'4	112'1	103'0	...	4'6	18'3	29'8	13'7	11'4	299'8	858'1
Thayetmyo (3 months)	277	...	36'1	...	3'6	...	...	10'8	3'6	...	3'6	299'7	357'4
Shwegyin	164	...	176'8	146'3	67'1	...	...	6'1	61'0	18'3	18'3	335'4	829'3
Andamans and Nicobars	415	...	1,780'7	26'5	14'5	7'2	4'8	7'2	26'5	12'1	19'3	332'5	2,231'3

Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching in Bengal and N.-W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fort William	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore and Ballygunge	872	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dum-Dum (3 months)	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	719	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Silchar and Outposts	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong and Outposts	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2'3	...	1'77
Dibrugarh and Outposts	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohima and Outposts	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baxa	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tummoo and Phongbyin, &c.	403	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Dorunda	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	786	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Benares	638	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chunar	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gorakhpur	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	930	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2'9	3	2'01
Lucknow	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	854	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Allahabad	886	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
Banda	85	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sutna	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Almora and Outposts (including Kaladanda)	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	...	...	...	...	50	11'0	28	116'25
Roorkee	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	4	...
Delhi	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Jhansi	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Nowgong	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'6	...	1'57
Sipri (4 months)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Umballa	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla (8 months)	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillour	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	1,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakloh	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur (6 months)	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer	2,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	4	3	15
Jhelum	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi (including Murree Hills)	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
Attock	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera and Outposts	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar and Outposts	2,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp of Exercise, Lawrencepore (2 months)	1,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta District	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marching, Quetta District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	42,586	8	...	7	5	2	3	49	14	16	4	...	...	108	2'5	64	1'50
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.																	
Agar	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Goona	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirdarpore and Outposts	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Kherwara	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoli	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore, Indore	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
Ajmere	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	8	4	75
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.																	
Abbottabad and Outposts	1,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murdan	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat	2,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	23	...	11	...
Edwardesabad	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
Dera Ismail Khan	2,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajanpur	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai (9 months)	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp of Exercise, Lawrencepore (3 months)	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marching	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
TOTAL	11,961	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	34	2'8	19	1'59

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVIII —continued.

CHOLERA of the STATIONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Aden	1,015	3	...	27
Jacobabad	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Hyderabad	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Kurrachee	772	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1
Quetta District . . .	3,502	1	1	2	6	2	56
Marching, Quetta District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bhuj	728	18	...	80
Rajkot	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Deesa	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ahmedabad	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Baroda	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sadra	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...
Nasirabad	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Neemuch	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10		5
Mhow	892	12	...	62
Surat	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		...
Thana	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bombay	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		1
Malegaon	222	1	1	21	...	103
Ahmednagar	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		...
Sirur	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	7		4
Poona	2,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Kirkee	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		1
Satara	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Persian Gulf	106
On the march . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
TOTAL	20,353	1	1	11	5	4	4	...	26	13	14	69
Ellichpur	620	1	1
Amraoti	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Akola	170	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3		3
Aurangabad	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2		1
Jalna	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Hingoli	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3		2
Mominabad	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bolarum	1,359	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1
Raichur	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Marching . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
TOTAL	5,018	1	1	2	2	1	3	10	20	7	139

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXVIII —concluded.

CHOLERA of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and BRITISH BURMA.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Madras	2	3	5	...	5	...
Secunderabad . . .	3,045	...	1	5	7	1	...	13	5	2	34	6.3	15	2.80
Kamptee . . .	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2		1
Sitabaldi . . .	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Hoshangabad . . .	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Raipur . . .	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Jubbulpore (7 months) .	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sambalpur (10 months) .	331	1	1	.5
Cuttack . . .	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Berhampore . . .	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Vizianagram . . .	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Samulcotta . . .	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Belgaum . . .	704	1.094
Dharwar (3 months) .	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bellary . . .	1,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Madras . . .	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		2
St. Thomas' Mount. .	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Vellore . . .	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bangalore . . .	2,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		1
Mangalore . . .	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cannanore . . .	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Trichoor . . .	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Quilon . . .	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Trichinopoly . . .	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7		6
Trivandrum . . .	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Prome (7 months) . .	73
Rangoon . . .	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Moulmein . . .	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Toungoo (10 months) .	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Thayetmyo (3 months) .	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Shwegyin . . .	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Andamans and Nicobars .	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
TOTAL . . .	20,031	...	1	7	7	1	...	17	5	3	2	2	7	52	2.6	30	1.49
TOTAL OF INDIA . . .	104,877	8	1	14	13	6	5	77	55	28	14	6	7	234	2.2	138	1.31

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXIX.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

This Table includes the figures for Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

Stations and Average Strength during the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Admission-rate for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate for each Province.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Fort William 819	17	18	18	20	11	8	5	35	31	39	35	21	258	315.0	721.5	...	2.47
Alipore and Ballygunge . . . 872	37	17	25	12	42	10	27	48	41	42	47	28	376	431.2		2	
Dum-Dum (3 months) 121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	66.1		...
Barrackpore 719	32	20	21	18	24	24	64	63	53	81	67	37	504	701.0		1	
Silchar and Outposts 720	13	16	30	31	74	31	87	88	40	25	60	26	526	730.6		...	
Shillong „ 739	35	17	19	23	120	129	103	111	82	62	84	56	841	1,138.0		5	
Dibrugarh „ 335	10	10	8	7	7	11	17	29	32	60	56	17	264	788.1		...	
Kohima „ 657	18	15	29	13	28	17	21	45	36	29	32	29	312	474.9		1	
Baxa 359	11	10	13	7	7	9	8	8	6	24	27	8	138	384.4		3	
Tummoo and Phongbyin, &c. . 403	76	44	43	166	142	89	72	47	38	52	53	30	852	2,114.1		2	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	6.2	4.1	5.1	7.3	11.2	8.0	9.9	11.6	8.8	10.2	11.4	6.2	100.0
Dorunda 411	5	4	1	9	12	7	62	89	20	14	12	5	240	583.9	365.5	...	1.18
Dinapore 786	16	11	14	24	16	14	31	50	42	27	15	10	270	343.5		1	
Benares 638	4	7	13	11	25	19	41	91	50	18	15	9	303	474.9		2	
Chunar 78	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	5	1	...	14	179.5		...
Gorakhpur 85	5	2	6	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	18	211.8		...
Fyzabad 930	3	6	5	10	25	5	7	60	99	27	34	6	287	308.6		1	
Lucknow 1,018	8	5	10	7	18	17	8	32	57	68	35	16	281	276.0		1	
Fatehgarh 149	...	...	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	16	167.4		...
Cawnpore 854	9	12	14	16	16	6	32	40	41	33	9	20	248	290.4		2	
Allahabad 886	11	5	9	7	14	13	22	92	66	79	48	14	380	428.9		...	
Banda 85	18	5	5	1	1	1	4	4	9	17	6	2	73	858.8		...	
Sutna 50	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	17	13	10	5	52	1,040.0		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	3.7	2.6	3.7	4.1	6.0	3.9	9.8	21.3	18.6	13.8	8.5	4.0	100.0
Bareilly 635	12	16	6	2	4	1	2	1	18	106	72	14	254	400.0	650.9	1	4.36
Moradabad 141	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	5	22	21	6	2	65	461.0		...
Almora and Outposts (including Kaladanda) 679	8	5	26	24	69	55	31	41	21	36	36	36	388	571.5		6	
Dehra Dun 1,449	52	57	94	91	146	123	124	121	90	114	65	24	1,101	759.8		4	
Roorkee 630	11	3	6	12	18	9	31	37	38	63	29	13	270	428.6		2	
Meerut 1,104	8	6	17	24	15	13	7	31	114	107	70	38	450	407.6		5	
Delhi 643	14	17	13	19	37	23	28	132	217	231	155	24	910	1,415.2		5	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	3.1	3.1	4.7	5.0	8.5	6.5	6.6	10.7	15.1	19.7	12.6	4.4	100.0
Agra 942	17	16	17	8	6	4	20	42	120	211	52	28	541	574.3	653.7	1	1.04
Jhansi 651	9	9	6	14	12	4	19	68	122	139	93	28	523	803.4		3	
Nowgong 844	8	4	7	9	8	7	12	42	117	102	66	19	401	475.1		...	
Sipri (4 months) 33	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	121.2		...
Lalitpur 71	...	2	1	1	1	1	9	7	16	18	7	1	64	901.4		...	
Saugor 976	44	46	28	40	60	15	19	50	131	182	97	49	761	779.7		...	
Jubbulpore 330	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	64	40	31	17	207	627.3		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	1.3	3.2	10.1	22.8	27.7	13.8	5.7	100.0
Umballa 1,264	1	5	7	11	14	7	15	55	159	220	127	49	670	530.1	450.3	3	2.40
Simla (8 months) 185	...	...	3	16	11	8	8	4	6	6	2	...	64	346.0		1
Phillour 80	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	14	22	3	4	4	52	650.0		2
Ludhiana 48	1	...	2	2	5	1	...	2	11	13	2	2	41	854.2		1	
Jullundur 996	4	3	5	3	6	20	20	26	89	104	62	9	351	352.4		1	
Ferozepore 1,517	13	9	23	30	23	12	18	45	78	70	14	10	345	227.4		3	
Mooltan 1,115	8	29	18	7	11	6	8	12	46	137	10	8	300	269.1		2	
Sialkot 1,425	...	4	16	16	9	21	23	44	62	47	97	51	390	273.7		6	
Dharmasala and Kangra . . . 1,686	23	34	31	47	108	91	82	171	144	134	90	37	992	588.4		13	
Bakloh 1,266	6	7	10	28	95	83	73	61	49	50	43	13	518	409.2		3	
Madhopur (6 months) 804	29	33	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	126	343	183	744	925.4		...
Amritsar 116	1	2	2	...	3	...	5	10	24	16	23	9	95	819.0		...	
Meean Meer 2,213	18	8	40	23	41	29	27	137	499	719	338	65	1,944	878.4		3	
Jhelum 1,036	1	1	3	7	11	5	6	19	37	29	18	5	142	137.1		1	
Rawalpindi (including Murree Hills) 2,014	8	16	29	34	36	27	31	73	74	50	62	12	452	224.4		1	
Attock 85	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	20	6	46	541.2		...	
Nowshera and Outposts . . . 1,024	4	5	7	12	13	4	3	23	21	56	37	16	201	196.3		3	
Cherat 156	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	3	7	2	23	147.5		...
Peshawar and Outposts . . . 2,810	25	17	18	40	45	37	45	40	197	381	497	86	1,428	508.2		3	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	4.7	3.9	4.0	8.1	16.6	23.6	21.8	7.6	100.0
Quetta District 586	5	2	16	27	12	12	13	64	127	71	33	8	390	665.5
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	3.9	1.7	3.9	6.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	16.3	31.5	17.1	8.0	2.0	100.0	...	638.7	...	4.67
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.4	6.4	4.7	5.9	10.7	15.9	19.8	16.1	6.5	100.0	...	519.6	...	2.39

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXIX—continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of FEVERS in each Month, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

Stations and Average Strength during the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Admission-rate for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate for each Province.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.																	
Agar 458	...	5	11	6	10	5	14	12	17	23	36	10	149	325'3	349'6	1	1'69
Goona 506	5	2	9	7	9	5	6	7	43	49	37	7	186	367'6		1	
Sirdarpore and Outposts . . 573	10	12	7	...	6	3	7	7	21	33	67	16	189	329'9		...	
Kherwara 631	6	5	8	2	5	6	8	9	45	57	29	12	192	304'3		1	
Erinpura 757	24	16	11	13	9	7	16	24	40	93	116	44	413	545'6		4	
Deoli 775	3	4	4	7	5	2	6	36	62	48	16	6	199	256'9		...	
Sehore, Indore 871	21	13	30	37	22	11	23	25	41	112	75	32	442	507'5		2	
Ajmere 591	5	6	2	4	4	1	1	4	8	9	12	8	64	108'3	...		
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	4'0	3'4	4'4	4'2	3'8	2'2	4'4	6'7	15'5	23'0	21'0	7'4	100'0
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.																	
Abbottabad and Outposts . . 1,829	55	33	101	81	113	76	105	184	66	...	68	46	974	532'5	1,127'7	4	2'18
Muridan 1,067	14	11	26	37	19	11	27	25	25	46	146	18	403	433'9		2	
Kohat 2,746	89	70	70	88	108	92	210	488	984	1,090	1,199	366	4,854	1,767'7		11	
Edwardesabad 1,865	51	46	50	33	119	100	105	137	322	635	957	430	2,985	1,600'5		3	
Dera Ismail Khan 2,234	76	65	44	69	79	33	59	172	277	634	831	337	2,676	1,197'8		4	
Dera Ghazi Khan 1,260	22	12	17	34	20	16	91	175	231	183	163	59	1,023	811'9		1	
Rajanpur 497	7	9	9	7	12	2	2	7	36	39	34	8	172	346'1		...	
Loralai (9 months) 182	...	...	...	9	31	15	9	33	72	44	35	5	253	1,390'1	...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	2'6	2'0	2'4	2'7	3'8	2'5	4'5	9'0	14'9	20'6	25'6	9'4	100'0
Aden 1,015	11	3	5	6	18	21	5	10	10	9	19	24	141	138'9	274'8	1	2'19
Jacobabad and Outposts . . 1,159	26	43	60	21	24	19	25	26	43	128	117	38	570	491'8		4	
Hyderabad 699	11	13	14	8	6	7	6	7	14	11	20	13	130	186'0		...	
Kurrachee 772	24	4	12	7	12	5	8	21	30	10	16	11	160	207'3		3	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	7'2	6'3	9'1	4'2	6'0	5'2	4'4	6'4	9'7	15'7	17'2	8'6	100'0
Quetta District 3,502	178	152	284	169	177	139	183	765	817	553	406	217	4,040	1,153'6	...	21	...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	4'4	3'7	7'2	4'3	4'4	3'4	4'5	18'8	20'2	13'6	10'1	5'4	100'0	...	1,133'8	...	6'14
Bhuj 728	20	11	12	7	12	2	4	5	11	14	34	14	146	200'5	433'0	1	1'28
Rajkot 844	33	14	8	8	22	13	15	28	42	96	67	16	362	428'9		1	
Deesa 1,129	19	10	29	38	29	13	17	18	25	39	35	16	288	255'1		3	
Ahmedabad 626	7	8	10	14	7	7	8	12	23	49	49	28	222	354'6		...	
Baroda 636	23	16	39	14	21	38	79	58	125	110	82	41	646	1,015'7		...	
Sadra 62	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	2	1	4	6	2	28	451'6		...
Nasirabad 759	5	7	16	19	8	6	18	30	91	112	88	28	428	563'9		1	
Neemuch 546	5	10	12	8	15	2	7	7	51	117	97	34	365	668'5		...	
Mhow 892	18	13	23	24	25	20	8	11	41	17	7	2	209	234'3		2	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	4'8	3'3	5'6	5'0	5'2	3'8	6'1	6'3	15'2	20'7	17'3	6'7	100'0
Surat 189	3	...	1	4	2	5	7	4	5	9	13	4	57	301'6	316'2	...	2'48
Thana 94	4	3	12	2	8	6	4	2	3	4	9	6	63	670'2		...	
Bombay 1,327	64	29	52	28	29	32	23	26	19	24	38	25	389	293'1		3	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	13'9	6'3	12'8	6'7	7'7	8'4	6'7	6'3	5'3	7'2	11'8	6'9	100'0
Malegaon 222	8	6	14	11	6	8	12	3	3	1	3	1	76	342'3	301'7	...	'62
Ahmednagar 420	2	2	1	1	27	11	19	13	8	10	17	11	122	290'5		...	
Sirur 371	1	1	4	6	5	2	5	8	2	28	20	7	89	239'9		...	
Poona 2,409	70	52	45	45	82	79	79	68	35	26	65	47	693	287'7		3	
Kirkee 572	4	11	11	15	28	32	19	24	31	31	23	13	242	423'1		...	
Satara 862	13	8	11	15	19	20	17	22	17	29	49	23	243	281'9		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	6'7	5'5	5'9	6'4	11'4	10'4	10'3	9'4	6'5	8'4	12'1	7'0	100'0
Persian Gulf 106	10	4	10	5	12	3	4	...	4	7	6	2	67	632'1
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY .																	
	5'6	4'4	7'2	5'0	6'1	5'0	5'9	11'9	14'8	14'6	13'1	6'4	100'0	...	484'3	...	2'22
Ellichpur 620	42	23	30	20	16	6	36	17	16	38	32	17	293	472'6	239'7	...	1'20
Amraoti 106	1	3	6	1	6	5	4	5	7	11	1	3	53	500'0		...	
Akola 170	3	2	6	3	3	2	2	1	5	1	1	...	33	194'1		...	
Aurangabad 874	10	14	12	14	15	5	9	23	13	16	18	...	58	180'8		1	
Jalna 327	5	2	3	3	4	2	3	8	13	9	10	11	...	223'2		1	
Hingoli 648	15	9	6	8	4	6	2	9	12	39	57	37	274	314'8		1	
Mominabad 180	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	8	12	2	...	43	238'9		...	
Bolarum 1,359	14	20	15	10	10	11	16	24	23	30	35	29	237	174'4	1		
Raichur 595	1	3	4	2	...	3	5	3	4	8	2	1	36	60'5	1		
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL																	
	7'6	6'5	7'1	5'3	5'1	3'6	6'7	7'6	8'4	13'7	15'4	13'0	100'0

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XXIX—concluded.

FEVERS of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and LOWER BURMA.

Stations and Average Strength during the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Total Admission-rate for each Province.	Total Deaths of the year.	Death-rate for each Province.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Secunderabad 3,045	84	113	155	87	81	58	115	258	233	272	247	125	1,828	600·3	490·6	12	2·81
Kamptee 1,096	31	17	32	26	16	9	10	44	48	46	25	11	315	287·4		...	
Sitabaldi 470	5	8	8	43	38	20	17	18	16	30	18	14	235	500·0		2	
Hoshangabad 330	20	18	28	28	33	11	16	4	10	17	6	11	202	612·1		...	
Raipur 424	16	6	4	2	7	14	1	12	23	36	22	22	165	389·1		2	
Jubbulpore (7 months) . . . 588	11	9	9	8	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	55	93·5		...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	6·0	6·1	8·4	6·9	6·6	4·1	5·9	12·0	11·8	14·3	11·4	6·5	100·0
Sambalpur (10 months) . . . 331	7	3	1	3	15	30	46	39	10	11	165	498·5	228·5	...	·53
Cuttack 311	4	20	18	6	6	8	10	11	10	11	23	10	137	440·5		...	
Berhampore 363	6	...	6	...	2	...	1	10	5	8	15	5	58	159·8		1	
Vizianagram 847	3	11	9	2	2	3	11	8	...	4	8	1	62	73·2		...	
Samulcotta 104	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	3	12	115·4		...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	3·2	7·1	9·5	2·5	2·5	3·2	8·8	14·1	14·1	15·0	13·1	6·9	100·0
Belgaum 704	2	6	7	5	2	1	6	9	6	4	3	...	51	72·4	182·4	1	1·04
Dharwar (3 months) . . . 162	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18·5		...
Bellary 1,303	27	35	24	21	29	9	9	22	30	39	52	44	341	261·7		1	
Madras 1,276	8	53	55	32	45	19	10	31	24	24	17	25	343	268·8		2	
St. Thomas' Mount . . . 136	2	7	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	161·8		...
Vellore 215	...	2	4	2	3	7	1	2	3	1	5	3	33	153·5		...	
Bangalore 2,703	29	22	31	67	48	34	46	55	30	55	53	57	527	195·0		4	
Mangalore 727	14	7	4	3	3	6	20	26	13	10	9	15	130	178·8		...	
Cannanore 757	13	8	6	2	2	...	1	8	2	5	5	4	56	74·0		1	
Trichoor 128	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	70·3		...
Quilon 585	1	...	...	...	13	5	2	3	1	3	2	3	33	56·4		...
Trichinopoly 918	5	10	12	11	12	16	18	8	7	18	47	26	190	207·0		1	
Trivandrum 76	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	7	92·1		...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	5·9	8·8	8·7	8·4	9·3	5·7	6·5	9·4	6·7	9·3	11·1	10·2	100·0
Prome (7 months) 73	1	5	3	3	1	4	17	232·9	518·7	1	9·94
Rangoon 948	87	33	10	7	14	9	11	12	10	7	23	17	240	253·2		11	
Moulmein 397	5	10	4	7	3	8	8	11	14	6	13	8	97	244·3		2	
Toungoo (10 months) . . . 437	...	2	4	3	4	9	11	13	17	11	27	17	118	265·4		7	
Thayetmyo (3 months) . . . 277	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	36·1		...
Shwegyin 164	1	2	...	...	1	5	2	1	3	2	7	5	29	176·8		...
Andamans and Nicobars . . . 415	43	22	104	74	95	46	33	62	52	44	104	60	739	1,780·7		3	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	10·9	6·1	10·0	7·3	9·4	6·6	5·5	8·1	7·7	5·9	14·0	8·5	100·0
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY	6·9	7·6	9·0	7·1	7·5	4·9	6·1	10·5	9·5	11·1	11·8	8·0	100·0	...	316·7	...	2·60
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA	4·0	3·5	4·7	4·5	5·7	4·1	5·6	10·3	14·5	18·0	17·5	7·6	100·0	...	521·4	...	2·29

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XXX.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.*	A With their Regiments.			B All deaths absent and present.
																								Cholera.	All other causes.	All causes.	
Troops marching in Bengal and in the N.-W. P..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	11	...	...	...	13'43	13'43	...
Alipore and Ballygunge	872	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	17'20	17'20	...
Dum-Dum (3 months)	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8'26	8'26	...
Barrackpore	719	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1'39	6'95	8'34	...	
Silchar and Outposts	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	6'94	6'94	...
Shillong	739	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	23'00	23'00	...	
Dibrugarh	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	11'94	11'94	...	
Kohima	657	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	10'65	10'65	...	
Baxa	359	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	13'93	13'93	...	
Tummoo and Phongbyin, &c.	403	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	19'85	4'96	24'81	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,654	10	...	...	6	8	...	...	13	8	1	3	12	...	6	...	3	3	6	2	81	*	1'77	12'55	14'32	*	
Dorunda	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	786	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3'82	3'82	...
Benares	638	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	7'84	7'84	...
Chunar	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12'82	...	12'82	...	
Gorakhpur	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	930	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	6'45	9'68	...
Lucknow	1,018	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	3'23	5'89	5'89	...	
Fatehgarh	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13'42	13'42	...	
Cawnpore	854	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	2'34	9'37	11'71	...	
Allahabad	886	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5'64	3'39	9'03	...	
Banda	85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11'76	...	11'76	...	
Sutna	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,970	12	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	5	...	6	1	1	2	4	2	45	*	2'01	5'53	7'54	*
Bareilly	635	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	14'17	14'17	...
Moradabad	141	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7'09	21'28	28'37	...	
Almora and Outposts (including Kaladanda)	679	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	19'15	19'15	...
Dehra Dun	1,449	28	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	3	2	51	...	19'32	15'88	35'20	...	
Roorkee	630	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6'35	6'35	...
Meerut	1,104	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	3'62	11'78	15'40	...	
Delhi	643	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	23'33	23'33	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,282	33	...	...	5	18	...	...	7	3	1	...	21	1	13	...	...	1	7	3	113	*	6'25	15'14	21'39	*	
Agra	942	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4'25	9'55	13'80	...	
Jhansi	651	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3'07	10'75	13'82	...	
Nowgong	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2'37	2'37	...
Sipri (4 months)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3'07	3'07	...
Jubbulpore	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	15'15	15'15	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,826	6	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	32	*	1'57	6'79	8'36	*	
Umballa	1,264	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	6'33	6'33	...
Simla (8 months)	185	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5'41	5'41	...
Phillour	80	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	37'50	37'50	...
Ludhiana	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20'83	20'83	...
Jullundur	996	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	8'03	8'03	...
Ferozepore	1,517	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	3'96	3'96	...
Mooltan	1,115	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	13'45	13'45	...
Sialkot	1,425	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	10'53	10'53	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	1,686	...	...	3	2	8	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	10	1	39	...	...	...	23'13	23'13	...

* For details see Regimental Table No. XXXII.

† Including 301 deaths in Burma.

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XXX—continued.

DEATHS of the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, the ARMY of BOMBAY, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.*	A With their Regiments.			B All deaths absent and present.		
																								Cholera.	All other causes.	All causes.			
Abbottabad and Outposts .	1,829	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	21	...	...	11'48	11'48	...	...
Murdan „	1,067	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3'75	3'75	...	...
Kohat „	2,746	11	3	7	...	1	...	5	1	17	46	4'01	12'74	16'75
Edwardesabad „	1,865	5	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	17	2'68	6'44	9'12
Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts	2,234	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	24	...	...	10'74	10'74	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts	1,260	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	19	...	...	15'08	15'08	...	...
Rajanpur and Outposts	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2'01	2'01	...	...
Loralai (9 months)	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	10'99	10'99	...	...
Camp of Exercise, Lawrence-pore (3 months)	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marching	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	11,961	19	5	2	...	17	...	2	4	6	4	1	1	59	...	3	...	3	5	7	4	142	66	1'59	10'28	11'87	14'88	...	
Agar .	458	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	2'18	10'92	13'10	...	...
Goona	506	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3'95	3'95	...	...
Sirdarpore and Outposts	573	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1'75	5'23	6'98	...	...
Kherwara „	631	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	9'51	9'51	...	...
Erinpura „	757	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	13'21	13'21	...	...
Deoli „	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5'16	5'16	...	...
Sehore, Indore „	871	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2'30	3'44	5'74	...	...
Ajmere „	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,305	4	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	2	...	...	1	1	6	2	38	12	'75	6'41	7'16	8'40	...
Aden .	1,015	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	...	9'85	9'85	...	...
Jacobabad and Outposts	1,159	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	9'49	9'49	...	...
Hyderabad	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	7'15	7'15	...	...
Kurrachee	772	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	11	...	1'30	12'95	14'25	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,644	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	3	1	5	4	37	†	'27	9'88	10'15	†	...
Quetta District	3,502	2	...	...	2	17	2	...	2	3	4	1	...	50	2	...	2	3	1	3	2	96	...	'57	26'84	27'41	...	...
Marching in Quetta District.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,589	2	...	...	2	18	2	...	2	3	4	1	...	50	2	...	2	3	1	3	2	97	†	'56	26'47	27'03	†	...
Bhuj .	728	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	9'62	9'62	...	...
Rajkot	844	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	5'92	5'92	...	...
Deesa	1,129	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	15'94	15'94	...	...
Ahmedabad	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3'19	3'19	...	...
Baroda	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3'14	3'14	...	...
Sadra	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16'13	16'13	...	...
Nasirabad	759	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3'95	3'95	...	...
Neemuch	546	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	9'16	3'66	12'82	...	...
Mhow	892	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	9	...	...	10'09	10'09	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	6,224	5	1	1	1	4	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	21	1	...	...	2	3	6	4	54	†	'80	7'87	8'67	†	...
Surat .	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10'58	10'58	...	...
Thana	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1,327	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	15	...	'75	10'55	11'30	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	1,610	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	17	†	'62	9'93	10'55	†	...
Malegaon .	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4'50	4'50	...	...
Ahmednagar	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirur	371	4	4	...	10'78	...	10'78	
Poona	2,409	2	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	16	6'64	6'64	
Kirkee	572	1	1	1	3	...	1'75	3'49	5'24			

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XXX—concluded.

DEATHS of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and LOWER BURMA.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.*	A With their Regiments.			B All Deaths absent and present.
																								a Cholera.	b All other Causes.	c All Causes.	
Troops marching, Madras	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	11
Secunderabad . . .	3,045	15	...	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	5	4	44	...	4'93	9'52	14'45	...
Kamptee . . .	1,096	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	'91	2'74	3'65	...
Sitabaldi . . .	470	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	17'02	17'02	...
Hoshangabad . . .	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	9'09	9'09	...
Raipur . . .	424	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	14'15	14'15	...
Jubbulpore (7 months) .	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	5,708	16	...	2	5	9	1	1	1	6	5	3	...	5	...	7	4	65	†	2'80	8'59	11'39	†
Sambalpur (10 months) .	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack . . .	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore . . .	363	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	...	19'28	19'28	...
Vizianagram . . .	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	...	11'81	11'81	...
Samulcotta . . .	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	1,900	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	11	...	17	†	...	8'95	8'95	†
Belgaum . . .	704	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	5'68	5'68	...
Dharwar (3 months) .	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6'17	6'17	...
Bellary . . .	1,303	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	11	8'44	8'44	...
Madras . . .	1,276	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	1'57	7'83	9'40	...
St. Thomas' Mount .	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore . . .	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4'65	4'65	...
Bangalore . . .	2,703	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	7	1	3	...	3	...	4	4	33	...	'37	11'84	12'21	...
Mangalore . . .	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	5'50	5'50	...
Cannanore . . .	757	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6'61	6'61	...
Trichoor . . .	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15'62	15'62	...
Quilon . . .	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3'42	3'42	...
Trichinopoly . . .	918	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6'54	4'35	10'89	...
Trivandrum . . .	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	13'16	13'16	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	9,568	9	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	7	2	...	15	2	6	...	6	...	15	9	86	†	'94	8'05	8'99	†
Prome (7 months) .	73	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13'70	13'70	...
Rangoon . . .	948	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	23	...	...	...	24'26	24'26	...
Moulmein . . .	397	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	10'08	10'08	...
Toungoo (10 months) .	437	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	27'46	27'46	...
Thayetmyo (3 months) .	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	14'44	14'44	...
Shwegyin . . .	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	12'20	12'20	...
Andamans and Nicobars	415	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14'46	14'46	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH .	2,414	18	5	1	...	1	5	6	1	...	2	2	5	...	6	...	52	†	...	21'54	21'54	†
ARMY OF MADRAS .	20,031	30	...	2	28	21	1	...	2	12	14	3	...	24	11	10	...	19	...	41	13	231	420	1'49	10'04	11'53	22'22
ARMY OF INDIA .	104,877	138	8	15	59	147	6	5	19	65	58	12	6	324	20	68	12	50	30	130	57	1,229	1,316	1'31	10'37	11'68	18'17

* Including deaths in Upper Burma.

† For details see Regimental Table No. XXXII.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXI.

STATEMENT showing in the AGGREGATE the GAIN and LOSS of the REGIMENTS of the ARMIES of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY.

The Gain and Loss Statements of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Central India Regiments, and the Hyderabad Contingent are appended to Tables XIII, X, and XX.

	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.
STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.			
Present with their Regiments on 1st of January 1887 .	51,150	27,691	25,955
At their Homes on furlough " " .	588	79	498
At their Homes on sick leave " " .	627	1,224	374
Remaining sick in the Hospitals of other Regiments on 1st January 1887	366	68	173
TOTAL STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF 1887 .	52,731	29,062	27,000
ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR.			
Transfers received from other Regiments	1,567	116	96
Recruits received during the year	13,277	2,905	3,607
Deserters rejoined	35	30	56
TOTAL ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR .	14,879	3,051	3,759
LOSS DURING THE YEAR.			
Transfers given to other Regiments	2,518	406	797
Deaths at Head Quarters and on Detachment	839	475	331
Deaths while at Home on furlough	63	9	28
Deaths while at Home on sick leave	220	167	60
Invalided for Discharge	706	340	478
Discharged otherwise	3,112	778	1,068
Deserters struck off for bad conduct, &c.	440	187	406
TOTAL LOSS OF THE YEAR .	7,898	2,362	3,168
REMAINING ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1887 .	59,712	29,751	27,591

ABSTRACT.

	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.
Remaining at the beginning of 1887	52,731	29,062	27,000
Added during 1887	14,879	3,051	3,759
TOTAL .	67,610	32,113	30,759
DEDUCT—Loss during 1887 .	7,898	2,362	3,168
REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF 1887 .	59,712	29,751	27,591

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of the NATIVE ARMY, showing the Statistics of this Table, which is compiled from the Regimental Annual Returns, must not be regarded as final.

1.—REGIMENTS of BENGAL

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	{ 7th Bengal Infantry, Fort William (with a Detachment of 67 men at Dum-Dum for the last three months) }	March 1886, from Morar . . .	849	753	755'6	35	14	11	5	16'49	18'8
2	{ 38th Bengal Infantry, Alipore (with a Detachment of 82 men at Dum-Dum for the last two months) }	April 1886, from Agra . . .	818	702	1,770'7	39	7	8	1	8'56	11'0
3	{ 9th Bengal Infantry, Barrackpore (with a Detachment of 22 men at Bareilly for the first five months) }	February 1886, from Peshawar . . .	851	718	1,373'3	16	20	9	4	23'50	15'2
4	4th Bengal Infantry, Silchar and Outposts . . .	September 1884, from Alipore . . .	820	697	1,275'5	144	16	7	17	19'51	29'2
5	{ 44th Bengal Infantry, Manipur (with Detachments at Shillong, Tummoo, Sittang, Octang, and Phongsbyin) }	March 1887, from Upper Burma . . .	880	830	2,453'0	19	30	21	4	34'09	28'4
6	{ 6th Bengal Infantry, Head-quarters, Shillong (with Detachments at Tezpur, Sadya, and Silchar) }	April 1886, from Alipore . . .	436	367	2,531'3	4	39*	8	8	47'85*	36'0
7	6th Bengal Infantry, Wing, Dibrugarh . . .	April 1886, from Alipore . . .	379	318	1,327'0	17		4	...		10'3
8	42nd Bengal Infantry, Kohima and Outposts . . .	{ March 1886, from Shillong and Outposts }	856	728	990'4	16	11	7	1	12'85	9'3
9	8th Bengal Infantry, Wing, Buxa . . .	February 1886, from Nowshera . . .	405	331	1,009'1	9	5	5	3	12'35	19'7

2.—REGIMENTS of BEHAR, BENARES

1	8th Bengal Infantry, Head-quarters, Dorunda . . .	February 1886, from Nowshera . . .	452	409	1,139'4	6	6	...	...	13'27	...
2	{ 2nd Bengal Infantry, Dinapore (for nine months) three months at Upper Burma with Depôt at Dinapore }	April 1887, from Upper Burma . . .	855	707	804'8	88	...	1	8	...	10'5
3	{ 17th Bengal Infantry, Benares (with Detachments of 80 men at Chunar throughout the year and 159 men at Dinapore for the first three months) }	December 1885, from Suakim . . .	871	760	936'8	20	18	6	2	20'67	9'1
4	{ 4th Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad (with a Detachment of 88 men at Calcutta) }	April 1886, from Morar . . .	624	527	656'5	21	13	7	3	20'83	16'0
5	{ 11th Bengal Infantry, Fyzabad (for eight months), Head-quarters at Upper Burma for the first four months with Depôt at Alipore }	April 1887, from Upper Burma . . .	854	695	1,059'0	16	19	6	9	22'25	17'5
6	{ 8th Bengal Cavalry, Lucknow (with a Detachment of 75 men at Allahabad for the last three months) }	December 1884, from Saugor, Sutna, &c.	624	529	616'3	10	5	2	2	8'01	6'4
7	{ 6th Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore (for 9½ months) at Loralai for 2½ months, (with a Detachment of 135 men at Allahabad for the first nine months) }	December 1884, from Segowlie . . .	616	525	748'6	3	6	2	2	9'74	6'4
8	{ 39th Bengal Infantry, Cawnpore (with Detachments at Lucknow and Gorakhpur) }	November 1883, from Morar . . .	840	746	675'6	3	10	7	3	11'90	11'9
9	{ 13th Bengal Infantry, Allahabad (with Detachments at Almora, Bareilly, Ranikhet, and Naini Tal) }	January 1887, from Bareilly . . .	872	794	1,022'7	18	23	14	2	26'38	18'3

* Invalids of the whole Regiment.

MISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT for the YEAR.

showing with accuracy the relation to Locality of the Strength, Sickness, and Mortality of Regiments.

PROPER, BHOOTAN, and ASSAM.

Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																							
				Cholera.	Fevers.*	Venereal Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
{ Admitted . . .	569	...	233	15	6	1	30	...	2	...	3	4	...	53	4	105	1	...	1	...	...	11	2	27	19	8	44
{ Died . . .	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42
{ Admitted . . .	1,243	...	330	16	12	9	27	...	3	...	3	33	...	152	13	189	4	1	6	...	2	161	12	97	85	16	72
{ Died . . .	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	986	3	505	9	34	...	16	...	2	...	7	16	...	27	19	127	7	...	10	2	...	44	3	60	40	26	29
{ Died . . .	9	§2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	889	1	387	14	23	2	112	...	...	...	...	9	...	30	3	106	3	1	8	...	2	34	...	47	53	29	25
{ Died . . .	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	2,036	8	1,287	19	22	2	14	...	1	...	5	10	1	45	3	200	16	3	9	...	2	41	...	234	72	19	23
{ Died . . .	121	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	939	...	593	7	7	...	12	...	1	...	2	7	...	28	15	78	5	...	6	...	3	41	10	43	28	37	16
{ Died . . .	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	422	...	259	7	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	2	40	5	1	8	1	3	10	1	18	16	1	11
{ Died . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	721	...	341	30	11	2	23	...	3	...	...	13	1	24	4	86	6	2	6	...	2	21	...	53	59	8	26
{ Died . . .	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	334	...	136	2	10	...	20	...	1	...	2	4	...	24	3	27	9	1	9	2	...	2	1	25	33	4	19
{ Died . . .	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UDH, and CAWNPORE.

{ Admitted . . .	466	...	247	9	32	...	4	...	...	1	2	7	...	7	1	45	4	...	5	...	3	7	...	22	14	18	38
{ Died . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	569	1	193	10	22	...	31	...	1	...	...	17	2	18	1	63	3	3	5	...	...	34	...	62	44	33	26
{ Died . . .	**1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	712	2	317	5	28	...	12	...	...	...	4	2	...	33	3	57	4	...	9	...	2	15	...	84	50	61	24
{ Died . . .	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	346	3	127	14	10	...	3	...	1	...	...	8	...	6	3	30	2	...	6	1	3	4	2	30	54	25	14
{ Died . . .	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	736	1	319	6	19	...	20	...	...	...	1	12	...	6	...	134	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	152	27	17	8
{ Died . . .	††6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	326	...	97	8	10	1	10	...	1	...	2	13	...	10	4	17	3	2	6	...	...	4	2	41	61	20	14
{ Died . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	393	1	108	12	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	3	7	...	1	2	...	3	7	...	76	86	48	9
{ Died . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	504	2	183	23	7	1	4	...	8	1	1	15	...	5	3	25	7	2	3	1	...	22	1	102	13	70	5
{ Died . . .	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	812	7	387	43	9	1	19	...	9	...	2	38	...	28	8	55	...	1	15	...	1	57	5	67	31	9	20
{ Died . . .	14	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers." † Including two deaths occurred while on Musketry duty at Dum-Dum.
one of these the cause of death not ascertained. § Including one death of Burma Police. †† 4 in Upper Burma.
cause of death not ascertained. ** In Upper Burma. ††† 3 in Upper Burma.

3.—REGIMENTS of ROHILCUN

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	13th Bengal Cavalry, Bareilly	February 1885, from Meerut	632	518	805'0	6	11	4	4	17'41	12'6
2	{ 1-3rd Goorkhas, Almora (for 8½ months) Head-quarters at Burma for 3½ months, (with Depôt at Almora and Detachments at Ranikhet and Naini Tal) }	April 1887, from Upper Burma	862	736	1,668'5	29	11	18	3	12'76	24'3
3	2-3rd Goorkhas, Almora	Raised in July 1887	147	132	1,340'9	2	1	...	...	6'80	...
4	{ Viceroy's Body Guard, Dehra Dun (for 8 months), at Ballygunge for 4 months, (with a Detachment of 16 men at Simla for 7 months) . . . . . }	. . . . .	118	104	1,961'5	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ 1-2nd Goorkhas, Dehra Dun (with a Detachment of 175 men at Simla for 9 months) }	Local	890	779	1,294'0	...	2	22	...	2'25	24'7
6	{ 2-2nd Goorkhas, Dehra Dun (with a Detachment of 91 men at Meerut for the last 2 months) }	"	896	828	1,397'3	20	...	31	4	...	39'0
7	{ Sappers and Miners, Roorkee (with Detachments at Fort William, Rawal Pindi and Quetta) . . . . . }	. . . . .	1,293	1,130	1,505'3	28	20	19	11	15'47	23'2
8	{ 19th Bengal Cavalry, Meerut (with a Detachment of 50 men at Delhi) }	December 1884, from Jhelum	618	509	891'9	21	2	5	2	3'24	11'3
9	{ 26th Bengal Infantry, Meerut (for 8 months), Head-quarters at Upper Burma (with Depôt at Meerut for the 1st 4 months) }	May 1887, from Upper Burma	791	620	1,124'2	27	8	15	17	10'11	40'4
10	{ 22nd Bengal Infantry, Delhi (with Detachments at Fatehgarh and Meerut) }	February 1884, from Meean Meer	857	758	2,006'6	40	20	18	6	23'34	28'0

4.—REGIMENTS of AGR

1	{ 28th Bengal Infantry, Agra (for 8 months), at Jullundur for 2 months and marching to and at Umballa for 2 months (with Detachments at Fatehgarh, Ludhiana and Phillour) }	March 1887, from Jullundur	858	783	761'2	5	15	16	4	17'48	23'3
2	40th Bengal Infantry, Jhansi	December 1883, from Barrackpore	833	721	1,409'2	16	16	10	6	19'21	19'21
3	11th Bengal Cavalry, Nowgong	" 1884, from Umballa	622	474	597'0	12	10	...	2	16'08	3'22
4	{ 3rd Bengal Infantry Wing, Nowgong (for 10 months) with a Detachment at Banda) }	March 1887, from Saugor	244	210	1,390'5	...	...	1	...	...	4'10
5	{ 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Saugor (with Detachments at Jubbulpore and Sutna) }	November 1884, from Lucknow	651	535	1,127'1	5	15	1	1	23'04	3'07
6	3rd Bengal Infantry Head-quarters, Saugor	March 1886, from Morar	663	561	1,663'1	3*	31*	3	2	34'18*	7'54

5.—REGIMENTS of the CENTRAL

1	{ 1st Central India Horse, Goona (with a Detachment of 30 men at Sehore) }	Local	620	561	639'9	4	7	3	2	11'29	8'06
2	{ 2nd Central India Horse, Agar (with Detachments at Indore and Camp Khurgon) }	"	624	546	611'7	6	1	6	...	1'60	9'62
3	Malwa Bheel Corps, Sirdarpore and Outposts	"	609	573	760'9	13	8	4	2	13'14	9'85
4	Meywar Bheel Corps, Kherwara and Outposts	"	712	635	852'0	5	16	6	1	22'47	9'83
5	Erinpura Battalion, Erinpura and Outposts	"	865	768	985'7	4	21	10	2	24'28	13'87
6	Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli and Outposts	"	872	801	704'1	...	14	4	1	16'06	5'73
7	Bhopal Battalion, Sehore (with a Detachment at Indore)	"	938	816	1,055'1	13	4	5	4	4'26	9'59
8	{ Mhairwara Battalion, Ajmere (with Detachments at Beaur and Sambhar) }	"	711	591	275'8	4	6	...	...	8'44	...
REGIMENTS OF THE CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE			5,951	5,291	758'8	49	77	38	12	12'94	8'40

* Invalids of the whole Regiment.

and MEERUT.

Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year 1887.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers. *	Venereal Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
1 {	Admitted	.	417	...	204	12	6	2	6	...	3	...	2	13	...	27	5	27	7	...	11	...	1	3	...	49	28	1	10
	Died	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2 {	Admitted	.	1,228	...	681	54	15	...	11	...	2	...	...	32	1	6	11	138	2	4	17	...	2	11	...	27	72	101	41
	Died	.	†18	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	**3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 {	Admitted	.	177	...	77	15	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	7	6	10	1	3	5	...	...	4	...	18	13	8	3
	Died	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 {	Admitted	.	204	...	83	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	3	22	1	...	12	...	1	3	...	34	17	2	8
	Died	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 {	Admitted	.	1,008	17	473	87	25	1	17	...	9	...	10	71	2	28	7	81	2	5	26	...	1	7	...	15	62	48	14
	Died	.	22	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
6 {	Admitted	.	1,157	33	658	72	26	2	12	...	13	...	4	38	...	48	22	37	3	8	9	...	3	8	...	39	59	54	9
	Died	.	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
7 {	Admitted	.	1,701	...	805	38	49	6	44	...	3	...	2	16	1	53	12	252	19	3	23	3	5	11	...	161	91	70	34
	Died	.	†19	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8 {	Admitted	.	454	1	211	5	11	...	5	...	4	...	2	6	...	23	10	23	3	1	19	...	...	4	1	51	43	13	18
	Died	.	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 {	Admitted	.	697	6	286	9	9	2	16	...	2	...	1	15	1	38	3	110	9	2	15	1	1	7	...	99	36	8	21
	Died	.	§15	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10 {	Admitted	.	1,521	...	965	20	10	1	73	...	3	...	1	23	...	88	21	58	9	...	9	...	2	12	2	130	43	32	19
	Died	.	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

and CENTRAL INDIA.

1	Admitted	.	596	4	261	16	16	...	13	...	3	...	...	18	...	31	3	24	2	...	8	...	2	19	...	145	24	1	6
	Died	.	16	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2	Admitted	.	1,016	4	613	32	16	...	14	...	3	1	13	8	...	35	10	74	...	...	10	1	1	21	2	73	26	31	28
	Died	.	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Admitted	.	283	...	176	8	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	7	...	3	2	8	1	2	5	...	1	1	...	16	38	1	3
	Died	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Admitted	.	292	1	184	12	11	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	13	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	29	6	13	2
	Died	.	1	||1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Admitted	.	603	...	293	9	15	...	8	...	...	...	2	11	...	5	4	17	1	1	6	...	4	18	3	72	89	32	13
	Died	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Admitted	.	933	...	551	23	25	...	16	...	...	...	7	9	...	14	10	33	2	...	21	...	3	27	...	89	30	64	9
	Died	.	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE.

1	Admitted	.	359	1	192	5	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	16	...	2	3	2	...	7	1	34	60	4	7
	Died	.	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	Admitted	.	334	1	155	10	17	...	5	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	...	24	2	...	6	1	2	5	3	17	61	...	7
	Died	.	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
3	Admitted	.	436	1	189	13	16	...	3	...	...	...	2	19	...	6	19	33	5	...	4	1	2	13	32	39	26	6	7
	Died	.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Admitted	.	541	...	193	3	3	1	3	...	...	...	6	23	...	9	24	25	...	...	7	...	1	29	109	53	33	9	10
	Died	.	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Admitted	.	757	...	413	12	19	...	3	...	...	...	5	51	2	4	12	32	...	...	34	...	1	22	12	49	40	26	20
	Died	.	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Admitted	.	564	...	199	9	42	1	10	...	...	...	...	58	...	28	19	30	1	...	21	1	2	7	7	52	32	34	11
	Died	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Admitted	.	861	1	451	20	28	2	16	...	...	...	5	22	...	9	6	80	5	5	22	1	1	34	1	62	52	22	16
	Died	.	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Admitted	.	163	...	65	6	11	...	1	...	1	1	1	14	...	2	5	4	4	...	2	...	1	2	7	9	12	4	11
	Died	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Admitted	.	4,015	4	1,857	78	139	4	47	...	1	1	22	206	2	70	85	244	17	7	99	6	10	119	172	315	316	105	89
	Died	.	38	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6

* Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."
§ 3 in Upper Burma.
† 5 in Upper Burma.
‡ 14 in Upper Burma.
** 1 of these was admitted in 1886.

6.—REGIMENTS of

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	9th Bengal Cavalry, Umballa	June 1885, from Suakim	613	514	675·1	1	9	...	2	14·68	3·26
2	{ 23rd Bengal Infantry, Umballa (with Detachments at Ludhiana and Phillour) }	November 1885, from Peshin	873	759	1,513·8	6	9	6	1	10·31	8·02
3	16th Bengal Cavalry, Jullundur	May 1886, from Umballa	618	539	593·7	3	3	4	1	4·85	8·09
4	36th Bengal Infantry, Jullundur	Raised in May 1887	465	434	990·8	6	...	4	...	...	8·60
5	17th Bengal Cavalry, Ferozepore	March 1886, from Meean Meer	623	543	698·0	10	2	3	2	3·21	8·03
6	{ 19th Bengal Infantry, Ferozepore (for 10 months) marching to and at Meean Meer for 2 months, with Detachments at Amritsar and Mooltan }	January 1884, from Sialkot	875	744	540·3	21	5	3	3	5·71	6·86
7	35th Bengal Infantry, Ferozepore	Raised in May 1887	503	449	483·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	10th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan	January 1885, from Gumbaz	622	515	592·2	11	1	6	1	1·61	11·25
9	{ 25th Bengal Infantry, Mooltan (for 10 months) marching to and at Peshawar for the last 2 months }	November 1883, from Ferozepore	871	738	968·8	4	4	12	3	4·59	17·22
10	{ 14th Bengal Cavalry, Sialkot (for 10 months) marching from Quetta to Sialkot for 2 months and Depôt at Sialkot for 2 months }	February 1887, from Quetta	595	499	1,344·7	36	13	46	18	21·85	107·56
11	31st Bengal Infantry, Sialkot	March 1884, from Peshawar	878	749	295·1	11	8	2	...	9·11	2·28
12	37th Bengal Infantry, Sialkot	Raised in June 1887	355	329	1,045·6	9	...	5	2	...	19·72
13	{ 1-1st Goorkhas, Dharmsala (with a Detachment at Kangra) }	Local	891	811	1,003·7	14	7	17	3	7·86	22·45
14	2-1st Goorkhas, Dharmsala	„	896	873	1,239·4	8	7	22	4	7·81	29·02
15	1-4th Goorkhas, Bakloh	„	899	814	683·0	4	12	12	2	13·35	15·57
16	{ 2-4th Goorkhas, Bakloh (for 6 months) and 6 months at Madhopur }	„	895	867	1,911·2	3	...	8	2	...	11·17
17	5th Bengal Cavalry, Meean Meer	February 1886, from Quetta	611	503	1,854·9	6	5	5	...	8·18	8·18
18	{ 24th Bengal Infantry, Meean Meer (with a Detachment of 114 men at Amritsar for 5 months) }	December 1883, from Mooltan	875	750	1,200·0	16	3	12	7	3·43	21·71
19	{ 32nd Bengal Infantry, Meean Meer (with a Detachment of 117 men at Amritsar for 5 months) }	{ April 1886, from Quetta District }	873	771	1,249·0	3	3	11	3	3·44	16·04
20	34th Bengal Infantry, Meean Meer	Raised in June 1887	394	384	1,703·1	...	...	4	...	...	10·15
21	18th Bengal Cavalry, Jhelum	April 1885, from Nowshera	622	519	520·2	3	8	...	2	12·86	3·22
22	{ 14th Bengal Infantry, Jhelum (with a Detachment of 84 men at Attock for 5 months) }	April 1885, from Agra	865	745	433·6	9	6	4	3	6·94	8·09
23	15th Bengal Cavalry, Rawal Pindi	November 1883, from Mooltan	623	526	410·6	7	3	1	2	4·82	4·82
24	{ 20th Bengal Infantry, Rawal Pindi (for 9½ months) marching for 2½ months }	March 1887, from Allahabad	903	720	968·1	13	6	8	5	6·64	14·40
25	{ 45th Bengal Infantry, Rawal Pindi (with a Detachment of 83 men at Fort Attock for 5 months) }	March 1886, from Agra	853	738	795·4	9	8	5	2	9·38	8·21
26	12th Bengal Cavalry, Nowshera	{ February 1885, from Jhansi and Nowgong }	621	516	472·9	7	3	4	2	4·83	9·66
27	{ 15th Bengal Infantry, Nowshera (with Detachments at Dag Ismail Khan, Cherat and Chuppri) }	November 1885, from Lucknow	877	748	648·4	4	31	4	2	35·35	6·84
28	{ 1st Bengal Cavalry, Peshawar (with a Detachment of 50 men at Jumrood) }	{ January 1885, from Cawnpore and Sitapur }	620	523	602·3	13	4	3	2	6·45	8·06
29	{ 21st Bengal Infantry, Peshawar (with a Detachment of 94 men at Jumrood for 6 months) }	July 1886, from Rawalpindi	865	726	849·9	17	17	5	4	19·65	10·40
30	{ 29th Bengal Infantry, Peshawar (with a Detachment of 90 men at Jumrood for 7 months) }	November 1885, from Bareilly	881	765	597·4	12	13	4	1	14·76	5·68
31	30th Bengal Infantry, Peshawar	December 1884, from Meerut	867	745	975·8	44	9	15	1	10·38	18·45

7.—REGIMENTS in the QUETTA

1	{ 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Loralai (with Detachments at Gumbaz, Mekhtar and Sinjawi) }	January 1887, from Sialkot	610	502	1,215·1	108	2	13	5	3·28	29·51
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		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																										
		Total Admissions into Hospi- tal, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.	Cholera.	Fevers.*	Venereal Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted Died	. . . 347 ... ..	... 187	8 4	4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4	23 ... ..	... 2	2 2	9 9 ... ..	... 9 ... ..	... 9 ... ..	... 9	5 5	1 1 ... ..	... 2	2 2	47 47	42 42	5 5	6 6
2	{ Admitted Died	. . . 1,149 ... 6	... 540 ... 2	18 12	41 ... ..	... 41 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1	2 60 ... ..	... 18 ... 1	5 5 ... 1	60 60	2 2	1 1	16 16	3 3	2 2	67 67	1 1	201 201	60 60	10 10	28 28 ... 2	
3	{ Admitted Died	. . . 320 ... 4	... 103	17 3	8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 16	1 1	3 3	6 6 ... 1	41 41	1 1 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 1	8 8	46 46	55 55 ... 3	1 1	8 8	42 42	5 5	8 8
4	{ Admitted Died	. . . 430 ... 4	... 231	16 4	1 6 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2	1 5 ... ..	... 1	3 3	63 63 ... 3	1 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 14 ... ..	... 40	21 21 ... 1	9 9	11 11 ... ..	... 40	21 21 ... 1	9 9	11 11	
5	{ Admitted Died	. . . 379 ... 3	... 148 ... 1	4 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8	2 9 ... ..	... 3	1 1	7 7 ... ..	... 7 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 84	97 97 ... 2	8 8	4 4 ... ..	... 84	97 97 ... 2	8 8	4 4		
6	{ Admitted Died	. . . 402 ... 3	... 221 ... 2	7 9	12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 12	6 13	1 10	6 6	12 12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 1	4 4	6 6	5 5	41 41	23 23 ... 1	19 19	6 6 ... ..	... 41	23 23 ... 1	19 19
7	{ Admitted Died	. . . 217 113	13 1	2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2	3 3	13 13 13 1	1 1 1	5 5	1 1	38 38	8 8	6 6	6 6 38	8 8	6 6	
8	{ Admitted Died	. . . 305 ... 6	... 90	17 6	3 16 ... ..	... 16 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1	6 10 ... ..	... 13	7 7 ... 4	23 23 ... ..	... 23 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 3 ... ..	... 32	34 34	23 23	19 19	6 6 ... ..	... 32	34 34	23 23	19 19 ... 1
9	{ Admitted Died	. . . 715 ... 12	... 316 ... 2	9 17	1 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 2	12 15	3 3	16 16 ... 1	17 17 ... 9	50 50	5 5	1 1	28 28	4 4	1 1	8 8 ... ..	... 99	42 42	30 30	37 37	
10	{ Admitted Died	. . . 671 ... 46	... 148 ... 4	12 16 ... 1 2	9 24 ... 3 6	... 24 ... 6	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1	1 12 ... ..	... 23 ... 4	35 35 ... 23	59 59 ... 2	10 10 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 1	19 19 ... ..	... 114	80 80	76 76	23 23 ... †1	... 80	76 76	23 23 ... †1	
11	{ Admitted Died	. . . 221 ... 2	... 73 ... 2	17 5	6 ... ..	... 6 ... ..	... 6 ... ..	... 6 ... ..	... 6 ... ..	... 6	4 6 ... ..	... 5	4 4	13 13 ... ..	... 13 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 1	6 6	1 1	32 32	20 20	17 17	9 9 ... ..	... 32	20 20	17 17
12	{ Admitted Died	. . . 344 ... 5	... 161 ... 2	1 4	4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... 4	1 17 ... ..	... 11	18 18 ... 3	38 38	1 1 ... ..	... 9 ... ..	... 1	6 6	4 4	34 34	15 15	6 6	10 10 ... ..	... 34	15 15	6 6
13	{ Admitted Died	. . . 814 ... 17	... 448 ... 5	31 19	1 7 ... ..	... 7 ... ..	... 11 ... 6	... 11 ... 6	... 11 ... 6	... 11 ... 6	2 27	1 1	17 17	12 12	82 82	2 2	2 2 ... 1	12 12 ... ..	... 7 ... ..	... 35	63 63 ... 1	6 6	29 29 ... 3	... 63	6 6	29 29 ... 3
14	{ Admitted Died	. . . 1,082 ... 22	... 569 ... 8	49 16 ... 1	2 27 ... ..	... 27 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	... 8	4 12	2 2	13 13	16 16 ... 3	80 80 ... 2	4 4 ... ..	... 7	1 1	15 15 ... ..	... 66	110 110	30 30	51 51 ... 6	... 110	30 30	51 51 ... 6
15	{ Admitted Died	. . . 556 ... 12	... 211 ... 2	28 16 ... 1	1 14 ... 2	... 14 ... 2	... 5 ... 3	... 5 ... 3	... 5 ... 3	... 5 ... 3	2 26	2 2	12 12	8 8 ... 3	36 36	1 1	4 4 ... 1	6 6	6 6	5 5	52 52	93 93	2 2	26 26 ... ..	... 52	93 93	
16	{ Admitted Died	. . . 1,657 ... 8	... 1,055 ... 1	32 10	19 ... ..	... 19 ... ..	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	2 32	2 2	50 50 ... 1	15 15 ... 1	68 68	12 12	4 4	6 6	1 1	11 11	20 20	52 52	87 87	5 5	170 170 ... †2	
17	{ Admitted Died	. . . 933 ... 5	... 532	13 13	2 15 ... ..	... 15 ... ..	... 3 ... ..	... 3 ... ..	... 3 ... ..	... 3	13 16	1 1	7 7	18 18 ... 3	61 61 ... 1	5 5	3 3	2 2 ... ..	... 9	103 103	87 87	7 7	23 23 ... ..	... 103	87 87	7 7
18	{ Admitted Died	. . . 900 ... 12	... 656 ... 5	3 8	1 5 ... ..	... 5 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1	2 15 ... ..	... 8	7 7 ... 4	35 35 ... 2	3 3 ... ..	... 5	1 1	2 2	7 7	1 1	66 66	29 29	25 25	19 19 ... ..	... 66	29 29
19	{ Admitted Died	. . . 963 ... 11	1 526 ... 1	13 10	12 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	... 4 ... 3	3 69	1 1	39 39	24 24 ... 3	39 39 ... 1	4 4 ... ..	... 5 ... ..	... 2	10 10	131 131	19 19	33 33	18 18 ... 1	... 131	19 19	33 33
20	{ Admitted Died	. . . 654 ... 4	4 439 ... 2	8 9	2 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 23	1 1	2 2	5 5 ... 1	29 29	1 1 ... ..	... 1 ... ..	... 5	1 1	93 93	14 14 ... ..	... 17 ... 1	... 93	14 14 ... ..	... 17 ... 1	
21	{ Admitted Died	. . .																										

DISTRICT.

1	{ Admitted Died	. . . 610 ... 13	... 263	2 38 ... 1	59 13 ... 2	... 13 13 13 13 13 13	2 2	5 5 9	11 11 ... 6	72 72 ... 1	1
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8.—BENGAL TROOPS SERVING I

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	7th Bengal Cavalry, with Depôt at Allahabad	Embarked October 1886	605	590	1,349·2	32	21	12	4	34·71	26·2
2	{ No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, (for 10 months) at Rawal Pindi for 2 months }	Embarked March 1887	220	218	3,385·3	7	...	16	...	...	72·7
3	{ No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, (for 10 months) at Meean Meer for 2 months }	Embarked March 1887	231	226	1,455·8	11	...	...	...	...	...
4	{ 1st Bengal Infantry, with Depôt at Fyzabad for 6 months and Lucknow for 6 months }	September 1886, from Fyzabad . .	891	881	2,347·3	16	5	19	...	5·61	21·3
5	5th Bengal Infantry, with Depôt at Dinapore	September 1886, from Dinapore . .	870	712	1,953·7	147	12	79	21	13·79	114·9
6	{ 10th Bengal Infantry, (for 9 months) with Depôt at Nowgong and Head-quarters at Nowgong for 3 months }	March 1887, from Nowgong	880	859	1,919·7	31	16	18	2	18·18	22·7
7	12th Bengal Infantry, with Depôt at Lucknow	December 1886, from Lucknow . .	895	756	2,322·8	47	12	54	4	13·41	64·8
8	{ 16th Bengal Infantry, (for 7½ months) at Agra for 4½ months and Depôt at Lucknow for 7½ months }	March 1886, from Fort William . .	855	704	934·7	90	1	7	13	1·17	23·3
9	{ 18th Bengal Infantry, (for 7 months) at Jubbulpore for 5 months, with Depôt at Alipore for 7 months }	January 1886, from Alipore	829	712	1,523·9	84	19	29	10	22·92	47·0
10	27th Bengal Infantry, with Depôt at Moradabad	{ April 1886, from Moradabad } { and Shahjahanpur }	872	719	2,342·1	85	3	34	4	3·44	43·5
11	{ 33rd Bengal Infantry, (for 9½ months) Head-quarters at Agra for 2½ months, and Depôt for 9½ months }	Embarked March 1887	905	802	1,421·4	21	4	13	1	4·42	15·4
12	43rd Bengal Infantry, with Depôt at Shillong	April 1886, from Kohima	871	860	2,143·0	38	8	22	3	9·18	28·7
REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY			56,233	48,931	1,206·5	1,726	706	839	283	12·55	19·9

9.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB

1	Corps of Guides, Murdan and Outposts	Local	1,301	1,090	756·0	8	29	4	4	22·29	6·1
2	{ 3rd Sikh Infantry, Abbottabad (for 11 months) and at Kohat for 1 month with Detachment at Oghi }	February 1887, from Kohat	880	763	824·4	6	10	7	5	11·36	13·6
3	1-5th Goorkhas, Abbottabad and Outposts	Local	847	706	1,175·6	4	19	14	4	22·43	21·2
4	2-5th Goorkhas, Abbottabad	„	483	451	1,028·8	...	5	10	...	10·35	20·7
5	{ No. 4 Punjab Mountain Battery, Kohat (for 8 months) at Upper Burma for the first 4 months }	May 1887, from Upper Burma	207	162	3,296·3	8	7	1	4	33·82	24·1
6	No. 5 Garrison Battery, Kohat	Local	71	60	783·3	2	...	1	...	...	14·0
7	2nd Punjab Cavalry, Wing, Kohat and Outposts	{ December 1886, from Dera } { Ismail Khan }	254	185	2,205·4	5	1	1	...	3·94	3·9
8	1st Sikh Infantry, Kohat and Outposts	{ January 1887, from Dera } { Ismail Khan }	870	750	1,936·0	29	15	13	4	17·24	19·5
9	4th Sikh Infantry, Kohat	{ January 1885, from Edward- } { esabad }	872	771	2,463·0	24	11	17	2	12·61	21·7
10	2nd Punjab Infantry, Kohat and Outposts	{ February 1884, from Edward- } { esabad }	890	766	2,868·1	24	8	10	3	8·99	14·6
11	{ No. 1 Punjab Mountain Battery, Edwardesabad for 7½ months, and at Kohat for 4½ months }	May 1887, from Kohat	237	204	2,617·6	3	2	5	...	8·44	21·1
12	2nd Punjab Cavalry, Head-quarters, Edwardesabad . . .	{ November 1886, from Dera } { Ismail Khan }	403	301	1,940·2	5	4	2	2	9·93	9·9
13	{ 2nd Sikh Infantry, Edwardesabad (for 11 months) at Rawal Pindi Camp of Exercise for 1 month }	February 1887, from Abbottabad . .	870	754	2,160·5	13	6	5	5	6·90	11·4
14	5th Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad and Outposts . . .	{ December 1884, from Dera } { Ismail Khan }	873	750	2,028·0	19	6	7	7	6·87	16·0
15	{ No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery, Dera Ismail Khan (for 9½ months) and at Edwardesabad for 2½ months }	March 1887, from Edwardesabad . .	234	208	2,033·7	3	6	...	...	25·64	...
16	5th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts . .	{ November 1886, from Dera } { Ghazi Khan }	624	515	1,167·0	19	7	6	1	11·22	11·2
17	1st Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts . .	December 1884, from Kohat	877	766	1,887·7	45	14	10	7	15·96	19·3
18	6th Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts . .	January 1887, from Edwardesabad . .	867	762	2,013·1	15	15	6	7	17·30	14·9
19	3rd Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts . .	January 1887, from Rajanpur	622	506	1,385·4	21	4	11	4	6·43	24·1
20	4th Punjab Infantry, Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts . .	{ December 1883, from Dera } { Ismail Khan }	859	767	1,496·7	53	12	8	...	13·97	9·3
21	1st Punjab Cavalry, Head-quarters, Rajanpur, and Outposts	January 1887, from Edwardesabad . .	585	469	748·4	11	1	1	5	1·71	10·2
22	{ No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery, Quetta District (for 9½ months) and first 2½ months at Dera Ismail Khan }	{ April 1887, from Dera Ismail } { Khan }	218	188	2,345·7	24	3	3	2	13·76	22·9
23	1st Punjab Cavalry, Wing, Quetta District	January 1887, from Edwardesabad . .	34	34	705·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
REGIMENTS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE			13,978	11,928	1,695·3	341	185	142	66	13·24	14·8

UPPER BURMA.

Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
		Cholera.	Fevers.*	Veneral Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted	796	455	10	11	...	10	...	2	...	2	5	1	22	5	113	4	2	2	...	1	13	...	46	74	4	14
	{ Died	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2	{ Admitted	738	399	4	6	1	26	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	126	9	...	17	1	1	11	...	72	49	2	3
	{ Died	†16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
3	{ Admitted	329	102	11	2	1	6	...	...	2	1	4	...	6	1	41	1	...	4	...	...	3	2	82	46	8	6
	{ Died . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	{ Admitted	2,068	1,322	11	17	3	39	...	1	...	9	11	1	21	1	316	6	...	10	...	...	54	...	148	67	10	21
	{ Died	†19	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	{ Admitted	1,391	717	12	24	1	67	...	1	...	2	4	...	55	4	294	24	...	10	...	3	28	3	54	38	18	32
	{ Died	§79	15	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	115
6	{ Admitted	1,649	911	21	19	...	22	...	3	1	7	6	5	23	6	331	4	2	13	...	2	21	6	163	48	10	25
	{ Died	¶18	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	{ Admitted	1,756	1,106	8	7	...	166	...	4	...	...	6	...	11	8	316	13	2	...	2	...	10	...	40	40	1	16
	{ Died	**54	11	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
8	{ Admitted	658	242	16	25	...	25	...	6	...	4	3	...	22	5	119	15	...	12	...	1	26	...	87	24	11	14
	{ Died	††7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	{ Admitted	1,085	561	22	39	...	16	...	9	1	2	11	2	22	5	184	19	3	14	3	3	22	...	67	56	3	19
	{ Died	††29	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
0	{ Admitted	1,684	815	37	28	2	52	...	10	2	...	21	5	33	6	425	24	...	26	1	3	33	2	70	58	5	25
	{ Died	§§34	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
1	{ Admitted	1,140	557	13	28	...	37	...	1	...	6	8	1	42	8	145	11	...	11	1	2	22	...	144	58	27	18
	{ Died . . . . .	|||13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
2	{ Admitted	1,843	1,148	32	45	...	57	...	2	2	3	18	1	17	6	195	35	2	11	2	6	5	...	139	73	16	26
	{ Died	¶¶22	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	***1
{ Admitted		59,034	110	30253	1294	1115	128	1456	179	17	227	1149	48	1637	576	6162	395	81	633	39	127	1213	84	5336	3605	1530	1640
{ Died		839	66	177	7	4	6	59	55	9	...	...	6	20	131	165	10	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	65	...	49

FRONTIER FORCE.

1	{ Admitted	824	...	464	12	12	...	4	...	3	...	4	33	...	16	29	39	4	1	11	...	...	9	6	78	53	24	22
	{ Died	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	629	...	272	11	15	...	7	...	...	...	4	12	...	8	15	46	8	1	56	4	1	11	3	79	43	18	15
	{ Died	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Admitted	830	3	471	30	12	1	15	...	2	...	2	31	...	25	19	22	6	...	1	...	2	15	...	29	26	99	19
	{ Died	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	†††2
4	{ Admitted	464	...	279	9	10	3	5	...	...	1	15	...	14	10	13	2	...	1	...	...	22	...	22	31	16	10	***1
	{ Died	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	{ Admitted	534	...	337	7	5	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	7	44	1	...	3	...	1	4	1	43	48	7	9
	{ Died	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{ Admitted	47	1	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...
	{ Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{ Admitted	408	...	258	4	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	41	3	...	6	...	...	4	1	38	25	3	4
	{ Died	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	{ Admitted	1,452	5	1,060	10	13	...	17	...	...	...	5	13	1	21	31	111	12	...	16	...	2	2	6	58	28	27	14
	{ Died	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	{ Admitted	1,899	7	1,444	15	6	...	5	...	...	...	3	16	...	55	20	130	3	...	12	...	1	5	7	99	34	23	14
	{ Died	17	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	{ Admitted	2,197	10	1,731	6	12	...	20	...	1	...	8	14	1	51	9	136	9	...	14	...	1	10	4	81	50	13	16
	{ Died	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	{ Admitted	534	1	361	1	11	...	2	...	1	...	2	5	...	11	2	26	...	...	8	...	...	5	1	36	53	1	7
	{ Died	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
12	{ Admitted	584	1	317	2	29	1	1	...	...	...	5	10	...	15	7	66	...	...	8	...	1	4	1	48	57	3	8
	{ Died	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	{ Admitted	1,629	2	1,232	19	27	...	4	...	1	...	4	12	...	13	19	101	...	...	17	...	1	8	3	99	32	17	18
	{ Died	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	{ Admitted	1,521	4	1,112	6	15	...	6	...	2	...	4	10	...	49	22	98	7	...	27	2	3	15	3	63	35	17	21
	{ Died	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	{ Admitted	423	...	250	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	5	6	10	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	49	61	9	3
	{ Died . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	{ Admitted	601	...	332	2	15	...	5	...	...	1	4	6	...	11	9	37	4	...	9	1	1	6	...	83	52	14	9
	{ Died	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	{ Admitted	1,446	...	955	14	41	1	10	...	6	2	8	13	1	52	15	53	10	1	32	...	4	16	8	126	27	8	43
	{ Died	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	{ Admitted	1,534	...	1,132	9	35	...	9	...	...	...	3	8	...	31	11	77	4	...	15	...	2	10	11	106	31	24	16
	{ Died	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
19	{ Admitted	701	...	343	2	14	24	9	...	2	...	5	6	...	12	11	49	14	1	13	...	1	4	...	51	104	31	5
	{ Died	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	{ Admitted	1,148	...	676	5	33	7	46	...	9	...	4	15	...	38	14	107	16	6	16	...	1	5	7	69	47	18	9
	{ Died	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
21	{ Admitted	351	...	162	6	3	2	1	...	2	...	2	11	1	13	6	28	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	36	51	7	10
	{ Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†††1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	{ Admitted	441	...	280	1	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	6	44	24	...	1	...	...	3	...	15	37	3	4
	{ Died	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	{ Admitted	24	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
	{ Died . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted		20,221	34	13,507	172	331	42	182	...	30	4	73	241	4	464	272	1286	128	10	281	7	23	165	62	1312	933	382	276
{ Died		142	19	26	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	...	5	54	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	6

10.—REGIMENTS

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	Aden Troop, Aden	Local	99	90	988'9	1	6	...	...	60'61	...
2	{ 9th Bombay Infantry, Aden (for 10 months) at Poona for last 2 months, with Detachments at Perim, Zaila, and Berbera for 9 months each, and at Kirkee for 1½ months }	December 1885, from Bombay .	808	798	407'3	14	49	9	1	60'64	12'3
3	26th Bombay Infantry, Kurrachee	December 1885, from Quetta .	812	733	540'2	6	21	10	2	25'86	14'7
4	5th Bombay Cavalry, Jacobabad	Local	604	551	1,025'4	36	20	10	1	33'11	18'2
5	7th Bombay Cavalry, Jacobabad	December 1885, from Shikarpur .	587	521	1,593'1	17	10	3	1	17'04	6'8
6	{ 29th Bombay Infantry, Hyderabad, with Detachment of 167 men at Jacobabad }	October 1886, from Jacobabad .	808	723	560'2	27	10	2	1	12'38	3'7

11.—REGIMENTS of the BOMBAY ARMY

1	{ 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta, with Detachments at Peshin and Sibi }	November 1885, from Jacobabad	617	551	1,682'4	45	25	15	1	40'52	25'93
2	{ 24th Bombay Infantry, Quetta, with Depôt of 12 men at Surat, with Detachments at Gondack for 5 months, Kach for 1½ months, and Sibi for 3½ months . }	December 1886, from Bombay .	780	695	1,362'6	30	16	7	1	20'51	10'26
3	{ 30th Bombay Infantry, Quetta, with Detachment of 104 men at Tongi for 6 months }	November 1885, from Kurrachee	793	709	1,805'4	39	12	22	5	15'13	34'05
4	{ 19th Bombay Infantry, Peshin, with Depôt of 14 men at Surat, and Detachments at Outposts }	December 1886, from Deesa .	787	748	1,794'1	22	5	18	...	6'35	22'87
5	{ 10th Bombay Infantry, Loralai, with Depôt of 12 men at Surat, and Detachments at Outposts }	November 1886 from Bhuj .	821	758	3,157'0	89	19	27	5	23'14	38'98

12.—REGIMENTS of the NORTHERN

1	14th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj	January 1887, from Quetta .	822	716	529'3	6	9	7	1	10'95	9'73
2	8th Bombay Infantry, Rajkot	{ December 1885, from Nasirabad }	804	730	1,052'1	7	6	4	3	7'46	8'71
3	{ 2nd Bombay Lancers, Deesa, with Detachment of 124 men at Rajkot for 11 months }	January 1884, from Poona .	624	577	743'5	4	1	5	2	1'60	11'22
4	20th Bombay Infantry, Deesa	December 1886, from Quetta .	793	746	848'5	19	5	16	...	6'31	20'18
5	{ 2nd Bombay Infantry, Ahmedabad, with Detachments of 136 men at Surat for 4 months and of 62 men at Sadra throughout the year }	March 1885, from Quetta .	844	746	745'3	39	12	4	2	14'22	7'11
6	{ 28th Bombay Infantry, Baroda, with a Detachment of 106 men at Surat for 8½ months }	November 1885, from Suakim .	840	768	1,593'8	27	33	4	2	39'29	7'14
7	{ 13th Bombay Infantry, Nasirabad, with a Detachment of 100 men at Neemuch }	February 1886, from Rajkot .	832	760	1,211'8	8	...	2	4	...	7'21
8	{ 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Neemuch (10½ months) at Mhow 1½ months, with a Detachment of 119 men at Nasirabad for 11 months, and a Depôt of 202 men at Neemuch for 1½ months }	{ December 1883, from Deesa and Rajkot }	612	534	1,520'6	19	6	10	...	9'80	16'34
9	{ 4th Bombay Infantry, Mhow (for 9 months), at Bombay 3 months, with a Detachment of 90 men at Thana for 2½ months }	December 1885, from Aden .	846	722	923'8	13	10	2	2	11'82	4'73

13.—REGIMENTS of

1	{ 17th Bombay Infantry, Bombay (for 9 months), at Mhow 3 months, with a Detachment of 93 men at Thana for 9 months }	December 1886, from Quetta .	811	729	1,060'4	34	11	8	4	13'56	14'80
2	{ 21st Bombay Infantry, Bombay, with Detachments in the Persian Gulf }	Local	820	748	796'8	22	17	10	3	20'73	15'85

ADEN and SIND.

Total Admissions into Hospi- tal, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.*	Veneral Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other causes.
1	{	Admitted	. . . 89	...	15	2	6	4	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	14	...	11	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	5	11	...	3
		Died	. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{	Admitted	. . . 325	...	64	16	27	12	15	...	2	...	...	7	1	38	2	37	1	3	9	1	3	13	...	31	27	...	16
		Died	. . . 9	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	{	Admitted	. . . 396	1	162	19	14	2	5	...	1	...	...	10	1	11	2	22	...	1	8	1	...	14	3	52	47	10	10
		Died	. . . 10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
4	{	Admitted	. . . 565	...	255	36	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	15	...	14	14	49	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	84	68	2	14
		Died	. . . 10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	{	Admitted	. . . 830	...	346	68	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	20	51	6	...	1	...	4	4	2	164	111	...	20
		Died	. . . 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{	Admitted	. . . 405	...	136	26	6	2	14	...	1	...	5	18	...	12	3	23	2	1	2	4	9	6	2	66	39	3	25
		Died	. . . 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

in the QUETTA DISTRICT.

1	{	Admitted	. . . 927	1	363	24	20	4	13	...	1	...	4	18	...	20	19	99	10	4	11	3	1	6	...	119	142	10	35
		Died	. . . 15	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
2	{	Admitted	. . . 947	1	438	14	4	16	19	...	1	...	4	18	...	63	12	125	3	2	24	...	5	10	6	74	40	15	53
		Died	. . . 7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{	Admitted	. . . 1,280	...	905	16	16	14	11	...	...	2	2	8	1	3	61	100	5	...	11	2	1	2	3	31	49	23	14
		Died	. . . 22	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	{	Admitted	. . . 1,342	...	693	19	31	11	22	...	2	1	14	12	2	172	56	114	1	9	15	1	5	12	2	61	49	...	38
		Died	. . . 18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	{	Admitted	. . . 2,393	...	1617	15	54	36	16	...	1	1	2	15	2	97	20	322	11	...	8	...	1	13	19	88	28	4	23
		Died	. . . 27	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

DIVISION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1	{	Admitted	. . . 379	...	148	24	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	16	1	22	7	22	7	1	6	1	...	6	5	57	35	2	10
		Died	. . . 7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	{	Admitted	. . . 768	...	340	35	16	2	15	...	...	...	13	45	2	12	3	25	...	...	10	...	2	31	...	74	53	76	14
		Died	. . . 4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{	Admitted	. . . 429	...	113	11	8	...	6	...	...	...	2	17	1	14	1	30	...	2	8	2	3	18	4	68	100	7	14
		Died	. . . 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
4	{	Admitted	. . . 633	...	209	11	23	...	26	...	1	...	3	30	...	29	33	27	2	...	...	1	4	14	1	136	46	...	37
		Died	. . . 16	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{	Admitted	. . . 556	1	258	40	35	2	17	...	...	...	3	22	...	10	6	22	3	2	10	...	1	8	15	62	18	...	21
		Died	. . . 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{	Admitted	. . . 1,224	1	691	41	37	2	47	...	...	...	...	24	...	64	8	37	5	...	6	...	6	41	22	87	73	2	30
		Died	. . . 4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	{	Admitted	. . . 921	...	434	27	32	2	7	...	...	...	7	56	...	28	2	49	2	...	5	...	2	11	9	110	68	52	18
		Died	. . . 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	{	Admitted	. . . 812	10	319	26	25	2	18	...	2	...	7	28	...	13	7	45	2	1	18	1	1	30	3	108	116	2	28
		Died	. . . 10	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
9	{	Admitted	. . . 667	...	235	18	35	2	3	...	...	...	15	22	3	39	2	47	1	3	13	...	...	31	9	85	69	2	33
		Died	. . . 2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

the KONKAN.

1	{	Admitted	. . . 773	...	241	61	21	2	16	...	1	1	12	11	...	75	6	39	9	1	18	1	1	27	...	161	49	...	20
		Died	. . . 8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	{	Admitted	. . . 596	1	197	21	21	5	5	...	2	...	9	21	1	18	2	55	5	6	14	1	6	26	...	69	72	1	38
		Died	. . . 10	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

* Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and " Other Fevers."

14.—REGIMENTS of KHANDEISH

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	Depôt, 7th Bombay Infantry, Malegaon	May 1887, from Ahmednagar	67	54	648'1	...	2	...	1	29'85	14'93
2	{ 1st Bombay Infantry, Ahmednagar (for 7½ months) at Upper Burma for 4½ months, with Depôt of 71 men at Malegaon for 4½ months }	May 1887, from Burma	812	710	1,674'6	31	17	9	8	20'94	20'94
3	{ 4th Bombay Cavalry, Sirur for (9 months) at Poona for 3 months, with Detachments at Sirur for 3 months and at Poona for 9 months }	February 1885, from Poona	620	577	682'8	9	4	5	1	6'45	9'68
4	{ Body Guard, Poona (for 7½ months) at Bombay for 4½ months . . . . . }	. . . . .	71	66	1,409'1	...	...	1	...	...	14'08
5	{ No. 1 Mountain Battery at Poona (for 8 months) at Upper Burma for 4 months }	May 1887, from Burma	209	172	924'4	10	2	...	1	9'57	4'79
6	{ No. 2 Mountain Battery, Poona (for 8 months) at Loralai for 4 months }	May 1887, from Loralai	231	197	969'5	11	5	6	3	21'64	38'96
7	{ 3rd Bombay Infantry, Poona (for 9 months) at Aden 3 months, with Detachments at Malegaon, Kirkee, Perim, Berbera, and Zaila for short periods }	{ January 1885, from Southern Afghanistan }	832	765	763'4	8	33	6	2	39'66	9'62
8	{ 12th Bombay Infantry, Poona, with Detachments, at Kirkee for 6 months and at Malegaon for 3½ months }	December 1884, from Peshin	831	766	672'3	12	10	3	4	12'03	8'42
9	{ 16th Bombay Infantry, Poona, with a Detachment of 194 men at Kirkee for 2 months }	May 1886, from Suakim	835	636	864'8	8	17	5	4	20'36	10'78
10	22nd Bombay Infantry, Satara	November 1883, from Aden	833	761	805'5	10	21	2	3	25'21	6'00
11	{ Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, with Detachments at Satara, Manora Point, Butcher's Island, Aden, Quetta, Berbera and Zaila }	Local	812	767	1,568'4	20	6	7	2	7'39	11'08

15.—REGIMENTS of the

1	1st Bombay Lancers, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Poona	Embarked, September 1886	609	602	1,016'6	37	7	8	2	11'49	16'42
2	5th Bombay Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Mhow	May 1886, from Mhow	859	816	1,926'5	38	35	18	2	40'75	23'28
3	7th Bombay Infantry, Upper Burma	Embarked, March 1886	757	743	1,782'0	9	1	8	1	1'32	11'89
4	{ 23rd Bombay Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Neemuch }	July 1886, from Neemuch	838	756	1,411'4	36	6	11	4	7'16	17'90
5	{ 25th Bombay Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Malegaon }	May 1886, from Poona	836	776	1,730'7	7	8	22	9	9'57	37'08
6	{ 27th Bombay Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Hyderabad }	Embarked, October 1886	910	886	1,583'5	105	1	25	..	1'10	27'47
NATIVE ARMY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY			27,126	24,703	1,218'6	875	478	331	88	17'62	15'45

16.—REGIMENTS of the

1	No. 1 Field Battery, Ellichpur	February 1885, from Hingoli	108	101	1,217'8	2	5	1	...	46'30	9'26
2	No. 2 Field Battery, Hingoli	January 1885, from Ellichpur	113	103	563'1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	No. 3 Field Battery, Aurangabad	January 1885, from Bolarum	112	101	831'7	...	3	1	...	26'79	8'93
4	No. 4 Field Battery, Bolarum	{ December 1884, from Aurangabad }	113	104	721'2	1	7	...	1	61'95	8'85
5	{ 1st Cavalry, Hingoli (with a Detachment of 71 men at Ellichpur) }	December 1884, from Bolarum	549	493	760'6	7	19	2	1	34'61	5'46
6	{ 2nd Cavalry, Aurangabad (with a Detachment of 129 men at Mominabad for 11 months) }	January 1885, from Hingoli	549	545	640'4	2	8	2	1	14'57	5'46
7	3rd Cavalry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Bolarum	October 1886, from Bolarum	550	529	1,913'0	26	12	10	...	21'82	18'18
8	{ 4th Cavalry, Bolarum, with Detachment of 64 men at Mominabad }	{ September 1886, from Mominabad }	541	503	870'8	14	29	6	3	53'60	16'64
9	{ 1st Infantry, Aurangabad, with a Wing of 276 men at Jalna }	January 1883, from Lingsagur	825	728	413'5	2	26	5	1	31'52	7'27
10	2nd Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Hingoli	Embarked, December 1886	844	831	1,138'4	25	38	12	1	45'02	15'40
11	3rd Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Jalna	Embarked, August 1886	815	609	3,049'3	135	14	14	1	17'18	18'40
12	4th Infantry, Bolarum	February 1883, from Jalna	806	679	444'8	4	30	10	2	37'22	14'89
13	{ 5th Infantry, Ellichpur, with Detachments at Amraoti and Akola }	November 1883, from Hingoli	795	726	852'6	13	42	11	1	52'83	15'09
14	{ 6th Infantry, Raichur, (for 10½ months) marching to and at Bolarum for 1½ months }	January 1884, from Lingsagur	781	670	246'3	3	16	5	4	20'49	11'52
REGIMENTS OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT			7,501	6,722	997'3	235	249	79	16	33'20	12'6

and the DECCAN.

Total Admissions into Hospi- tal, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																							
				Cholera.	Fevers.*	Veneral Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgiā.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted . . . 35	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	1
	{ Died . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	{ Admitted . . . 1,189	1	776	38	19	2	36	2	2	2	37	..	27	9	111	3	..	7	3	1	18	..	42	34	1	20	
	{ Died 9	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	{ Admitted . . . 394	7	158	19	16	..	11	..	..	7	7	..	21	7	22	3	..	8	1	4	16	8	17	46	..	16
	{ Died 5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	{ Admitted . . . 93	..	38	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	5	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	6	9	1	6
	{ Died 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	{ Admitted . . . 159	..	30	39	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	20	..	..	2	..	1	5	..	17	26	..	8
	{ Died . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	{ Admitted . . . 191	..	60	8	3	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	29	10	16	2	1	5	..	..	4	..	19	20	..	7
	{ Died 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7	{ Admitted . . . 584	..	216	28	17	..	10	..	..	3	18	1	27	15	80	2	1	4	2	1	59	4	59	24	..	13
	{ Died 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
8	{ Admitted . . . 515	..	173	21	18	..	7	..	2	4	22	..	31	5	31	14	..	6	..	4	28	9	70	39	..	31	
	{ Died 3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	{ Admitted . . . 550	..	291	30	17	1	15	..	1	..	19	1	23	2	18	..	2	11	1	..	12	8	41	40	1	16	
	{ Died 5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	{ Admitted . . . 613	..	221	32	22	2	10	..	1	..	27	..	41	6	30	..	3	14	..	1	43	2	72	77	2	7	
	{ Died 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	{ Admitted . . . 1,203	1	310	92	54	8	36	..	1	..	11	35	..	73	9	119	2	4	27	3	1	53	16	110	170	5	63
	{ Died 7	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

ARMY of BOMBAY serving in UPPER BURMA.

1	{ Admitted . . . 612 Died 8	1	252	9	17	1	18	..	..	..	5	11	..	23	2	88	4	..	4	..	1	15	1	51	96	..	13
2	{ Admitted . . . 1,572 Died 18	2	807	16	52	..	38	..	1	1	23	22	3	59	12	172	13	8	25	1	..	34	11	96	108	10	58
3	{ Admitted . . . 1,324 Died 8	..	583	60	51	1	96	..	1	..	1	26	1	26	3	133	10	1	23	1	5	18	1	161	82	15	25
4	{ Admitted . . . 1,067 Died 11	..	486	34	25	3	33	..	..	..	3	21	3	24	3	164	3	2	16	..	1	26	7	111	74	9	19
5	{ Admitted . . . 1,343 Died 22	1	926	23	35	1	35	..	..	..	1	15	..	44	3	126	6	1	2	1	..	14	5	38	36	2	28
6	{ Admitted . . . 1,403 Died 25	..	642	51	22	2	51	..	8	1	7	10	7	46	5	209	37	5	12	5	3	14	1	140	87	1	37
	{ Admitted . . . 30,104 Died 331	29	14159	1071	823	143	695	..	33	7	177	711	32	1280	379	2698	174	66	373	38	83	686	180	2844	2283	258	352

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1	{ Admitted . . . 123 Died 1	..	83	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	1	..
2	{ Admitted . . . 58 Died . . . . .	..	26	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	7	1	3
3	{ Admitted . . . 84 Died 1	..	41	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	17	1	5
4	{ Admitted . . . 75 Died . . . . .	..	37	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	11	..	1
5	{ Admitted . . . 375 Died 2	..	157	14	8	..	34	..	..	1	3	8	..	7	..	12	1	..	5	1	3	12	14	41	35	5	14
6	{ Admitted . . . 349 Died 2	..	92	15	11	..	5	..	..	..	3	12	1	10	2	10	..	..	18	..	2	5	10	52	67	21	13
7	{ Admitted . . . 1,012 Died 10	..	660	3	30	3	56	..	..	..	3	6	2	22	2	108	3	2	12	..	..	9	6	26	46	..	13
8	{ Admitted . . . 438 Died 6	..	126	21	47	..	23	..	2	..	..	9	1	8	3	25	..	..	9	4	2	15	1	57	60	..	4
9	{ Admitted . . . 301 Died 5	2	138	14	16	2	13	..	..	..	4	6	..	4	9	13	..	..	3	..	1	8	1	32	22	8	5
10	{ Admitted . . . 946 Died 12	5	441	18	22	..	51	..	1	..	5	6	2	19	9	257	1	..	4	..	2	7	4	35	31	2	24
11	{ Admitted . . . 1,857 Died 14	..	911	7	50	33	158	..	1	..	2	16	..	46	7	216	19	..	46	..	4	23	5	158	88	15	52
12	{ Admitted . . . 302 Died 10	1	73	1	38	2	4	..	..	..	3	19	..	24	4	30	..	..	8	..	2	18	1	24	28	3	19
13	{ Admitted . . . 619 Died 11	4	319	16	22	6	16	..	..	..	10	23	..	8	2	48	..	..	17	2	1	8	..	48	42	13	14
14	{ Admitted . . . 165 Died 5	..	40	18	15	2	6	..	..	1	..	11	..	9	..	13	1	..	3	1	..	7	..	17	9	..	12
	{ Admitted . . . 6,704 Died 79	12	3144	141	267	49	369	..	4	2	37	129	6	167	42	740	26	2	127	8	18	118	42	505	479	70	200

* Including Small-pox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

† Unknown.

‡ Admitted in 1886.

17.—REGIMENTS of the ARMY of MADRAS

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	3rd Madras Cavalry, Secunderabad	June 1881, from Saugor	482	469	548'0	4	4	...	1	8'30	2'07
2	8th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad	May 1886, from Suakim	805	728	881'9	56	72	15	1	89'44	19'88
3	19th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad	January 1887, from Cannanore	810	769	1,700'9	30	11	18	3	13'58	25'93
4	32nd Madras Infantry, Secunderabad	March 1886, from Cuttack	829	766	1,092'7	28	13	9	3	15'68	14'48
5	4th Madras Cavalry, Kamptee	February 1882, from Bellary	459	387	1,059'4	1	2	2	...	4'36	4'36
6	{ 20th Madras Infantry, Kamptee (with Detachment of 153 men at Sitabaldi for the first 3 months) }	March 1883, from Toungoo	826	777	709'1	...	3	2	...	3'63	2'42
7	{ 23rd Madras Infantry, Sitabaldi (for 9 months), at Upper Burma for the first 3 months, with a Depôt of 152 men at Sitabaldi }	April 1887, from Burma	533	452	1,482'3	136	9	15	10	16'89	46'90
8	Wing, 2nd Madras Infantry, Hoshungabad (for 3½ months)	December 1886, from Jubbulpore	136	124	790'3	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	{ Wing, 23rd Madras Infantry, Hoshungabad (for 8½ months) }	{ April 1887, from Burma and Sitabaldi }	271	225	1,000'0	3	...	3	...	...	11'07
10	24th Madras Infantry, Head-quarters, Raipur	{ April 1886, from Kamptee and Sitabaldi }	484	417	944'8	27	8	6	2	16'53	16'53
11	{ Head-quarters, 2nd Madras Infantry, Jubbulpore (for 7 months), and at Secunderabad for 5 months . . . }	March 1886, from Saugor	688	684	565'8	5	28	1	1	40'70	2'91

18.—REGIMENTS of the NORTHERN

1	Wing, 5th Madras Infantry, Cuttack (for 10 months)	February 1887, from Rangoon	341	266	992'5	7	...	...	3	...	8'80
2	Wing, 24th Madras Infantry, Sambalpur (for 11 months)	February 1887, from Raipur	335	301	956'8	6	...	1	...	...	2'99
3	{ Head-quarters, 5th Madras Infantry, Berhampore (for 10½ months) at Rangoon for 1½ months }	February 1887, from Rangoon	493	373	707'8	27	...	11	4	...	30'43
4	28th Madras Infantry, Vizianagram	January 1885, from Thayetmyo	849	816	376'2	18	9	13	3	10'60	18'85

19.—REGIMENTS of

1	{ 33rd Madras Infantry, Belgaum (with a Detachment of 162 men at Dharwar for 3 months }	November 1885, from Mangalore	797	744	235'2	7	11	5	...	13'80	6'27
2	2nd Madras Lancers, Bellary	October 1886, from Burma	412	412	754'9	7	7	2	...	16'99	4'85
3	6th Madras Infantry, Bellary	December 1886, from Belgaum	820	759	575'8	7	22	6	4	26'83	12'20
4	Body Guard, Madras	Local	125	121	1,016'9	6	4	...	1	32'00	8'00
5	{ 3rd Madras Infantry, Madras (for 10 months), at Rangoon for 2 months, with a Detachment at St. Thomas' Mount for 10 months }	February 1887, from Burma	751	630	866'7	74	2	12	9	2'66	27'96
6	{ 9th Madras Infantry, Madras (for 11 months), at Port Blair for 1 month, with Detachments at Bangalore and St. Thomas' Mount for 1 month each }	{ February 1887, from Port Blair and Moulmein }	794	700	834'3	44	12	9	5	15'11	17'63
7	{ Sappers and Miners, Bangalore (with Detachments at Secunderabad and Rangoon (Sub-marine Defence) . . . }	.....	1,293	925	810'8	14	20	25	8	15'47	25'52
8	{ 1st Madras Pioneers, Bangalore (for 8 months), at Burma for 4 months, with a Depôt at Bangalore for 4 months }	May 1887, from Burma	751	626	626'2	58	15	10	3	19'97	17'31
9	{ 12th Madras Infantry, Bangalore (for 10 months), at Upper Burma for 2 months, with a Depôt at Bangalore for 3 months }	March 1887, from Burma	803	693	668'1	8	6	11	10	7'47	26'15
10	{ 25th Madras Infantry, Bangalore (for 9 months), at Burma for 3 months, with a Depôt at Bellary for 4 months }	April 1887, from Burma	825	689	683'6	12	11	8	5	13'33	15'76
11	31st Madras Infantry, Mangalore	January 1886, from Secunderabad	810	727	649'2	19	14	4	...	17'28	4'94
12	11th Madras Infantry, Cannanore	January 1887, from Secunderabad	827	774	279'1	10	2	6	1	2'42	8'46
13	{ 22nd Madras Infantry, Quilon (with Detachments at Trichoor and Trivandrum) }	February 1886, from Madras	842	792	356'1	7	10	5	2	11'88	8'31
14	{ 4th Madras Infantry, Trichinopoly, with a wing at Madras for 1½ months }	March 1886, from Quetta	799	761	820'0	15	4	7	5	5'01	15'02

serving in HYDERABAD and NAGPUR.

Total Admissions into Hospi- tal, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																							
				Cholera.	Fevers.*	Venereal Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted . . . 257 Died	2 ...	78 ...	3 ...	3 ...	...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	5 ...	2 ...	10 ...	...	...	6 ...	...	1 ...	9 ...	9 ...	46 ...	70 ...	1 ...	3 ...
2	{ Admitted . . . 642 Died	15 8	232 2	7 ...	31 ...	14 ...	61 2	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	19 ...	1 ...	10 ...	5 1	41 ...	1 ...	...	10 ...	1 ...	7 ...	32 ...	47 ...	44 ...	28 1	4 ...	28 1
3	{ Admitted . . . 1,308 Died	13 5	931 8	6 ...	34 ...	...	57 ...	...	1 ...	3 1	...	41 ...	4 ...	16 ...	2 ...	40 1	1 ...	2 ...	3 †2	1 ...	2 ...	13 ...	...	45 ...	52 ...	11 ...	30 1
4	{ Admitted . . . 837 Died	2 1	493 2	1 ...	50 ...	...	25 ...	...	1 1	...	4 ...	19 ...	1 1	18 ...	4 1	44 ...	2 ...	2 ...	13 ...	...	4 ...	48 ...	1 ...	39 1	52 2	3 ...	11 ...
5	{ Admitted . . . 410 Died . . . . .	...	110 ...	8 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 ...	1 1	5 ...	4 1	11 ...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	23 ...	...	51 ...	103 ...	43 ...	24 ...
6	{ Admitted . . . 551 Died	2 1	224 ...	8 ...	18 ...	1 ...	12 ...	...	2 1	...	4 ...	54 ...	1 ...	8 ...	2 ...	48 ...	...	...	10 ...	...	5 ...	23 ...	...	52 ...	34 ...	14 ...	29 ...
7	{ Admitted . . . 670 Died . . . . .	...	309 3	15 ...	14 ...	...	121 4	...	2 ...	...	...	21 ...	3 1	14 2	5 1	67 3	6 ...	2 ...	4 ...	1 ...	...	9 ...	...	32 ...	20 ...	...	25 1
8	{ Admitted . . . 98 Died . . . . .	...	74 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ...	...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	6 ...	3 ...	...	2 ...
9	{ Admitted . . . 225 Died . . . . .	...	137 ...	5 ...	9 ...	...	3 ...	...	1 1	...	...	7 ...	1 1	5 ...	...	13 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	...	13 ...	14 ...	...	10 1
10	{ Admitted . . . 394 Died . . . . .	...	166 2	26 ...	58 ...	...	6 3	...	...	...	4 ...	12 ...	4 1	7 ...	2 ...	10 ...	1 ...	2 ...	11 ...	...	3 ...	13 ...	1 ...	23 ...	22 ...	...	23 ...
11	{ Admitted . . . 387 Died	2 ...	131 ...	14 ...	13 ...	...	19 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	42 ...	...	4 ...	1 ...	21 ...	2 ...	1 ...	3 ...	2 ...	5 ...	23 ...	...	48 ...	33 ...	14 ...	8 1

DIVISION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1	{ Admitted . . . 264 Died . . . . .	...	132 ...	18 ...	11 ...	...	13 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	8 ...	...	4 ...	...	21 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	11 ...	...	17 ...	16 ...	...	7 ...
2	{ Admitted . . . 288 Died	1 ...	176 1	12 ...	19 ...	...	4 ...	...	...	...	...	4 ...	...	2 ...	1 ...	17 ...	2 ...	...	9 ...	...	1 ...	12 ...	...	10 ...	12 ...	1 ...	5 ...
3	{ Admitted . . . 264 Died . . . . .	...	76 2	13 ...	16 ...	...	53 2	4 3	3 1	1 1	...	6 ...	...	4 ...	...	10 ...	2 ...	...	5 ...	1 ...	...	7 ...	...	30 ...	18 1	...	14 1
4	{ Admitted . . . 307 Died	3 3	61 ...	9 ...	42 ...	1 ...	8 ...	19 7	...	...	4 ...	12 ...	1 1	9 ...	1 ...	26 1	2 ...	1 ...	8 ...	...	...	16 ...	...	39 ...	26 ...	...	19 1

SOUTHERN INDIA.

1	{ Admitted . . . 175 Died . . . . .	...	53 1	4 ...	12 ...	...	8 1	...	2 ...	...	...	10 ...	1 ...	8 ...	6 ...	18 ...	...	...	3 ...	2 2	...	8 ...	...	17 ...	8 ...	4 ...	11 1
2	{ Admitted . . . 311 Died . . . . .	...	69 ...	12 ...	8 2	...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	10 ...	...	5 ...	2 ...	1 ...	...	2 ...	7 ...	...	2 ...	11 ...	1 ...	52 ...	83 ...	18 ...	18 ...
3	{ Admitted . . . 437 Died . . . . .	...	252 1	2 ...	9 ...	...	28 ...	...	3 2	...	1 ...	23 ...	4 1	3 ...	5 2	22 ...	...	...	3 ...	...	...	13 ...	...	24 ...	19 ...	10 ...	16 ...
4	{ Admitted . . . 123 Died . . . . .	...	21 ...	...	5 ...	...	12 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	4 ...	1 ...	5 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	1 ...	12 ...	...	14 ...	34 ...	...	11 ...
5	{ Admitted . . . 546 Died . . . . .	...	237 3	10 ...	19 ...	...	18 ...	...	...	...	5 ...	10 ...	...	14 ...	6 2	48 5	4 ...	...	9 ...	1 ...	7 ...	48 ...	...	63 ...	16 2	...	31 ...
6	{ Admitted . . . 584 Died	3 3	216 2	36 ...	19 ...	...	10 ...	...	...	...	...	22 ...	...	18 ...	4 2	61 2	...	...	3 ...	...	11 ...	29 ...	...	84 ...	24 ...	...	44 ...
7	{ Admitted . . . 750 Died	2 1	260 12	35 ...	30 ...	...	36 2	1 ...	1 1	...	...	59 ...	1 ...	31 1	9 1	66 4	15 ...	...	8 ...	...	3 ...	41 ...	...	46 ...	84 2	3 ...	19 1
8	{ Admitted . . . 392 Died	1 1	143 ...	36 ...	20 ...	...	29 ...	1 ...	1 1	...	...	28 ...	1 ...	6 1	...	33 3	6 ...	5 ...	5 ...	1 1	5 ...	8 ...	...	27 ...	18 2	...	18 1
9	{ Admitted . . . 463 Died	1 1	233 3	13 ...	13 ...	...	30 1	...	...	...	...	24 ...	...	17 ...	1 1	29 2	6 ...	2 1	4 ...	...	11 ...	13 ...	...	31 ...	25 2	...	10 ...
0	{ Admitted . . . 471 Died	1 1	222 1	18 ...	14 ...	...	17 1	1 ...	2 1	...	1 ...	30 ...	...	7 ...	4 2	30 2	4 ...	...	4 ...	...	1 ...	34 ...	...	32 ...	29 ...	2 ...	18 ...
1	{ Admitted . . . 472 Died . . . . .	...	132 ...	13 ...	28 ...	...	29 ...	1 ...	3 ...	...	2 ...	15 ...	4 ...	12 ...	2 ...	70 ...	3 ...	...	20 ...	...	6 ...	31 ...	...	41 ...	21 2	...	39 2
2	{ Admitted . . . 216 Died . . . . .	...	58 1	2 ...	13 ...	...	13 1	...	4 ...	...	1 ...	3 ...	2 ...	3 ...	...	10 3	...	1 ...	3 ...	...	3 ...	43 ...	...	28 ...	17 1	4 ...	8 ...
3	{ Admitted . . . 282 Died . . . . .	...	50 ...	16 ...	24 ...	...	6 ...	...	1 ...	...	2 ...	11 ...	...	10 ...	2 1	15 ...	...	3 1	5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	41 ...	...	55 ...	18 ...	1 ...	18 3
4	{ Admitted . . . 624 Died	7 6	195 ...	49 ...	19 ...	...	14 ...	...	3 ...	2 ...	1 ...	28 ...	1 ...	8 ...	6 1	28 ...	...	2 ...	5 ...	...	7 ...	100 ...	...	79 ...	35 ...	15 ...	20 ...

Including Small-pox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."

† One of these occurred while on recruiting duty at Vizianagram.

20.—REGIMENTS of LOWER

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1887.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1887 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALID-ED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1887.		To their Homes for change of air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	{ 29th Madras Infantry, Rangoon (for 11 months), at Berhampore for 1 month, with a Wing at Cuttack for 1 month }	Embarked February 1887 . . .	817	776	818'3	40	9	8	2	11'02	12'24
2	Wing, 9th Madras Infantry, Moulmein (for 1 month) . . .	January 1884, from Secunderabad	32	31	580'6	...	1	...	...	31'25	...
3	{ 30th Madras Infantry, Moulmein, with a Depôt at Trichinopoly, for 10 months }	January 1887, from Shwegyin . .	833	785	983'4	49	2	7	9	2'40	19'21
4	{ 26th Madras Infantry, Toungoo (for 9½ months), at Thayetmyo for 2½ months, with a Detachment of 76 men at Gyobin for 7½ months }	March 1887, from Thayetmyo . .	782	590	1,328'8	203	6	19	23	7'67	53'71
5	7th Madras Infantry, Port Blair	Embarked February 1887 . . .	444	431	2,120'6	23	...	6	1	...	15'77

21.—MADRAS TROOPS serving

1	{ 1st Madras Lancers, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Bangalore }	Embarked September 1886 . . .	446	386	1,468'9	27	1	7	...	2'24	15'70
2	Wing, 7th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma	February 1887, from Port Blair .	401	321	947'0	56	2	4	2	4'99	14'90
3	{ Head-Quarters, 10th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma (for 10 months), at Bangalore for 2 months, and Depôt at Vellore for 10 months }	Embarked March 1887 . . .	412	407	2,965'6	19	1	8	...	2'43	19'42
4	Wing, 10th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma	Embarked March 1887 . . .	323	270	2,122'2	27	...	5	...	...	15'48
5	13th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Bellary	Embarked December 1886 . . .	804	509	1,359'5	77	...	25	12	...	46'02
6	{ 14th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma (for 9½ months), at Bangalore for 2½ months, with Depôt at Bellary for 9½ months }	Embarked March 1887 . . .	782	666	3,250'8	140	...	68	19	...	111'23
7	15th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Vellore	Embarked December 1886 . . .	872	765	2,287'6	42	...	33	10	...	49'31
8	{ 16th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Vizianagram }	July 1886, from Vizianagram . .	815	616	1,545'5	38	2	20	6	2'45	31'90
9	17th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Vellore	{ September 1886, from Secun- derabad }	820	649	5,477'7	118	4	26	3	4'88	35'37
10	{ 21st Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Trichinopoly }	{ November 1885, from Trichino- poly }	852	707	1,531'8	104	6	23	4	7'04	31'69
11	{ 27th Madras Infantry, Upper Burma, with Depôt at Sitabaldi }	Embarked December 1886 . . .	872	734	1,324'3	73	7	10	1	8'03	12'61
NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY . . . . .		. . . . .	29,297	25,550	1,162'1	1673	340	475	176	11'61	22'22

BURMA and the ANDAMANS.

Total Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.*	Veneral Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Beri-Beri.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Neuralgia.	Eye Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.	Pneumonia, Pleurisy, &c.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Functional Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea Worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Abrasion of Skin.	All other Causes.
{ Admitted . . .	{ Died . . .	635	8	1	116	26	24	...	26	35	3	...	5	26	2	14	6	140	1	2	9	2	2	109	...	27	38	1	20
				1	3	1	1
{ Admitted . . .	{ Died . . .	18	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
			
{ Admitted . . .	{ Died . . .	772	7	...	166	14	35	2	65	14	...	...	8	17	3	33	2	183	...	1	48	...	5	55	...	30	60	...	31
				...	2	2	1
{ Admitted . . .	{ Died . . .	784	19	...	381	6	13	...	124	...	1	1	...	10	...	4	2	119	2	...	7	...	4	8	...	34	49	1	18
				...	9	6	...	1	1	2
{ Admitted . . .	{ Died . . .	914	6	...	719	6	10	...	10	...	...	...	2	4	...	8	...	17	2	3	2	...	2	47	...	34	33	1	14
				...	3	1†	1

UPPER BURMA.

{ Admitted . . .	567	...	250	18	13	5	22	...	...	...	...	13	1	20	1	44	2	...	11	...	1	16	...	59	80	1	10
{ Died . . .	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	304	...	77	8	21	...	13	33	...	...	1	12	4	9	...	55	...	1	15	...	3	21	...	11	10	1	9
{ Died . . .	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	1,207	...	910	15	10	...	16	1	...	...	...	14	1	12	4	50	2	...	4	...	4	26	2	66	42	3	25
{ Died . . .	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
{ Admitted . . .	573	...	268	7	42	...	20	5	...	1	3	2	...	4	2	126	1	1	10	...	...	5	...	31	30	8	7
{ Died . . .	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	692	...	279	12	13	...	75	11	...	...	...	12	4	17	2	129	10	...	1	...	2	21	1	41	42	1	19
{ Died . . .	25	...	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	2,165	...	1,352	22	22	...	154	2	2	...	2	2	3	11	5	387	30	2	13	1	1	27	...	73	30	...	24
{ Died . . .	68	...	20	1	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	1,750	...	1,275	12	31	...	83	1	2	...	2	8	2	33	5	105	12	3	8	1	4	14	...	75	58	3	13
{ Died . . .	33	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	952	...	443	1	32	1	82	...	...	1	1	15	3	27	1	94	14	1	4	...	1	125	...	57	32	...	17
{ Died . . .	20	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	3,555	...	2,755	17	44	3	115	9	2	...	3	14	9	56	4	280	21	2	16	2	9	18	1	70	55	1	49
{ Died . . .	26	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	1,083	...	659	5	25	1	87	2	3	1	2	13	4	11	3	120	7	1	16	1	1	25	...	54	22	...	20
{ Died . . .	23	...	7	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Admitted . . .	972	1	412	28	79	...	14	1	...	2	3	16	2	14	11	122	6	...	12	...	4	40	...	79	86	17	23
{ Died . . .	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
{ Admitted . . .	29,691	57	15538	594	970	28	1553	141	45	12	66	725	69	531	125	2793	169	44	339	18	139	1235	63	1830	1602	186	819
{ Died . . .	475	33	121	1	5	...	55	21	13	4	...	...	16	10	31	87	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	1	38	...	24

* Including Smallpox, Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued, and "Other Fevers."
† Occurred while on Family Guard at Samulcotta.

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XXXIII.

Table showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the MEN of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.											
STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.	STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.
Fort William . . .	7th B. I. . . .	753	11,783	42'9	16	Meean Meer . . .	5th B. C. . . .	503	10,534	57'4	21
Alipore	38th B. I. . . .	702	22,630	88'3	32	„ (with detachment at Amritsar for 5 months).	24th B. I. . . .	750	9,082	33'2	12
Barrackpore	9th B. I.	718	21,650	82'6	30	Meean Meer (with Detachment at Amritsar for 5 months).	32nd B. I. . . .	711	7,817	30'1	11
Silchar and Outposts .	4th B. I.	697	11,098	43'6	16	Meean Meer (raised June 1887).	34th B. I. . . .	384	5,021	35'8	13
Manipur, Tummo, &c.	44th B. I.	863	20,915	66'4	24	Jhelum	18th B. C. . . .	519	3,541	18'7	7
Shillong and Outposts	6th B. I. Hd.-Qrs. .	367	13,818	103'2	38	„ (with a detachment at Attock for 5 months).	14th B. I. . . .	745	4,226	15'5	6
Dibrugarh and Outposts.	6th B. I. Wing . .	318	4,730	40'8	15	Rawalpindi . . .	15th B. C. . . .	526	4,100	21'3	8
Kohima and Outposts	42nd B. I.	728	10,171	38'3	14	„ (with a detachment at Attock for 7 months).	20th B. I. . . .	720	7,502	28'5	10
Baxa	8th B. I. Wing . .	331	3,714	30'8	11	Nowshera	45th B. I. . . .	738	7,418	27'5	10
Dorunda	8th B. I. Hd.-Qrs. .	409	4,070	27'3	10	Peshawar (with detachments at Cherat Chupri).	12th B. C. . . .	516	2,317	12'3	4
Dinapore (first 3 months in Burma).	2nd B. I.	707	8,486	32'9	12	Peshawar (with a detachment at Jumrood).	15th B. I. . . .	748	5,807	21'3	8
Benares and Chunar .	17th B. I.	760	8,958	32'3	12	Peshawar (with a detachment at Jumrood for 6 months).	1st B. C.	523	3,450	18'1	7
Fyzabad (with a detachment at Calcutta and Ballygunge).	4th B. C.	527	4,287	22'3	8	Peshawar (with a detachment at Jumrood for 7 months).	21st B. I. . . .	726	3,237	12'2	4
Fyzabad (first 4 months in Burma).	11th B. I.	695	8,557	33'7	12	Quetta District (Loralai).	29th B. I. . . .	765	3,585	12'8	5
Lucknow	8th B. C.	529	3,542	18'3	7		30th B. I. . . .	745	6,261	23'0	8
Cawnpore and Allahabad.	6th B. C.	525	3,553	18'5	7		3rd B. C.	502	10,146	55'4	20
Cawnpore (with detachments at Gorakhpur and Lucknow).	39th B. I.	746	5,807	21'3	8						
Allahabad and Bareilly	13th B. I.	794	7,860	27'1	10						
Bareilly	13th B. C.	518	5,150	27'2	10						
Almora (first 3 months in Burma).	1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas.	736	17,828	66'4	24						
Almora (raised July 1887).	2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas.	132	2,117	43'9	16						
Dehra Dun (4 months at Ballygunge).	Viceroy's Body Guard	104	1,343	35'4	13						
Dehra Dun (detachment at Simla for 7 months).	1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas.	779	13,603	47'8	17						
Dehra Dun	2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas.	828	13,359	44'2	16						
Roorkee (detachments at Fort William, Rawalpindi and in Burma).	Sappers and Miners .	1,130	21,811	52'9	19						
Meerut (detachment at Delhi).	19th B. C.	509	5,755	31'0	11	BENGAL REGIMENTS SERVING IN UPPER BURMA.					
Meerut (first 3 months in Burma).	26th B. I.	620	9,217	40'7	15	Upper Burma (Rawalpindi and marching 2 months).	No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery.	218	8,223	103'3	83
Delhi (with detachments at Meerut and Fatehgarh).	22nd B. I.	758	11,844	42'8	16	Upper Burma (Meean Meer and marching 2 months).	No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.	226	5,214	63'2	23
Agra (2 months at Jullundur).	28th B. I.	783	7,191	25'2	9	Upper Burma (with depôt at Allahabad).	7th B. C.	590	10,271	47'7	17
Jhansi (with detachments at Lalitpur and Sipri).	40th B. I.	721	13,525	51'4	19	Upper Burma (with depôt at Fyzabad).	1st B. I.	881	19,431	60'4	22
Nowgong	11th B. C.	474	2,820	16'3	6	Upper Burma (with depôt at Dinapore).	5th B. I.	712	14,600	56'2	21
Nowgong	3rd B. I. (Wing) . .	210	1,820	23'8	9	Upper Burma (with depôt at Nowgong).	10th B. I. . . .	859	17,228	54'9	20
Saugor (with detachments at Jubbulpore and Sutna).	2nd B. C.	535	8,483	43'4	16	Upper Burma (with depôt at Lucknow).	12th B. I. . . .	756	18,307	66'3	24
Saugor	3rd B. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) .	561	7,625	37'2	14	Upper Burma (with depôt at Lucknow).	16th B. I. . . .	704	10,134	39'4	14
Umballa	9th B. C.	514	3,601	19'2	7	Upper Burma and depôt at Alipore for 6½ months and marching and at Jubbulpore for 5½ months).	18th B. I. . . .	712	20,649	79'5	29
„ (with detachments at Phillour and Ludhiana).	23rd B. I.	759	10,814	39'0	14	Upper Burma (with depôt at Moradabad).	27th B. I. . . .	719	16,715	63'7	23
Jullundur	16th B. C.	539	3,336	17'0	6	Upper Burma (with depôt at Agra).	33rd B. I. . . .	802	12,223	41'8	15
„ (raised May 1887).	36th B. I.	434	3,529	22'3	8	Upper Burma (with depôt at Shillong).	43rd B. I. . . .	860	25,623	81'6	30
Ferozepore	17th B. C.	543	4,333	21'9	8						
„ (with detachments at Amritsar and Mooltan for November and December.	19th B. I.	744	4,120	15'2	6						
Ferozepore (raised May 1887).	35th B. I.	449	1,449	8'8	3						
Mooltan	10th B. C.	515	6,494	34'5	13						
„	25th B. I.	738	10,480	38'9	14						
Sialkot	14th B. C.	499	6,456	35'5	13						
„	31st B. I.	749	2,081	7'6	3						
Sialkot (raised June 1887).	37th B. I.	329	3,432	28'6	10						
Dharmasala (with detachment at Kangra).	1st Battalion, 1st Goorkhas.	811	9,331	31'5	12						
Dharmasala	2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkhas.	873	12,679	39'8	15						
Bakloh	1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas.	814	7,899	26'6	10						
„ and Madhopur	2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkhas.	867	15,566	49'2	18						
						CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.					
						Goona (with detachment at Sehore) .	1st C. I. Horse . .	561	3,914	19'1	7
						Agar (with detachment at Indore).	2nd C. I. Horse . .	546	3,757	18'8	7
						Sirdarpore and Outposts	Malwa Bheel Corps .	573	4,927	23'6	9
						Kherwara „ . . .	Meywar Bheel Corps .	635	6,368	27'5	10
						Erinpura „ . . .	Erinpura Battalion .	768	6,796	24'2	9
						Deoli „	Deoli Irregular Force .	801	4,319	14'8	5
						Sehore „	Bhopal Battalion .	816	7,517	25'2	9
						Ajmere „	Mhairwara Battalion .	591	1,823	8'4	3

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIII—continued.

Table showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the MEN of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.											
STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength present.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.	STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength present.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.											
Murdan and Outposts	Corps of Guides .	1,090	5,855	14'7	5	Edwardesabad and	2nd Sikh Infantry .	754	12,753	46'3	17
Abbottabad and Outposts. (Kohat and marching 2 months).	3rd Sikh Infantry .	763	4,453	16'0	6	Outposts.	5th P. Infantry .	750	11,881	43'4	16
Abbottabad and Outposts.	1st Battalion, 5th Goorkhas.	706	10,475	40'7	15	Dera Ismail Khan (2½ months at Edwardesabad.	No. 3 Mountain Battery.	208	3,992	52'6	19
"	2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkhas.	451	5,190	31'5	12	Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts.	5th P. Cavalry .	515	5,689	30'3	11
Kohat (Burma and marching 4 months).	No. 4 Mountain Battery.	162	5,684	96'1	35	"	1st P. Infantry .	766	11,200	40'1	15
Kohat .	No. 5 Garrison Battery	60	686	31'3	11	Dera Ghazi Khan and	6th P. Infantry .	762	12,704	45'7	17
"	2nd P. C. (Wing) .	185	3,358	49'7	18	Outposts.	3rd P. Cavalry .	506	7,931	42'9	16
Kohat and Outposts .	1st Sikh Infantry .	750	12,838	46'9	17	"	4th P. Infantry .	767	10,692	38'2	14
"	4th Sikh " .	771	14,034	49'9	18	Rajanpur and Outposts	1st P. Cavalry, (Hd.-Qrs).	469	3,654	21'3	8
"	2nd P. Infantry .	766	12,921	46'2	17	Quetta District (Loralai).	No. 2 Mountain Battery.	188	3,577	52'1	19
Edwardesabad (4½ months at Kohat).	No. 1 Mountain Battery.	204	3,409	45'8	17	Quetta District for 1½ months.	1st P. Cavalry, (Wing)	34	202	16'2	6
Edwardesabad and Outposts.	2nd P. Cavalry (Hd.-Qrs.)	301	4,974	45'3	17						

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIII—continued.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the MEN of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.											
STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength present.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.	STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength present.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.
Secunderabad . .	3rd Madras Cavalry .	469	3,782	22'2	8	Bangalore, Upper Burma (3 months) .	25th Madras Infantry .	689	6,361	25'2	9
" . .	8th Madras Infantry .	728	13,122	49'5	18	" . .	31st Madras Infantry .	727	6,348	23'9	9
" . .	19th Madras Infantry .	769	17,746	63'2	23	" . .	11th Madras Infantry .	774	4,414	15'6	6
" . .	32nd Madras Infantry .	766	8,421	30'2	11	Quilon (with detachments at Trichoor and Trivandrum) .	22nd Madras Infantry .	792	4,681	16'2	6
Kamptee . .	4th Madras Cavalry .	387	4,031	28'4	10	Trichinopoly . .	4th Madras Infantry .	761	6,921	25'0	9
" . .	20th Madras Infantry .	777	5,341	18'8	7	Rangoon, at Berhampore (1 month) .	29th Madras Infantry .	776	10,841	38'3	14
Sitabaldi (first 3 months in Upper Burma) . .	23rd Madras Infantry .	452	13,523	81'9	30	Moulmein (1 month) .	9th Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	31	401	35'5	13
Hoshungabad (3½ months) . .	2nd Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	124	689	15'3	6	" (with a depôt at Trichinopoly for 10 months) .	30th Madras Infantry .	785	10,932	38'2	14
Hoshungabad (8½ months) . .	23rd Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	225	2,119	25'8	9	Toungoo (at Thayetmyo for 2½ months) .	26th Madras Infantry .	590	14,907	69'2	25
Raipur . .	24th Madras Infantry (Hd.-Qrs.) . .	417	5,576	36'7	13	Port Blair . .	7th Madras Infantry .	431	8,805	55'9	20
Jubbulpore (7 months)	2nd Madras Infantry (Hd.-Qrs.) . .	684	5,316	21'3	8	Upper Burma (with a depôt at Bangalore) .	1st Madras Cavalry .	386	7,106	50'5	18
Cuttack (10 months)	5th Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	266	3,501	36'1	13	" " " . .	7th Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	321	4,599	39'3	14
Sambalpur (11 months)	24th Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	301	3,256	29'6	11	Upper Burma (Bangalore for 2 months, depôt at Vellore for 10 months) . .	10th Madras Infantry (Hd.-Qrs.) . .	407	15,720	105'9	39
Berhampore, at Rangoon (1½ months) .	5th Madras Infantry (Hd.-Qrs.) . .	373	6,714	49'3	18	" " " . .	10th Madras Infantry (Wing) . .	270	7,370	74'8	27
Vizianagram . .	28th Madras Infantry .	816	7,052	23'7	9	Upper Burma (with a Depôt at Bellary) .	13th Madras Infantry .	509	9,855	53'0	19
Belgaum (with a detachment at Dharwar for 3 months) . .	33rd Madras Infantry .	744	4,449	16'4	6	Upper Burma (at Bangalore for 2½ months depôt at Bellary for 9½ months) . .	14th Madras Infantry .	666	29,754	122'4	45
Bellary . .	2nd Madras Cavalry .	412	3,962	26'5	10	Upper Burma (depôt at Vellore) . .	15th Madras Infantry .	765	14,744	52'8	19
" . .	6th Madras Infantry .	759	4,883	17'7	6	Upper Burma (depôt at Vizianagram) .	16th Madras Infantry .	616	8,979	39'9	15
Madras . .	Governor's Body Guards	121	2,175	49'6	18	Upper Burma (depôt at Vellore) . .	17th Madras Infantry .	649	37,130	156'7	57
" at Rangoon (2 months)	3rd Madras Infantry .	630	12,522	54'4	20	Upper Burma (depôt at Trichinopoly) .	21st Madras Infantry .	707	12,360	47'9	17
" at Port Blair (1 month)	9th Madras Infantry .	700	10,731	42'0	15	Upper Burma (depôt at Sitabandi) .	27th Madras Infantry .	734	13,447	50'1	18
Bangalore, detachments at Secunderabad, Rangoon, &c. .	Sappers and Miners .	925	11,067	32'8	12						
Bangalore, Upper Burma (4 months) .	1st Madras Infantry .	626	6,722	27'4	11						
Bangalore, Upper Burma (2 months) .	12th Madras Infantry .	693	5,292	20'9	8						

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIII — *concluded.*

Table showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the MEN of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

[illegible]

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, 1887-88.

REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

3rd Bengal Cavalry	From Loralai	To Cawnpore	Arrived April	1888
6th Bengal Cavalry	„ Cawnpore	„ Loralai	„ January	1888
7th Bengal Cavalry	„ Upper Burma	„ Allahabad	„ April	1888
No. 3 Company, Sappers and Miners	„ Roorkee	„ Rawalpindi	„ November	1887
No. 6 Company „	„ Rawalpindi	„ Roorkee	„ November	1887
1st Bengal Infantry	„ Burma	„ Nowgong and Banda	„ March	1888
4th Bengal Infantry	„ Cachar (Silchar)	„ Jhansi	„ November	1887
5th Bengal Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Lucknow	„ December	1887
6th Bengal Infantry	„ Shillong	„ Cachar (Silchar)	„ March	1888
13th Bengal Infantry	„ Allahabad	„ Sikkim	„ March	1888
16th Bengal Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Agra	„ August	1887
18th Bengal Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Jubbulpore	„ July	1887
19th Bengal Infantry	„ Ferozepore	„ Meean Meer	„ November	1887
22nd Bengal Infantry	„ Delhi	„ Ferozepore	„ January	1888
23rd Bengal Infantry	„ Umballa	„ Quetta District (Khojak Pass)	„ April	1888
24th Bengal Infantry	„ Meean Meer	„ Sialkot	„ November	1887
25th Bengal Infantry	„ Mooltan	„ Peshawar	„ December	1887
27th Bengal Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Bareilly	„ May	1888
28th Bengal Infantry	„ Agra	„ Umballa	„ November	1887
30th Bengal Infantry	„ Peshawar	„ Mooltan	„ January	1888
31st Bengal Infantry	„ Sialkot	„ Delhi	„ December	1887
32nd Bengal Infantry	„ Meean Meer	„ Sikkim	„ March	1888
34th Bengal Infantry	„ Meean Meer	„ Jhelum	„ March	1888
39th Bengal Infantry	„ Cawnpore	„ Jhansi	„ December	1887
40th Bengal Infantry	„ Jhansi	„ Cawnpore	„ December	1887
42nd Bengal Infantry	„ Kohima	„ Upper Burma	Embarked January	1888
43rd Bengal Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Shillong	Arrived April	1888

NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

2nd Madras Cavalry	From Bellary	To Kamptee	Arrived January	1888
4th Madras Cavalry	„ Kamptee	„ Bellary	„ February	1888
2nd Madras Infantry	„ Jubbulpore	„ Secunderabad	„ August	1887
6th Madras Infantry	„ Bellary	„ Upper Burma	Embarked January	1888
8th Madras Infantry	„ Secunderabad	„ Rangoon	Arrived December	1887
14th Madras Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Bellary	„ February	1888
17th Madras Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Trichinopoly	„ March	1888
21st Madras Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Secunderabad	„ January	1888
26th Madras Infantry	„ Toungoo	„ Secunderabad	„ January	1888
29th Madras Infantry	„ Rangoon	„ Thayetmyo	„ January	1888
32nd Madras Infantry	„ Secunderabad	„ Upper Burma	Embarked February	1888

NATIVE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

1st Bombay Cavalry	From Upper Burma	To Deesa	Arrived March	1888
2nd Bombay Cavalry	„ Deesa	„ Neemuch and Nasirabad	„ February	1888
3rd Bombay Cavalry	„ Neemuch and Nasirabad	„ Poona	„ April	1888
5th Bombay Cavalry	„ Jacobabad	„ Quetta	„ March	1888
6th Bombay Cavalry	„ Quetta	„ Jacobabad	„ March	1888
2nd Bombay Infantry	„ Ahmedabad	„ Poona	„ January	1888
3rd Bombay Infantry	„ Poona	„ Aden	„ October	1887
4th Bombay Infantry	„ Mhow	„ Bombay	„ October	1887
5th Bombay Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Baroda	„ May	1888
7th Bombay Infantry	„ Thayetmyo	„ Mhow	„ February	1888
9th Bombay Infantry	„ Aden, Perim, &c.	„ Satara	„ January	1888
12th Bombay Infantry	„ Poona	„ Ahmedabad	„ January	1888
17th Bombay Infantry	„ Bombay	„ Mhow	„ October	1887
22nd Bombay Infantry	„ Satara	„ Peshin	„ March	1888
23rd Bombay Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Malegaon	„ May	1888
25th Bombay Infantry	„ Upper Burma	„ Neemuch and Indore	„ April	1888
26th Bombay Infantry	„ Kurrachee	„ Poona	„ February	1888
28th Bombay Infantry	„ Baroda	„ Kirkee	„ March	1888
30th Bombay Infantry	„ Quetta	„ Kurrachee	„ March	1888

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIV.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength 56,233 Admis- sions . 59,034 Deaths . 1,122		Strength 13,978 Admis- sions . 20,221 Deaths . 208		Strength 5,951 Admis- sions . 4,015 Deaths . 50		Strength 7,501 Admis- sions . 6,704 Deaths . 95		Strength 27,126 Admis- sions . 30,104 Deaths . 419		Strength 29,297 Admis- sions . 29,691 Deaths . 651	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Small-pox	18	2	25	5	4	1	...	...	5	1	23	...
Cow-pox	29	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Chicken-pox	28	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	45	...	224	...
Measles	188	1	130	2	...	...	...	...	23	1	15	...
Typhus	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Mumps	336	...	27	...	...	...	10	...	25	...	75	...
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Simple continued fever	669	1	134	...	2	...	157	1	1,912	3	751	2
Enteric fever	18	6	4	2	...	...	1	1	8	6	2	2
Cholera	110	66	34	19	4	4	12	7	29	16	57	33
Epidemic diarrhœa	48	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...
Dysentery	4,152	85	951	6	163	2	546	4	1,629	23	1,469	37
Intermittent fever	28,512	52	13,023	...	1,809	3	2,913	3	11,628	15	14,205	72
Remittent fever	724	109	158	17	31	4	68	6	534	46	285	44
Malarial cachexia	66	5	26	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	22	1
Beri-Beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	21
Dropsy (general)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Erysipelas	18	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	10	...	8	...
Pyæmia	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis, Primary	434	1	60	...	27	...	45	...	316	...	142	...
„ Secondary	240	5	32	...	12	...	25	1	201	...	137	1
Gonorrhœa	420	...	58	...	30	...	43	...	329	...	230	...
Hydrophobia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Animal parasites, (not defined)	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Tænia solium	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	3	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
Trichocephalus dispar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Filaria Medinensis	84	...	62	...	172	...	42	...	180	...	63	...
„ labialis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Oxyuris vermicularis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lucilia hominivora	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culex anxifer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oidium albicans	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chionyphe Carteri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scurvy	128	6	42	...	4	...	49	3	143	3	28	...
Alcoholism and Delirium tremens	5	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Debility, including deaths from Anæmia	1,193	59	105	3	39	1	350	4	606	18	1,375	55
Rheumatic fever	23	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	17	2	26	2
Rheumatism	1,091	4	329	...	137	...	274	...	806	2	945	3
Gout	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteo-arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-malignant new growths—												
„ „ not defined	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...
Pterygium	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Fibroma	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
„ Papillary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polypus nasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lipoma	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chondroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Exostosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Adenoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Angeioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Warts	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Mucous tubercle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condyloma	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glioma	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant new growths—												
Carcinoma (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epithelioma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma, Scirrhus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of lung	103	33	11	3	1	...	2	2	5	1	21	6
„ peritonæum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
„ lymph-glands of abdomen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
„ testicle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Leprosy	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...
Purpura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæmia	263	...	77	...	8	...	19	...	89	...	178	...
Diabetes mellitus	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
Cerebral congestion	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
„ hæmorrhage	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hydrorrhachis interna	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ of the brain and its membranes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ of the cerebral membranes	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
„ of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spinal meningitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Neuritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Progressive muscular atrophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor ataxy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
Cyst of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
Paralysis (not defined)	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...
Hemiplegia	6	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	4	1	11	1
Paraplegia	9	1	1	1	3	1	4	1
Local paralysis	13	5	...	7	...	8	...
Acute ascending paralysis	2	2

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XXXIV—continued.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Paralysis after acute disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæsthesia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Hemi-anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Local anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Eclampsia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Spasm of muscle (wry-neck)	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...
Paralysis agitans . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aphasia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyperæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Local . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Neuralgia	227	...	73	...	22	...	37	...	177	...	66	...
Vertigo	18	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Megrim	50	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	36	...	18	...
Tetanus	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1
Epilepsy	19	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	37	...
Chorea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hysteria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Insanity	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Mania	11	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	13	...
Melancholia	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...
Dementia	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
Hyperæmia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecchymosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Œdema of the conjunctiva . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chemosis	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	965	...	210	...	188	...	107	...	601	...	613	...
Keratitis	33	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	27	...	16	...
Ulcer of the cornea	60	...	10	...	12	...	2	...	22	...	25	...
Opacity of the cornea	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	...
Scleritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Staphyloma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iritis	26	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	11	...
Mydriasis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Choroiditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glaucoma	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of optic disc	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the optic nerve	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuro-retinitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retinitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
Cataract	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Ametropia	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Myopia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Hypermetropia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Asthenopia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Night-blindness	13	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	13	...	5	...
Day-blindness . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Amblyopia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Amaurosis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Distension of excretory ducts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dacryocystitis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Thickening of lining membrane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatoma of the eyelids . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blepharitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Stye	18	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	17	...
Abscess of the eyelids	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalazion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cellulitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmatoma of the auricle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	217	1	45	...	15	...	27	...	114	...	103	...
Abscess	18	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	4	...
Accumulation of wax in . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Inflammation of the membrana tympani	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...
Perforation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deafness	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	10	...
Hypertrophy of the nose	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...
Inflammation of the nose	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasal catarrh	8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess of the nose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulceration of the nose	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ozæna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of nasal bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydropericardium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Peri-and Endo-carditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pericarditis	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Adherent pericardium	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular disease of the heart	26	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	2	33	9
Thrombus of the heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	1
Excessive growth of fat in the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dilatation of . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Angina pectoris . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Syncope	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palpitation	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	20	1
Arteritis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Aneurysm of the abdominal aorta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varix	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
Thrombosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Laryngitis	20	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...
Aphonia	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	1,543	17	449	5	66	...	143	3	1,217	16	445	9
Dilatation of bronchi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Asthma	68	1	2	...	4	...	24	1	50	...	80	1
Passive congestion of the lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIV—continued.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Hæmoptysis	26	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
Pulmonary apoplexy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the lung	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	442	125	238	53	75	10	31	5	318	76	100	27
Vomica . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the " . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonic phthisis	50	20	13	...	...	...	2	...	26	5	15	7
Emphysema	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Pleurisy	121	5	32	1	9	...	9	...	53	3	24	3
Empyema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Ulcer of the lip	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fissure of the " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stomatitis and ulcerative stomatitis	19	...	4	...	2	...	15	...	13	...	3	...
Noma	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the antrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the dental pulp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Caries of dentine	25	...	18	...	6	...	2	...	17	...	3	...
Inflammation of the dental periosteum	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess " " " "	114	...	42	...	6	...	19	...	96	...	36	...
Atrophy of gums	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of gums	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppuration of gums and alveoli	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Induration of gums	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of gums and alveoli	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Necrosis " " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Toothache	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflammation and ulcer of the tongue	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the tongue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Elongated uvula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Relaxed throat	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Sore-throat	124	...	34	...	11	...	17	...	89	...	23	...
Quinsy	40	...	7	...	...	...	10	1	16	...	7	...
Follicular tonsillitis	23	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	34	...	6	...
Ulceration of the fauces	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sloughing sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...
Abscess " " " "	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Salivary fistula . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ranula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salivation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Post-pharyngeal abscess	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Inflammation of " "	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Ulceration " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilatation " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	258	...	57	...	44	...	73	...	130	...	196	1
Gastrodynia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vomiting	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Inflammation of " "	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1
Typhlitis	5	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2	...
Colitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulcer of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the intestines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3
Intussusception	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia	7	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	21	...
Perforation of the intestines	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concretions in " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	1,962	70	333	4	81	1	194	7	1,067	9	1,319	50
Constipation	61	...	20	...	15	...	4	...	27	...	13	...
Colic	312	2	202	...	40	...	50	...	216	...	129	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Ulceration " "	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Piles	70	...	14	...	2	...	22	...	88	...	56	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...
Fistula in ano	12	...	2	...	3	...	10	...	17	...	13	...
Fissure of the anus	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Hypertrophy and congestion of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis, Perihepatitis and abscess of the liver	81	5	10	1	7	...	2	...	66	7	44	6
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lardaceous liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jaundice	64	2	22	...	8	...	10	...	50	1	40	...
Inflammation of the hepatic ducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gallstones	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1
Ascites	4	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	...
Peritonitis	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2
Adhesions of the peritonæum . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen diseases	395	10	128	1	17	...	26	...	174	1	169	...
Hypertrophy of lymph-glands	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" " " " of groin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation and suppuration of lymph-vessels	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Inflammation and suppuration of lymph-glands of giron	58	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	45	...	19	...
Inflammation and suppuration of other lymph-glands	98	...	37	...	9	...	5	...	76	...	30	...
Lymphadenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lymph-fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the thyroid body	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goitre	47	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Acute nephritis	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	2	1
Bright's disease	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	8	7

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

XXXIV — *continued.*

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Calculus	7	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	1	...
Nephralgia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes Insipidus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of urine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmaturia	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
Lithuria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the bladder (Cystitis)	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	3	...	...
Irritability of the bladder	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Retention of urine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Incontinence of urine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gleet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Urinary abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of urethra	9	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	8	...	13	...
Urinary fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Extravasation of urine	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impacted calculus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the prostate gland . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the penis	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the glans-penis	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Ulcer of the penis	104	1	9	...	3	...	7	...	149	...	35	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis	10	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	13	...
Inflammation of the scrotum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hydrocele	12	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	37	...
Inflammation of the spermatic cord . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Varicocele . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Hæmatocele	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Orchitis	104	...	20	...	8	...	13	...	74	...	92	...
Epididymitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Abscess of the testicle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protrusion of tubuli . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Impotence . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of the male breast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ostitis and periostitis	15	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	32	...	22	...
Nodes	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Caries of bones	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...
Necrosis	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
Cyst of bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ununited fracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy of the knee-joint . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Synovitis	103	1	11	...	8	...	10	...	70	...	92	...
Abscess of joints . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Loose cartilage . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relaxation of ligaments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lumbar abscess	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ankylosis	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
Atrophy of the muscles	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflammation of the muscles	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Contracture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of tendons and fasciæ	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
Adhesion of tendons	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Contraction of tendons and fasciæ	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inflamed bursa	16	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	3	...
Bursal abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thecal	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bunion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganglion	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bursal tumour . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Œdema of the connective tissue	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...
Inflammation	96	...	15	...	8	...	12	1	148	...	61	...
Abscess	797	...	176	...	57	...	74	...	417	...	366	...
Undue formation of fat . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erythema	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Urticaria	32	...	17	...	5	...	1	...	25	...	16	...
Eczema	173	...	67	...	15	...	14	...	75	...	147	...
Psoriasis	13	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	15	...
Herpes	49	...	5	...	10	...	8	...	35	...	17	...
" preputialis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Zona	57	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...
Chilblain	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	2,323	1	430	...	68	...	216	...	971	...	659	...
Fissures	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...
Boil	1,612	...	517	...	148	...	146	...	1,024	...	582	...
Carbuncle	7	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	1
Gangrene	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
" of testicle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whitlow including onychia	141	...	45	...	12	...	19	...	66	...	68	...
Corn	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Wen	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Delhi boil	85	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ringworm	165	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	66	...	109	...
Itch	615	...	32	...	77	...	77	...	429	...	877	...
Other skin diseases	64	...	19	...	1	...	4	...	38	...	34	...
Irritations by nettles and other stinging plants	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison—Arsenic	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Copper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mercury	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Mercurial inflammation of the dental periosteum	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Vegetable (not defined)	1
" Croton oil	1	...
" Indian hemp	5	1	1	2	...	3	...
" Opium	2	1	1
" Thorn apple	4	2	...

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XXXIV—concluded.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
Poison—Irritants . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Poisoned wound (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
„ by snakes	10	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	5	...
„ „ scorpion	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...
„ „ dogs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
„ „ centipedes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ „ morbid secretions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Stings of insects	20	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	...
Burns and scalds	156	...	25	...	20	...	24	...	90	...	62	...
Effects of cold	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frost bite . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Effects of irritants	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Heat-strokes	8	3	4	4	...	...	1	1	4	1	8	...
Multiple injury	5	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	6
„ „ hanging (judicial) . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Surfeit	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Starvation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shock . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Abrasions	1,530	...	382	...	105	...	70	...	258	...	186	...
Contusions	1,615	...	618	...	171	...	191	...	1,240	...	492	1
Wounds	1,030	...	144	...	52	...	122	...	519	...	633	...
„ gun-shot	64	6	2	...	...	...	8	2	31	8	36	5
„ in action	4	21	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	5	...	8
Strains	17	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	24	...
Sprains	476	...	95	...	49	...	95	...	283	...	267	...
Dislocations	32	...	5	...	9	...	8	...	10	...	15	...
Rupture of the membrana tympani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ muscles . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ tendons	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ urethra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures	107	2	21	1	4	...	13	1	43	2	42	...
Suicide:—Gunshot	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	8
„ Opium . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
„ Hanging . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Drowning . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cut-throat . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway accident . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gored by a buffalo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Murder and homicide	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3
Compression of nerves . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in the skin	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...
„ „ cornea	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
„ „ rectum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound of the brain . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the brain	19	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	1	3	...
„ „ spinal cord	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of the brain	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Injuries of the alveoli and teeth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wounds and injuries of the parts within the orbit . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Contusion of the abdomen with rupture of the viscera . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mutilation of genitals (penis) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No appreciable disease	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	18	...
Cause not ascertained . . . . .	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...
Absent Deaths . . . . .	...	283	...	66	...	12	...	16	...	88	...	176

NATIVE TROOPS, 1887.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the THREE PRESIDENCIES and of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT on Active Service in BURMA during the year 1887, and the Prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.
(As far as returns were received.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Deaths from violence out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.			
January	17,140	1,377	80'3	66	3'85	5	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	1	7	...	2	...	8	1	3	4	3
February	17,171	1,150	67'0	26	1'51	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	1	6	...
March	17,456	1,062	60'8	43	2'46	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	3	8	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	3	2	7	1
April	16,342	1,184	72'5	29	1'77	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	1	3	1
May	15,524	1,226	79'0	51	3'29	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	10	5	...	1	4	...	1	...	2	6	2	3	1
June	16,164	1,485	91'9	36	2'23	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	14	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1
July	16,721	1,903	113'8	75	4'49	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	14	18	...	1	5	1	1	...	6	1	4	2	1
August	15,964	1,868	117'0	71	4'45	1	...	1	7	6	1	...	...	12	14	...	1	5	1	1	...	10	1	4	5	1
September	15,703	1,877	119'5	82	5'22	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	9	17	1	...	2	1	1	...	14	4	8	4	1
October	15,414	1,765	114'5	69	4'48	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	1	6	9	...	1	1	2	1	...	13	...	11	...	1
November	14,743	1,674	113'5	59	4'00	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	1	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	...	12	...	8	2	...
December	14,632	1,258	86'0	71	4'85	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	6	7	3	...	5	1	1	...	13	1	6	12	...
						8	1	2	95	81	1	...	48	93	94	7	6	45	8	11	...	90	19*	53†	49‡	11	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	16,081	1,486	92'4	678*	42'16	50	06	12	5'91	5'04	06	...	25	5'78	5'84	44	37	2'80	50	68	...	5'60	1'18	3'30	3'05	68	

* Including 3 deaths (among the Native drivers of European Batteries) which are not accounted for in any of the preceding tables.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITALS IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11	7	72'73
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	33'33
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	66'67
Fever, Intermittent	1,982	1,344	1,561	1,387	1,948	2,063	2,098	1,998	1,762	1,871	2,526	2,032	22,572	1,403'7	42
" Remittent	21	8	26	14	28	22	43	92	69	67	58	33	481	29'9	16'84
" Simple Continued	32	24	47	41	47	82	45	74	72	62	90	31	647	40'2	15
Other Fevers	3	1	8	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	24	1'5	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	12§	7	33'33
Dysentery	253	236	259	434	485	342	488	412	258	190	177	148	3,682	229'0	2'53
Diarrhoea	113	94	121	138	289	289	308	245	189	125	147	94	2,152	133'8	4'37
Hepatitis	3	5	7	2	3	7	1	6	4	4	2	8	52	3'2	13'46
Spleen Diseases	28	36	24	21	20	34	26	27	13	21	33	28	311	19'3	1'93
Respiratory Diseases	91	99	107	55	44	31	37	60	50	54	90	96	814	50'6	5'53
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	12	7	9	4	3	4	5	1	5	3	4	8	65	4'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	5	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	...	2	36	2'2	30'56
Scurvy	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	34	9	5	1	1	59	3'7	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	62	79	91	62	94	64	69	84	67	64	86	71	893	55'5	...
Venereal Diseases	49	37	50	37	36	37	27	52	24	18	50	33	450	28'0	...
Eye Diseases	16	18	29	39	31	33	16	28	18	14	25	12	279	17'4	...
Abscess and Ulcer	107	117	183	158	178	226	294	247	185	151	114	116	2,076	129'1	1'90
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	2	4	10	5	3	3	1	1	3	...	32	2'0	...
Wounds and Accidents	125	136	243	196	209	161	165	143	107	112	135	121	1,853	115'2	...
All other Causes	226	200	239	212	288	263	316	342	302	330	356	271	3,345	208'0	...
	3,136	2,449	3,013	2,812	3,722	3,672	3,948	3,852	3,145	3,096	3,900	3,107	39,852		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.															
	183'0	142'6	172'6	172'1	239'8	227'2	236'1	241'3	200'3	200'9	264'5	212'3		2,478'2	

* Fourteen of these died of wounds received in action.
† In twelve of these cases the cause of death was not ascertained.
‡ Thirty-four of these were killed in action.
§ Nine admissions with 1 death from Heat-Stroke and 3 fatal cases of Apoplexy.

3. JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

I.—STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January .	85,464	2,996	35·1	272	3·18	23	...	1	2	11	...	...	5	51	31	1	1	57	7	15	...	25	1	4	37
February .	74,683	2,602	34·8	156	2·09	1	1	...	3	6	...	...	2	22	15	1	3	50	2	10	1	8	...	7	24
March .	66,496	2,206	33·2	155	2·33	17	...	...	4	6	...	4	1	26	21	...	...	37	...	12	...	6	1	5	15
April .	71,753	2,445	34·1	178	2·48	49	...	1	3	10	...	2	2	31	10	...	...	22	2	19	1	5	...	5	16
May .	75,615	2,705	35·8	134	1·77	7	1	...	...	11	3	5	7	18	20	...	2	27	6	10	...	3	...	5	9
June .	78,621	2,680	34·1	159	2·02	9	1	...	...	8	1	1	6	31	15	1	1	30	1	22	...	10	...	5	17
July .	80,550	3,004	37·3	223	2·77	66	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	48	19	...	4	15	3	14	...	11	1	5	30
August .	82,530	3,113	37·7	275	3·33	60	...	1	3	13	...	2	4	64	35	1	...	20	3	17	...	12	1	12	27
September .	83,856	3,283	39·2	284	3·39	61	...	2	2	15	...	...	5	81	34	1	2	23	5	8	...	19	...	5	21
October .	84,224	3,424	40·7	274	3·25	13	1	1	4	11	4	3	...	74	42	3	1	29	8	19	2	17	...	10	32
November .	84,940	3,260	38·4	287	3·38	8	...	...	6	10	...	1	...	79	35	2	1	59	9	14	4	15	2	6	36
December .	84,884	3,152	37·1	317	3·73	10	...	...	6	9	...	2	...	79	35	4	3	68	8	24	2	18	1	3	45
						324	4	6	33	113	9	20	35	604	312	14	18	437	54	184	10	149	7	72	309
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the year .	79,468	2,906	36·6	2,714	34·15	4·08	·05	·08	·41	1·42	·11	·25	·44	11·53	·18	·23	5·50	·68	2·31	·12	1·87	·09	·91	3·89	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	38	1	37	66	12	13	134	80	74	22	19	18	514	6·5	63·04
Smallpox	2	6	10	4	4	2	...	1	1	5	1	...	36	·5	11·11
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	10	·1	60·00
Fever, Intermittent	2,146	1,824	2,030	2,502	3,152	2,528	2,912	3,569	4,195	4,115	3,494	2,758	35,225	443·3	·09
„ Remittent	39	69	70	62	82	54	64	76	85	82	79	49	811	10·2	13·93
„ Simple Continued	101	86	112	145	159	107	145	153	200	241	231	147	1,827	23·0	·49
Other Fevers	144	177	165	41	26	16	26	7	3	6	6	23	640	8·0	3·12
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	6	2	...	3	16	13	10	4	7	...	...	1	62	·8	56·45
Dysentery	527	298	346	559	528	578	816	894	765	695	688	628	7,322	92·1	6·85
Diarrhoea	334	290	365	524	445	487	767	754	681	497	446	453	6,043	76·0	22·95
Hepatitis	3	3	1	3	5	5	8	8	7	8	5	5	61	·8	2·50
Spleen Diseases	61	33	54	37	69	80	56	41	60	76	82	71	720	9·1	2·50
Respiratory Diseases	473	421	306	279	241	233	236	277	253	323	409	457	3,908	49·2	11·18
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	20	13	19	20	22	11	18	19	14	17	14	11	198	2·5	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	32	30	32	26	44	30	28	36	27	35	28	42	390	4·9	47·18
Anæmia and Debility	348	204	204	164	173	188	225	187	193	230	253	224	2,593	32·6	5·75
Scurvy	10	1	2	17	6	8	21	13	23	39	39	24	203	2·5	4·93
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	143	88	105	95	139	110	138	112	132	146	142	148	1,498	18·8	
Venereal Diseases	135	99	104	124	120	127	133	141	122	125	118	120	1,468	18·5	
Eye Diseases	85	56	125	120	122	103	163	126	132	161	102	89	1,384	17·4	
Abscess and Ulcer	675	434	505	570	634	760	856	755	730	662	579	624	7,784	97·9	1·73
Guinea Worm	6	10	13	36	37	38	38	34	25	21	5	5	268	3·4	
Wounds and Accidents	533	449	584	553	623	602	612	491	500	461	436	431	6,275	79·0	
All other Causes	615	440	476	554	595	545	607	656	574	658	529	567	6,816	85·8	
	6,478	5,034	5,665	6,505	7,254	6,638	8,013	8,436	8,807	8,626	7,705	6,895	86,056		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	75·8	67·4	85·2	90·7	95·9	84·4	99·5	102·2	105·0	102·4	90·7	81·2	1082·9		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	51,220	1,556	30'4	185	3'61	8	..	..	2	9	..	..	4	37	26	..	1	43	5	10	..	16	1	3	20
February . . .	43,170	1,264	29'3	103	2'39	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	18	9	..	2	39	1	4	1	4	..	5	13
March . . .	37,314	995	26'7	85	2'28	2	..	..	2	3	..	3	1	15	11	..	..	29	..	8	..	1	..	4	6
April . . .	41,622	1,195	28'7	87	2'09	6	..	..	2	8	..	1	..	25	6	..	..	17	..	9	1	1	..	3	8
May . . .	44,642	1,281	28'7	86	1'93	6	..	..	..	7	3	4	7	9	11	..	2	20	2	6	..	..	..	4	5
June . . .	46,971	1,257	26'8	94	2'00	8	1	..	..	3	1	..	5	18	7	..	1	20	1	9	..	8	..	3	9
July . . .	48,514	1,475	30'4	122	2'51	47	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	24	14	..	2	6	1	4	..	7	1	2	9
August . . .	49,924	1,681	33'7	171	3'43	46	..	1	3	8	..	2	3	44	23	1	..	13	3	5	..	10	..	3	6
September . . .	50,921	1,946	38'2	203	3'99	60	..	2	2	9	..	..	2	57	22	1	2	15	..	5	..	10	..	2	14
October . . .	50,872	2,030	39'9	186	3'66	7	..	1	4	7	2	3	..	59	34	3	1	22	4	8	1	12	..	3	15
November . . .	51,318	1,810	35'3	200	3'90	8	..	..	3	5	..	1	..	61	27	..	1	48	5	7	2	13	1	4	14
December . . .	51,185	1,670	32'6	198	3'87	..	..	..	6	5	..	2	..	42	25	1	3	53	4	13	2	15	1	1	25
						199	1	4	26	68	7	16	26	409	215	6	15	325	26	88	7	97	4	37	144
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the year . . .	47,306	1,513	32'0	1,720	36'36	4'21	'02	'08	'55	1'44	'15	'34	'55	13'19	'13	'32	6'87	'55	1'86	'15	2'05	'08	'78	3'04	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	8	1	6	10	11	10	105	67	73	10	19	1	321	6'8	61'99
Smallpox . . . . .	...	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	11	'2	9'09
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	7	'1	57'14
Fever, Intermittent	909	669	726	1,020	1,016	954	1,413	2,343	3,209	3,118	2,323	1,462	19,162	405'1	'14
„ Remittent	18	18	25	33	41	29	37	42	56	47	32	18	396	8'4	17'17
„ Simple Continued	32	15	36	51	72	48	68	96	134	105	62	23	742	15'7	'94
Other Fevers	125	160	138	28	22	14	14	3	3	5	2	15	529	11'2	3'02
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	5	1	...	1	16	10	8	3	3	...	...	1	48	1'0	54'17
Dysentery	398	214	264	452	381	401	587	717	622	568	547	449	5,600	118'4	} 6'25
Diarrhœa	249	194	265	400	294	340	544	570	544	375	305	308	4,388	92'7	
Hepatitis	2	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	6	3	2	3	26	'5	23'08
Spleen Diseases	47	26	38	30	30	30	37	24	39	47	67	61	476	10'1	3'15
Respiratory Diseases	284	265	176	163	125	137	97	100	119	183	254	285	2,188	46'2	14'85
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	12	7	11	12	16	10	11	10	7	13	10	9	128	2'7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	19	18	20	17	26	18	14	21	14	22	15	21	225	4'8	39'11
Anæmia and Debility	254	133	131	96	94	98	147	111	123	148	126	146	1,607	34'0	6'04
Scurvy	3	1	2	5	3	2	6	5	15	20	14	10	86	1'8	8'14
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	71	34	44	56	68	62	62	44	55	68	64	82	710	15'0	} 1'71
Venereal Diseases	87	57	62	73	75	80	79	80	71	56	64	71	855	18'1	
Eye Diseases	40	22	54	54	77	63	95	74	87	66	39	57	728	15'4	
Abscess and Ulcer	382	221	267	344	376	468	535	445	448	425	322	322	4,555	96'3	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	1	2	3	12	20	25	11	11	1	1	87	1'8	
Wounds and Accidents	177	109	178	201	215	213	202	152	176	171	139	139	2,072	43'8	} 1'71
All other Causes	322	226	219	268	312	291	295	299	275	263	258	293	3,321	70'2	
	3,445	2,393	2,666	3,320	3,276	3,294	4,377	5,235	6,094	5,725	4,666	3,777	48,268		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	67'3	55'4	71'4	79'8	73'4	70'1	90'2	104'9	119'7	112'5	90'9	73'8	1020'3		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in LOWER BENGAL and in ASSAM during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January .	11,896	571	48'0	64	5'38	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	16	14	...	1	7	...	6	...	3	1	...	6
February .	9,412	470	49'9	25	2'66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
March .	7,660	341	44'5	15	1'96	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .	8,686	392	45'1	20	2'30	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
May .	9,403	431	45'8	21	2'23	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
June .	10,080	432	42'9	19	1'88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
July .	10,595	519	49'0	17	1'60	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
August .	10,906	562	51'5	31	2'84	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	9	5	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	3
September .	10,978	602	54'8	42	3'83	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	19	4	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
October .	10,748	584	54'3	34	3'16	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	14	4	...	...	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	2
November .	10,820	537	49'6	35	3'23	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	9	7	...	...	6	...	3	...	3	1	...	1
December .	10,694	536	50'1	39	3'65	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	8	4	1	2	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	7
						14	...	...	9	20	2	10	5	115	45	2	8	45	5	28	...	15	2	5	32
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year .	10,157	498	49'0	362	35'64	1'38	...	...	'89	1'97	'20	'98	'49	15'75	'20	'79	4'43	'49	2'75	...	1'48	'20	'49	3'15	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	4	1	3	7	5	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	29	2'9	48'28
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	361	207	231	270	328	322	498	818	650	668	625	445	5,423	533'9	...
„ Remittent	10	2	8	5	10	5	10	5	19	21	19	11	125	12'3	...
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	1	1	3	4	10	20	17	53	40	13	4	166	16'3	...
Other Fevers	62	102	113	21	13	6	10	3	3	4	2	11	350	34'4	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...
Dysentery	234	130	157	255	223	237	293	310	279	210	216	185	2,729	268'7	...
Diarrhoea	143	100	149	185	124	163	189	199	201	131	99	137	1,820	179'2	...
Hepatitis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	9	...	...
Spleen Diseases	16	8	6	13	7	10	17	6	18	10	24	15	150	14'8	...
Respiratory Diseases	47	50	29	24	33	37	27	28	43	58	53	57	486	47'9	...
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	2	4	6	5	2	3	7	4	1	1	3	42	4'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	10	6	7	3	7	7	3	10	4	12	8	10	87	8'6	...
Anæmia and Debility	76	38	28	37	42	35	43	29	36	40	40	56	500	49'2	...
Scurvy	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	13	1'3	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	27	20	16	22	22	13	19	15	26	24	29	37	270	26'6	...
Venereal Diseases	23	14	16	15	27	19	19	27	15	15	19	21	230	22'6	...
Eye Diseases	17	4	12	6	19	18	27	17	26	18	6	14	184	18'1	...
Abscess and Ulcer	110	72	63	92	102	81	103	93	103	99	77	70	1,065	104'8	...
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds and Accidents	51	36	41	59	60	69	64	39	60	39	36	42	596	58'7	...
All other Causes	120	78	61	97	95	95	120	93	83	68	78	99	1,087	107'0	...
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in CHOTA NAGPORE, and in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	16,091	376	23'4	26	1'62	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	2	2
February . . .	13,633	290	21'3	19	1'39	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	1	4	..	..	..	3	1
March . . .	11,837	225	19'0	11	'92	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	
April . . .	12,994	318	24'5	15	1'15	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	1
May . . .	13,956	332	23'8	24	1'72	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	7	1	2	..	..	1	2	
June . . .	14,655	311	21'2	25	1'71	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	2	4
July . . .	14,944	362	24'2	32	2'14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	1	3	..	2	..	4	..	1	1
August . . .	15,345	412	26'8	53	3'45	20	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	1	2
September . . .	15,682	429	27'4	23	1'47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	3
October . . .	15,658	460	29'4	36	2'30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	1	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	1	5
November . . .	15,983	414	25'9	55	3'44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	..	..	9	2	2	..	5	..	1	3
December . . .	16,089	411	25'5	39	2'42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	6	3	4	1	4	..	..	6
						38	..	2	1	6	1	..	5	89	42	1	3	61	9	19	1	36	..	11	33
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year . . .	14,739	362	24'6	358	24'29	2'58	..	'13	'07	'41	'07	..	'34	8'89	'07	'20	4'14	'61	1'29	'07	2'44	..	'74	2'24	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	3	3	5	...	14	30	1	...	18	1	75	5'1	50'67
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	100'00
Fever, Intermittent	158	130	135	251	170	155	281	319	467	512	302	238	3,118	211'5	'03
" Remittent	1	2	6	6	5	8	13	6	10	3	1	5	66	4'5	9'09
" Simple Continued . . . . .	...	3	15	15	27	18	27	17	3	10	3	3	141	9'6	'71
Other Fevers	6	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	'7	50'00
Dysentery	55	21	32	87	67	86	109	127	102	120	134	126	1,066	72'3	6'58
Diarrhœa	49	34	62	83	78	75	125	114	94	98	57	57	926	62'8	...
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	'3	20'00
Spleen Diseases	7	6	4	4	8	4	6	9	8	12	6	11	85	5'8	3'53
Respiratory Diseases	52	50	29	32	32	32	21	32	39	46	81	68	514	34'9	11'87
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	4	2	1	2	3	...	3	...	2	4	2	2	25	1'7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	5	4	2	4	2	1	3	6	2	...	8	38	2'6	50'00
Anæmia and Debility	28	24	25	29	28	18	44	38	39	38	43	36	390	26'5	9'23
Scurvy	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	8	16	10	5	47	3'2	2'13
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	15	3	10	11	16	16	17	11	9	19	9	13	149	10'1	...
Venereal Diseases	25	15	23	19	26	28	23	18	30	17	27	26	277	18'8	...
Eye Diseases	9	5	19	15	21	17	29	15	21	15	9	13	188	12'7	...
Abscess and Ulcer	114	70	90	98	98	119	123	120	108	122	83	74	1,219	82'7	1'64
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	...
Wounds and Accidents	43	30	57	57	56	47	39	44	52	50	52	30	557	37'8	...
All other Causes	61	64	65	65	77	68	50	73	87	80	67	82	839	56'9	...
	631	466	583	782	723	705	925	979	1,089	1,165	904	801	9,753		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	39'2	34'2	49'3	60'2	51'8	48'1	61'9	63'8	69'4	74'4	56'6	49'8	661'7		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the CENTRAL PROVINCES excluding JUBBULPORE and SAUGOR during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January .	2,717	95	35'0	17	6'26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
February .	2,216	90	40'6	16	7'22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
March .	1,867	54	28'9	5	2'68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
April .	2,159	52	24'1	5	2'32	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .	2,369	47	19'8	4	1'69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .	2,546	60	23'6	13	5'11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
July .	2,594	77	29'7	35	13'49	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
August .	2,759	80	29'0	20	7'25	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	2,888	92	31'9	20	6'93	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
October .	2,927	89	30'4	15	5'12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
November	2,910	90	30'9	21	7'22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1
December	2,901	82	28'3	14	4'83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
						49	...	1	...	7	..	...	1	42	32	...	...	8	3	3	4	11	1	2	21	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the year .	2,571	76	29'6	185	71'96	19'06	...	'39	...	2'72	...	...	'39	28'78	...	...	3'11	1'17	1'17	1'55	4'28	'39	'78	8'17		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera .	4	...	...	...	1	10	50	6	1	...	...	...	72	28'0	68'06
Smallpox .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	'4	100'00
Fever, Intermittent .	41	40	25	14	19	44	47	48	163	82	78	57	658	255'9	...
„ Remittent .	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	3	...	18	7'0	38'89
„ Simple Continued .	...	...	2	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4'7	...
Other Fevers .	54	51	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	48'2	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke .	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1'9	20'00
Dysentery .	27	18	6	14	8	12	56	58	40	33	32	23	327	127'2	...
Diarrhoea .	16	10	3	8	5	13	20	33	12	21	31	7	179	69'6	14'62
Hepatitis .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	'8	...
Spleen Diseases .	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	3'1	...
Respiratory Diseases .	10	4	4	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	...	16	51	19'8	15'69
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1'2	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis .	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	11	4'3	27'27
Anæmia and Debility .	13	7	9	9	7	6	6	2	9	9	3	5	85	33'1	12'94
Scurvy .	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	3	2	13	5'1	30'77
Rheumatism and Neuralgia .	4	2	1	1	6	4	4	2	8	4	5	4	45	17'5	...
Venereal Diseases .	5	1	6	5	5	7	5	5	1	5	4	3	52	20'2	...
Eye Diseases .	3	3	...	3	5	2	8	4	6	1	...	2	37	14'4	...
Abscess and Ulcer .	20	9	11	6	11	24	13	11	10	13	14	11	153	59'5	4'34
Guinea Worm .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'4	...
Wounds and Accidents .	15	6	10	7	14	15	9	5	7	14	6	4	112	43'6	...
All other Causes .	37	20	15	12	20	11	25	21	17	14	13	17	222	86'3	...
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
93'5	80'8	60'5	39'8	49'4	60'9	96'4	75'0	97'3	69'0	67'4	52'1	852'2			

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	3,820	88	23'0	17	4'45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	1
February . . .	3,270	61	18'7	3	'92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
March . . .	2,874	61	21'2	9	3'13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April . . .	3,089	70	22'7	7	2'27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
May . . .	3,226	78	24'2	7	2'17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
June . . .	3,351	70	20'9	5	1'49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
July . . .	3,376	98	29'0	19	5'63	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1
August . . .	3,496	121	34'6	30	8'58	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
September . . .	3,664	169	46'1	15	4'09	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
October . . .	3,731	173	46'4	15	4'02	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
November . . .	3,789	161	42'5	6	1'58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
December . . .	3,887	133	34'2	10	2'57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
						25	...	1	1	2	1	...	6	57	12	11	3	10	1	7	...	2	4
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year . . .	3,464	107	30'9	143	41'28	7'22	...	'29	'29	'58	'29	...	1'73	19'91	...	...	3'17	'87	2'89	'29	2'02	...	'58	1'15

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	...	...	...	...	59	17'0	42'37
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	9	33'33
Fever, Intermittent	29	15	33	43	53	48	83	83	242	237	132	61	1,059	305'7	'09
„ Remittent	1	3	7	8	11	5	6	12	11	6	3	...	73	21'1	2'74
„ Simple Continued	9	8	15	5	13	...	...	5	6	6	...	...	67	19'3	1'49
Other Fevers	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	10	2'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	3'8	46'15
Dysentery	31	11	12	16	12	10	42	86	51	42	34	29	376	108'5	} 10'07
Diarrhoea	4	12	14	16	21	19	66	58	26	18	27	28	309	89'2	
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	9	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10	2'9	...
Respiratory Diseases	26	10	19	25	12	2	13	5	10	17	12	10	161	46'5	6'83
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1'7	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	3	2	2	3	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	18	5'2	55'56
Anæmia and Debility	17	10	10	13	7	12	16	15	16	24	9	12	161	46'5	4'35
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	8	4	5	7	10	11	4	3	4	6	9	5	76	21'9	} 1'03
Venereal Diseases	7	2	4	12	6	7	7	6	8	4	5	5	73	21'1	
Eye Diseases	2	...	5	5	4	5	7	14	5	4	5	7	63	18'2	
Abscess and Ulcer	15	14	9	15	30	44	34	29	44	24	21	18	297	85'7	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	2	1	4	...	...	16	4'6	...
Wounds and Accidents	16	5	11	9	12	8	15	12	4	13	10	10	125	36'1	...
All other Causes	23	14	16	22	22	27	20	14	18	23	14	15	228	65'8	...
	193	114	167	201	232	202	358	366	453	433	283	205	3,207		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	50'5	34'9	58'1	65'1	71'9	60'3	106'0	104'7	123'6	116'1	74'7	52'7	925'8		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the ROHILCUND and MEERUT DISTRICTS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	5,250	171	32'6	17	3'24	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
February . . .	4,469	138	30'9	4	'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
March . . .	4,020	123	30'6	8	1'99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
April . . .	4,641	148	31'9	14	3'02	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
May . . .	4,989	155	31'1	11	2'20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
June . . .	5,118	147	28'7	4	'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
July . . .	5,352	153	28'6	3	'56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
August . . .	5,383	171	31'8	10	1'86	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September . . .	5,562	201	36'1	11	1'98	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
October . . .	5,551	237	42'7	20	3'60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
November . . .	5,495	227	41'3	35	6'37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	1	7
December . . .	5,367	199	37'1	34	6'33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	11	1	3	...	3	...	...	5
						3	...	...	7	9	1	...	2	34	8	2	1	58	4	9	...	6	...	5	22
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the year . .	5,100	172	33'7	171	33'53	'59	...	...	1'37	1'76	'20	...	'39	8'24	'39	'20	11'37	'79	1'76	...	1'18	...	'98	4'31	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	1'4	42'86
Smallpox . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	...
Fever, Intermittent	83	94	111	132	115	111	112	190	299	354	228	143	1,972	386'7	'35
„ Remittent	2	1	...	7	9	2	...	3	2	8	...	...	34	6'7	26'47
„ Simple Continued . . . . .	...	...	...	6	2	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	18	10'2	5'56
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'6	66'67
Dysentery	14	6	8	15	12	16	16	46	44	40	37	18	272	53'3	} 9'11
Diarrhœa	10	4	8	15	10	6	17	32	17	18	33	19	189	37'0	
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	'6	66'67
Spleen Diseases	2	1	8	2	2	7	2	2	3	4	18	9	60	11'8	1'67
Respiratory Diseases	32	23	13	25	25	29	17	17	8	23	43	50	305	59'8	19'02
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	61'2	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	2	3	5	6	4	2	1	...	2	1	...	28	5'5	32'14
Anæmia and Debility	11	3	3	2	3	6	4	3	8	17	15	14	89	17'4	6'74
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	'4	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	8	2	5	5	...	6	4	7	2	6	3	7	55	10'8	} 1'83
Venereal Diseases	17	14	6	7	4	10	14	13	10	7	2	11	115	22'5	
Eye Diseases	3	2	6	10	5	10	3	7	7	7	13	11	84	16'5	
Abscess and Ulcer	63	28	42	56	54	51	91	51	79	64	63	63	705	138'2	
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds and Accidents	39	19	38	31	33	41	31	22	31	25	24	18	352	69'0	} 1'83
All other Causes	42	28	33	30	34	35	34	33	24	23	37	34	387	75'9	
330 228 286 348 316 339 353 436 537 600 519 398 4,690															
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
62'9 51'0 71'1 75'0 63'3 66'2 66'0 81'0 96'5 108'1 94'4 74'2 919'6															

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the PUNJAB during the Year 1887 and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	11,446	255	22'3	44	3'84	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	18	2	2	...	6	...	...	5
February . . .	10,170	215	21'1	36	3'54	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
March . . .	9,056	191	21'1	37	4'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	20	...	3	...	1	...	1	1
April . . .	10,053	215	21'4	26	2'59	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	11	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
May . . .	10,699	238	22'2	19	1'78	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
June . . .	11,221	237	21'1	28	2'50	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	3
July . . .	11,653	266	22'8	16	1'37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
August . . .	12,035	335	27'8	27	2'24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	3
September . . .	12,147	453	37'3	92	7'57	59	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
October . . .	12,257	487	39'7	66	5'38	7	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	10	17	1	1	9	...	1	1	4	...	2	4
November . . .	12,321	381	30'9	48	3'90	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	19	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
December . . .	12,247	309	25'2	62	5'06	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	12	...	1	26	...	2	...	3	1	1	6
						70	1	...	8	24	2	6	7	72	76	1	3	142	2	19	1	22	1	12	32
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year . .	11,275	298	26'4	501	44'43	6'21	'09	...	'71	2'13	'18	'53	'62	13'12	'09	'27	12'59	'18	1'68	'09	1'95	'09	1'06	2'84	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	6	...	...	79	7'0	88'61	
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	'6	14'29				
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	237	183	191	310	331	274	392	885	1,388	1,265	958	518	6,932	614'8	...										
" Remittent	3	5	3	6	6	9	7	12	13	8	6	2	80	7'1	30'00										
" Simple Continued	23	3	3	22	18	15	17	55	72	48	46	16	338	30'0	59										
Other Fevers	2	2	2	6	7	7	2	...	...	1	...	1	30	2'7	20'00								
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	1'0	63'64		
Dysentery	37	28	49	65	59	40	71	90	106	123	94	68	830	73'6	}										
Diarrhoea	27	34	29	93	56	64	127	134	194	89	58	60	965	85'6		8'25									
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	'4	25'00				
Spleen Diseases	20	10	18	10	10	9	11	7	10	18	17	23	163	14'4	1'84										
Respiratory Diseases	117	128	82	55	22	34	17	15	16	36	65	84	671	59'5	21'16										
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	2	4	4	8	6	2	3	...	8	4	3	45	4'0	...										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	1	4	4	5	5	5	3	2	3	4	3	43	3'8	44'19										
Anæmia and Debility	109	51	56	6	7	21	34	24	15	20	16	23	382	33'9	5'76										
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	1	1	11	1'0	9'09							
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	9	3	7	10	14	12	14	6	6	9	9	16	115	10'2	}										
Venereal Diseases	10	11	7	15	7	9	11	11	7	8	7	5	108	9'6											
Eye Diseases	6	8	12	15	23	11	21	17	22	21	6	10	172	15'2											
Abscess and Ulcer	60	28	52	77	81	149	171	141	104	103	64	86	1,116	99'0											
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	8	18	23	10	7	1	1	69	6'1							
Wounds and Accidents	13	13	21	38	40	33	44	30	22	30	11	35	330	29'2	}										
All other Causes	39	22	29	42	64	55	46	65	46	55	49	46	558	49'5		1'90									
													718	532	572	781	760	764	1,021	1,527	2,104	1,861	1,417	1,002	13,059
													Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.												
													62'7	52'3	63'2	77'7	71'0	68'1	87'6	126'9	173'2	151'8	115'0	81'8	1158'2

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
January	6,394	181	28'3	13	2'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
February	5,376	131	24'4	8	1'49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March	4,561	107	23'5	7	1'53	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	4,925	106	21'5	7	1'42	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
May	5,288	125	23'6	5	'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	5,586	126	22'6	6	1'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	5,743	131	22'8	4	'70	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	5,921	131	22'1	10	1'69	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
September	6,036	143	23'7	12	1'99	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
October	6,091	153	25'1	13	2'13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1
November	6,070	156	25'7	12	1'98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	3
December	6,011	155	25'8	11	1'83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						7	...	1	2	4	...	2	...	22	17	...	...	22	3	1	3	6	...	2	16
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the year	5,667	137	24'2	108	19'06	1'24	...	'18	'35	'71	...	'35	...	6'88	...	...	3'88	'53	'18	'53	1'06	...	'35	2'82	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	1	15	2'6	46'67
Smallpox . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'3	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	100'00
Fever, Intermittent	93	50	49	42	59	46	54	73	107	108	101	103	885	156'2	'23
„ Remittent	5	4	4	...	1	...	3	9	9	5	5	3	48	8'5	8'33
„ Simple Continued	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	20	3'5	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1'1	33'33
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	'9	...
Dysentery	12	7	9	12	12	10	30	21	12	14	20	24	183	32'3	8'97
Diarrhoea	19	13	14	16	22	22	30	32	29	24	15	16	252	44'5	...
Hepatitis	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	9	1'6	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	8	1'4	...
Respiratory Diseases	49	39	19	16	18	14	17	11	27	24	26	25	285	50'3	7'72
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	1'4	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	10	1'8	10'00
Anæmia and Debility	9	7	6	4	2	...	4	6	7	7	12	7	71	12'5	8'45
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	10	1'8	30'00
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	13	7	11	14	13	7	12	7	9	14	17	12	136	24'0	...
Venereal Diseases	13	6	10	12	10	5	12	13	11	8	7	6	113	19'9	...
Eye Diseases	5	5	4	4	10	1	1	5	9	3	5	1	53	9'4	...
Abscess and Ulcer	37	25	25	26	29	38	34	41	29	31	40	46	401	70'8	1'55
Guinea Worm	3	6	7	22	21	11	10	6	10	8	4	2	110	19'4	...
Wounds and Accidents	11	15	17	13	24	18	18	15	14	6	7	18	176	31'0	...
All other Causes	35	32	28	30	32	37	24	26	27	38	32	22	363	64'0	...
	309	224	212	218	264	216	253	271	304	307	300	292	3,170		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	48'3	41'7	46'5	44'3	49'9	38'7	44'1	45'8	50'4	50'4	49'4	48'6	559'4		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of BERAR during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January .	1,129	13	11'5	1	*89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
February .	996	15	15'1	1	1'00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March .	893	16	17'9	2	2'24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April .	921	12	13'0	2	2'17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .	882	7	7'9	1	1'13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June .	890	8	9'0	1	1'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July .	888	12	13'5	4	4'50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
August .	883	20	22'7	6	6'80	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September .	897	17	19'0	3	3'34	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
October .	897	14	15'6	1	1'11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .	944	20	21'2	2	2'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
December .	1,007	18	17'9	1	'99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						8	2	2	4	3	1	2	3
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year .	936	14	15'0	25	26'71	8'55	...	...	2'14	2'14	...	...	...	4'27	...	...	3'20	1'07	2'14	...	...	...	...	3'20

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	10	10'7	80'00
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	26	25	18	9	10	8	17	36	43	29	23	28	272	290'6	'74									
" Remittent . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	20	6	36	38'5	5'56		
" Simple Continued . . . . .	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6'4	44'9
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	3	5	1	...	2	2	8	4	...	1	2	29	31'0	} 5'00									
Diarrhœa . . . . .	...	1	4	1	2	3	15	11	3	2	4	5	51	54'5									
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'1	...
Respiratory Diseases	3	4	3	3	...	2	2	1	3	...	8	5	34	36'3	8'82									
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5'3	41'6	
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3'2	66'67
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	14	14'9	...					
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'1	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	3	22	23'5	} 1'91							
Venereal Diseases	1	1	6	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	19	20'3										
Eye Diseases	1	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	10'7					
Abscess and Ulcer	5	2	3	12	4	3	7	6	1	1	3	3	50	53'4										
Guinea Worm	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	7'5		
Wounds and Accidents	2	3	4	1	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	3	21	22'4	} 1'91							
All other Causes	8	4	5	6	4	6	7	9	8	8	8	7	80	85'5										
												672												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																								
												46'1	53'2	63'8	42'3	29'5	38'2	65'3	94'0	75'8	63'5	80'5	68'5	717'9

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	6,884	218	31'7	9	1'31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
February	5,823	199	34'2	14	2'40	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
March	4,862	133	27'4	7	1'44	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
April	5,346	120	22'4	11	2'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	3
May	5,682	110	19'4	9	1'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	5,975	114	19'1	10	1'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
July	6,235	131	21'0	13	2'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	6
August	6,371	134	21'0	16	2'51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
September	6,429	140	21'8	11	1'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	6,407	145	22'6	13	2'03	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
November	6,344	155	24'4	13	2'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	5
December	6,324	176	27'8	8	1'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
						1	2	1	...	2	1	...	1	14	22	1	1	11	16	15	...	6	2	...	38
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the year	6,057	148	24'4	134	22'12	*16	*33	*16	...	*33	*16	...	*16	5'95	*16	*16	1'82	2'65	2'48	...	*99	*33	...	...	6'28

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	*2	100'00
Smallpox	2	4	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	21	3'5	9'52
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	*3	50'00
Fever, Intermittent	243	150	102	68	57	50	54	51	60	73	111	171	1,190	196'5	...
„ Remittent	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	4	1	3	1	2	21	3'5	9'52
„ Simple Continued	6	4	4	6	5	7	22	16	19	16	22	26	153	25'2	*65
Other Fevers	8	4	1	6	2	...	12	4	...	...	3	2	42	6'9	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*2	100'00
Dysentery	19	9	11	12	15	24	38	26	26	21	25	28	254	41'9	} 6'14
Diarrhoea	19	20	18	25	32	43	45	32	29	15	26	28	332	54'8	
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	*3	50'00
Spleen Diseases	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	2	...	1	13	2'1	7'69
Respiratory Diseases	15	18	8	8	10	10	9	17	13	9	15	19	151	24'9	} 7'28
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	10	1'6	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	...	1	4	...	34	5'6	44'12
Anæmia and Debility	19	16	12	12	11	19	13	11	12	17	12	17	171	28'4	3'51
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	5	1	3	4	8	2	7	7	7	13	12	3	72	11'9	} 3'59
Venereal Diseases	6	11	10	14	11	16	13	14	21	15	17	8	156	25'8	
Eye Diseases	2	2	5	4	6	1	1	6	2	7	6	4	46	7'6	
Abscess and Ulcer	39	33	40	27	36	35	26	30	25	37	31	41	400	66'0	
Guinea Worm	1	2	4	12	11	15	8	2	4	2	...	1	62	10'2	
Wounds and Accidents	14	7	15	13	15	10	22	18	10	14	18	9	165	27'2	
All other Causes	58	47	52	53	45	41	64	56	64	55	63	62	660	109'0	...
	467	332	295	271	275	279	346	301	294	308	368	423	3,959		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	67'8	57'0	60'7	50'7	48'4	46'7	55'5	47'2	45'7	48'1	58'0	66'9		653'6	

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION OF LOWER BURMA, during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January	7,696	341	44'3	53	6'89	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	11	1	1	..	8	1	1	..	7	..	..	5
February	7,255	274	37'8	15	2'07	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
March	6,902	243	35'2	35	5'07	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
April	7,014	265	37'8	52	7'41	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
May	7,250	307	42'3	14	1'93	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
June	7,385	332	45'0	20	2'71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
July	7,522	420	55'8	54	7'18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	9
August	7,725	418	54'1	39	5'05	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	6
September	8,021	431	53'7	35	4'36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	13	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	7	..	1	3
October	8,441	501	59'4	33	3'91	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	4	9
November	8,374	508	60'7	41	4'90	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	14	4	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	9
December	8,199	482	58'8	63	7'68	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	2	2	..	7	1	6	..	1	..	..	10
						109	1	..	3	12	1	1	4	125	25	5	..	45	5	19	..	25	1	11	62
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year	7,649	377	49'3	454	59'35	14'25	'13	..	'39	1'57	'13	'13	'52	19'61	'65	..	5'88	'65	2'49	..	3'27	'13	1'44	8'11	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera	30	...	31	56	1	3	24	6	...	...	...	16	167	21'8	65'27								
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	'3	50'00	
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	66	30	31	35	53	65	103	74	81	71	106	82	797	104'2	'38											
" Remittent	5	6	5	3	4	5	4	4	9	5	3	7	60	7'9	20'00											
" Simple Continued	61	59	67	85	80	51	54	40	47	120	146	96	906	118'4	'11											
Other Fevers	10	11	9	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	45	5'9	2'22								
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	'5	100'00		
Dysentery	62	27	18	28	45	78	122	89	72	75	79	75	770	100'7	} 11'30											
Diarrhœa	15	27	28	41	42	47	89	65	43	49	59	53	558	72'9												
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	8	1'0	62'50					
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	6	'8	...							
Respiratory Diseases	17	10	15	7	6	8	9	2	13	10	22	17	136	17'8	33'09											
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	3	...	1	8	19	2'5	100'00							
Anæmia and Debility	60	41	35	43	40	47	39	42	37	45	78	34	541	70'7	4'62											
Scurvy	6	...	...	8	2	5	15	6	6	18	23	12	101	13'2	...									
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	6	4	3	...	4	5	4	10	11	8	7	6	68	9'0	} 2'62											
Venereal Diseases	10	6	5	9	7	12	15	15	7	25	13	17	141	18'4												
Eye Diseases	12	9	14	23	9	20	33	27	13	57	30	6	253	33'1												
Abscess and Ulcer	82	44	55	68	96	112	117	98	100	79	65	65	981	128'2												
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	'1	} 2'62
Wounds and Accidents	36	34	42	37	61	66	63	53	47	48	48	30	565	73'9												
All other Causes	44	41	48	66	76	62	80	131	110	209	62	79	1,008	131'8												
												524	350	406	514	531	588	776	668	603	823	743	612	7,138		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
												68'1	48'2	58'8	73'3	73'2	79'6	103'2	86'5	75'2	97'5	88'7	74'6	933'2		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION at the ANDAMANS and NICOBARS during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	12,141	687	56·6	11	·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	6
February . . .	12,063	719	59·6	15	1·24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	2
March . . .	11,964	712	59·5	19	1·59	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	5
April . . .	11,925	747	62·6	19	1·59	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	3
May . . .	11,871	875	73·7	19	1·60	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	3
June . . .	11,814	843	71·4	28	2·37	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	1	3
July . . .	11,648	835	71·7	26	2·23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	6	...	5	...	1	3	4
August . . .	11,706	729	62·3	33	2·82	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	6	3
September . . .	11,552	606	52·5	20	1·73	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	2	2
October . . .	11,516	581	50·5	28	2·43	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	8	...	4	1	4
November . . .	11,890	611	51·4	19	1·60	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	1	1	5
December . . .	12,158	651	53·5	36	2·96	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	5	1	5	...	2	2	6
						25	...	1	4	34	29	2	2	31	3	59	...	15	...	22	46
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year . .	11,854	716	60·4	273	23·03	...	...	...	...	2·11	...	·08	·34	5·31	·17	·17	2·61	·25	4·98	...	1·27	...	1·86	3·88

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera
Smallpox
Enteric Fever
Fever, Intermittent . . .	809	900	1,104	1,328	1,957	1,405	1,271	992	695	716	830	912	12,919	1,089·8	...	
„ Remittent . . .	9	40	35	26	33	20	16	17	8	15	18	13	250	21·1	10·00	
„ Simple Continued . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Fevers . . .	1	2	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1·5	5·56
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	·3	100·00
Dysentery . . .	35	38	39	54	75	63	37	33	29	17	16	50	486	41·0	...	
Diarrhœa . . .	32	35	36	41	53	32	44	44	33	32	37	43	462	39·0	6·65	
Hepatitis . . .	...	...	1	1	...	3	5	3	...	1	2	...	16	1·3	12·50
Spleen Diseases . . .	13	6	15	7	35	44	15	17	20	24	12	7	215	18·1	·93	
Respiratory Diseases . . .	105	85	85	82	82	62	102	146	78	97	85	106	1,115	94·0	2·78	
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat . . .	5	4	4	7	3	...	7	7	6	1	1	1	46	3·9	...	
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . .	6	7	10	6	10	9	6	7	10	12	4	12	99	8·4	59·60	
Anæmia and Debility . . .	6	7	18	9	26	22	21	16	12	12	23	17	189	16·0	7·94	
Scurvy . . .	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	·4	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . .	45	41	41	18	45	33	52	44	50	41	38	42	490	41·3	...	
Venereal Diseases . . .	18	18	11	15	16	12	14	18	11	19	17	15	184	15·5	...	
Eye Diseases . . .	25	18	48	33	19	15	33	14	21	26	22	20	294	24·8	...	
Abscess and Ulcer . . .	130	109	115	93	93	104	137	135	127	89	118	147	1,397	117·9	1·01	
Guinea Worm . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	...
Wounds and Accidents . . .	293	281	328	288	308	295	306	249	253	219	224	232	3,276	276·4	...	
All other Causes . . .	148	90	124	131	126	108	137	135	90	85	105	104	1,333	116·7	...	
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
138·5	139·4	169·6	179·7	242·8	188·3	189·1	160·4	125·0	122·1	130·5	141·6	1,927·5				

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XIV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the various PROVINCES of INDIA.

A.—Bengal Presidency and Provincial Sub-divisions.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
	Bengal Proper and Assam.	Gangetic Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces (excluding Saugor and Jubbulpore).	Agra and Central India.	Rohilcund and Meerut.	Punjab.	Bengal Presidency.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.							
January	48'0	23'4	35'0	23'0	32'6	22'3	30'4
February	49'9	21'3	40'6	18'7	30'9	21'1	29'3
March	44'5	19'0	28'9	21'2	30'6	21'1	26'7
April	45'1	24'5	24'1	22'7	31'9	21'4	28'7
May	45'8	23'8	19'8	24'2	31'1	22'2	28'7
June	42'9	21'2	23'6	20'9	28'7	21'1	26'8
July	49'0	24'2	29'7	29'0	28'6	22'8	30'4
August	51'5	26'8	29'0	34'6	31'8	27'8	33'7
September	54'8	27'4	31'9	46'1	36'1	37'3	38'2
October	54'3	29'4	30'4	46'4	42'7	39'7	39'9
November	49'6	25'9	30'9	42'5	41'3	30'9	35'3
December	50'1	25'5	28'3	34'2	37'1	25'2	32'6
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	49'9	24'6	29'6	30'9	33'7	26'4	32'0
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.							
Cholera	2'9	5'1	28'0	17'0	1'4	7'0	6'8
Smallpox	'1	'1	...	'3	'2	'6	'2
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	'1	'4	'9	'2	...	'1
Intermittent Fever	533'9	211'5	255'9	305'7	386'7	614'8	405'1
Remittent Fever	12'3	4'5	7'0	21'1	6'7	7'1	8'4
Continued Fever	16'3	9'6	4'7	19'3	3'5	30'0	15'7
Other Fevers	34'4	'9	48'2	2'9	'2	2'7	11'2
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	'6	'7	1'9	3'8	'6	1'0	1'0
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	447'9	135'1	196'8	197'7	90'3	159'2	211'1
Hepatitis	'9	'3	'8	'9	'6	'4	'5
Spleen Diseases	14'8	5'8	3'1	2'9	11'8	14'4	10'1
Respiratory Diseases	47'9	34'9	19'8	46'5	59'8	59'5	46'2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8'6	2'6	4'3	5'2	5'5	3'8	4'8
Anæmia and Debility	49'2	26'5	33'1	46'5	17'4	33'9	34'0
Scurvy	1'3	3'2	5'1	...	'4	1'0	1'8
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	26'6	10'1	17'5	21'9	10'8	10'2	15'0
Venereal Diseases	22'6	18'8	20'2	21'1	22'5	9'6	18'1
Eye Diseases	18'1	12'7	14'4	18'2	16'5	15'2	15'4
Abscess and Ulcer	104'8	82'7	59'5	85'7	138'2	99'0	96'3
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	'1	'4	4'6	...	6'1	1'8
Injuries	58'7	37'8	43'6	36'1	69'0	29'2	43'8
All other Causes	111'1	58'6	87'5	67'5	77'3	53'5	72'9
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1513'0	661'7	852'2	925'8	919'6	1158'2	1020'3
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.							
Cholera	1'38	2'58	19'06	7'22	'59	6'21	4'21
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	'09	'02
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	'13	'39	'29	...	'71	'08
Intermittent Fever	'89	'07	...	'29	1'37	'12	'55
Remittent Fever	1'97	'41	2'72	'58	1'76	2'13	1'44
Continued Fever	'20	'07	...	'29	'20	'18	'15
Other Fevers	'98	...	...	...	...	'53	'34
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	'49	'34	'39	1'73	'39	'62	'55
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	15'75	8'89	28'78	19'91	8'24	13'12	13'19
Hepatitis	'20	'07	...	...	'39	'09	'13
Spleen Diseases	'79	'20	...	...	'20	'27	'32
Respiratory Diseases	4'43	4'14	3'11	3'17	11'37	12'59	6'87
Circulatory Diseases	'49	'61	1'17	'87	'79	'18	'55
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2'75	1'29	1'17	2'89	1'76	1'68	1'86
Anæmia and Debility	1'48	2'44	4'28	2'02	1'18	1'95	2'05
Scurvy . . . . .	...	'07	1'55	'29	...	'09	'15
All other Causes	3'84	2'98	9'34	1'73	5'29	3'99	3'90
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR	35'64	24'29	71'96	41'28	33'53	44'43	36'36
Died out of each hundred cases treated.							
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.							
Cholera	48'28	50'67	68'06	42'37	42'86	88'61	61'99
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	14'29	9'09
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	100'00	100'00	33'33	...	...	57'14
Intermittent Fever	'17	'03	...	'09	'35	'12	'14
Remittent Fever	16'00	9'09	38'89	2'74	26'47	30'00	17'17
Continued Fever	1'20	'71	...	1'49	5'56	'59	'94
Other Fevers	2'86	...	...	...	...	20'00	3'02
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke	83'33	50'00	20'00	46'15	66'67	63'64	54'17
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	3'52	6'58	14'62	10'07	9'11	8'25	6'25
Hepatitis	22'22	20'00	...	...	66'67	25'00	23'08
Spleen Diseases	5'33	3'53	...	...	1'67	1'84	3'15
Respiratory Diseases	9'26	11'87	15'69	6'83	19'02	21'16	14'85
Phthisis Pulmonalis	32'18	50'00	27'27	55'56	32'14	44'19	39'11
Anæmia and Debility	3'00	9'23	12'94	4'35	6'74	5'76	6'04
Scurvy . . . . .	...	2'13	30'77	...	...	9'09	8'14

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XIV—continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the various PROVINCES of INDIA.

B.—Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, Lower Burma and the Andamans.

										RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
										Bombay Presidency.	Berar.	Madras Presidency.	Lower Burma.	Andamans and Nicobars.	Jails of India.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.															
January . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28'3	11'5	31'7	44'3	56'6	35'1
February . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24'4	15'1	32'2	37'8	59'6	34'8
March . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23'5	17'9	27'4	35'2	59'5	33'2
April . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21'5	13'0	22'4	37'8	62'6	34'1
May . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23'6	7'9	19'4	42'3	73'7	35'8
June . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22'6	9'0	19'1	45'0	71'4	34'1
July . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22'8	13'5	21'0	55'8	71'7	37'3
August . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22'1	22'7	21'0	54'1	62'3	37'7
September . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23'7	19'0	21'8	53'7	52'5	39'2
October . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25'1	15'6	22'6	59'4	50'5	40'7
November . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25'7	21'2	24'4	60'7	51'4	38'4
December . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25'8	17'9	27'8	58'8	53'5	37'1
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR										24'2	15'0	24'4	49'3	60'4	36'6
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.															
Cholera . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2'6	10'7	'2	21'8	...	6'5
Smallpox . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'3	...	3'5	'3	...	'5
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'2	...	'3	...	...	'1
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156'2	290'6	196'5	104'2	1089'8	443'3
Remittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'5	38'5	3'5	7'9	21'1	10'2
Continued Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'5	6'4	25'2	118'4	...	23'0
Other Fevers . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'1	...	6'9	5'9	1'5	8'0
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'9	...	'2	'5	'3	'8
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76'8	85'5	96'7	173'6	80'0	168'1
Hepatitis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'6	...	'3	1'0	1'3	'8
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'4	2'1	2'1	'8	18'1	9'1
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50'3	36'3	24'9	17'8	94'0	49'2
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'8	3'2	5'6	2'5	8'4	4'9
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12'5	14'9	28'4	70'7	16'0	32'6
Scurvy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'8	1'1	...	13'2	'4	2'5
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24'0	23'5	11'9	9'0	41'3	18'8
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19'9	20'3	25'8	18'4	15'5	18'5
Eye Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9'4	10'7	7'6	33'1	24'8	17'4
Abscess and Ulcer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70'8	53'4	66'0	128'2	117'9	97'9
Guinea Worm . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19'4	7'5	10'2	'1	'1	3'4
Injuries . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31'0	22'4	27'2	73'9	276'4	79'0
All other Causes . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65'4	90'8	110'6	131'9	120'6	88'3
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR										559'4	717'9	653'6	933'2	1927'5	1082'9
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.															
Cholera . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'24	8'55	'16	14'25	...	4'08
Smallpox . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'33	'13	...	'05
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'18	...	'16	...	...	'08
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'35	2'14	...	'39	...	'41
Remittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'71	2'14	'33	1'57	2'11	1'42
Continued Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'16	'13	...	'11
Other Fevers . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'35	...	...	'13	'08	'25
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'16	'52	'34	'44
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6'88	4'27	5'95	19'61	5'31	11'53
Hepatitis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'16	'65	'17	'18
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'16	...	'17	'23
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'88	3'20	1'82	5'88	2'61	5'50
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'53	1'07	2'65	'65	'25	'68
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'18	2'14	2'48	2'49	4'98	2'31
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1'06	...	'99	3'27	1'27	1'87
Scurvy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'53	...	...	...	...	'12
All other Causes . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3'17	3'20	6'61	9'68	5'74	4'89
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR										19'06	26'71	22'12	59'35	23'03	34'15
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.										Died out of each hundred cases treated.					
Cholera . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46'67	80'00	100'00	65'27	...	63'04
Smallpox . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	9'52	50'00	...	11'11
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100'00	...	50'00	...	...	60'00
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	'23	'74	...	'38	...	'09
Remittent Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'33	5'56	9'52	20'00	10'00	13'93
Continued Fever . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	'65	'11	...	'49
Other Fevers . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33'33	...	...	2'22	5'56	3'12
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	100'00	100'00	100'00	56'45
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'97	5'00	6'14	11'30	6'65	6'85
Hepatitis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	50'00	62'50	12'50	22'95
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	7'69	...	'93	2'50
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7'72	8'82	7'28	33'09	2'78	11'18
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10'00	66'67	44'12	100'00	59'60	47'18
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8'45	...	3'51	4'62	7'94	5'75
Scurvy . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30'00	...	...	...	...	4'93

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XV.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of the JAIL POPULATION in the DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, and of certain NATURAL SUB-DIVISIONS of these AREAS not distinguished in the preceding Tables.

(Tables VIII to XII, which give the Statistics of the Jail Population of the Punjab, Berar, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and British Burma, represent the remaining Jail Administrations of India.)

I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.								
	Assam.	BENGAL PROPER.				NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			Central Provinces.
		Eastern and Northern Bengal.	S.-W. Bengal and Chota Nagpur.	Behar Provinces.	Adminis- tration as a whole.	Oudh.	Excluding Oudh.	Adminis- tration as a whole.	
January	54'2	38'9	40'7	32'3	43'7	14'8	28'2	24'8	30'3
February	54'5	32'6	33'0	30'0	45'0	16'1	25'0	22'7	31'7
March	41'4	32'5	29'4	27'0	40'5	14'3	24'3	21'8	24'8
April	46'5	48'7	30'3	34'1	43'3	17'5	27'6	25'0	22'4
May	58'3	51'2	31'2	32'8	42'6	15'5	27'8	24'6	19'8
June	55'0	46'6	35'1	30'1	40'0	13'8	24'1	21'3	23'0
July	63'9	48'3	45'8	43'1	46'9	16'3	25'0	22'5	33'0
August	65'9	51'5	51'1	50'3	49'5	17'5	28'9	25'8	33'8
September	63'5	55'6	54'7	54'2	51'4	19'0	34'7	30'4	34'9
October	73'2	58'2	56'8	41'3	49'7	23'5	38'0	34'1	32'9
November	56'9	54'7	50'4	33'1	45'9	19'2	35'3	31'0	33'9
December	64'8	55'8	34'4	34'2	45'4	19'4	31'8	28'5	31'0
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	58'5	48'6	41'4	37'2	45'6	17'5	29'5	26'3	29'7
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.									
Cholera . . . . .	...	3'0	5'3	3'8	3'1	9'1	4'8	5'9	20'9
Smallpox . . . . .	...	'3	...	...	'1	'2	'1	'2	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	'2	'4	'3	'3
Intermittent Fever	637'6	612'8	415'1	364'5	509'0	133'7	278'1	239'7	273'6
Remittent Fever	26'1	8'3	10'5	6'9	9'8	4'7	8'4	7'4	5'6
Continued Fever	82'7	3'3	26'3	2'2	7'1	10'5	11'0	10'9	5'3
Other Fevers	1'8	5'5	'7	'9	30'6	'6	1'3	1'1	33'7
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1'0	'7	...	'5	'8	1'5	1'3	1'6
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	557'5	661'6	325'7	324'8	414'7	76'4	99'1	93'0	269'9
Hepatitis	2'7	1'0	'7	'6	'8	'2	'3	'3	1'1
Spleen Diseases	39'6	10'8	10'5	5'9	10'7	1'4	8'9	6'9	3'5
Respiratory Diseases	42'3	30'5	41'4	29'4	45'7	21'7	50'3	42'7	31'3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4'5	5'5	9'2	4'1	7'7	1'9	4'5	3'8	3'7
Anæmia and Debility	62'9	30'5	36'8	35'7	44'8	25'6	20'4	21'8	58'6
Scurvy	4'5	1'0	27'6	'6	4'4	'2	'4	'4	3'5
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	44'1	17'1	21'1	15'6	22'7	7'2	9'8	9'1	28'6
Venereal Diseases	29'7	20'7	19'1	21'3	21'5	17'6	19'7	19'2	18'7
Eye Diseases	18'9	20'7	5'3	11'3	16'2	13'8	14'5	14'3	16'3
Abscess and Ulcer	173'5	81'6	69'7	74'2	93'2	76'8	106'2	98'4	60'4
Guinea Worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	'1	'1	1'6
Injuries	125'0	55'7	21'7	29'1	47'0	42'9	46'5	45'6	37'2
All other Causes	136'7	111'9	84'2	56'0	98'5	57'2	63'4	61'7	94'4
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1990'1	1682'8	1131'6	986'9	1388'1	502'7	749'7	684'1	969'8
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.									
Cholera . . . . .	...	2'27	1'31	1'25	1'49	4'27	2'11	2'68	14'17
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	'19	'14	'16	'27
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	2'01	...	'31	'79	...	'63	'46	...
Remittent Fever	4'49	1'26	2'63	'31	1'31	'19	1'12	'88	1'87
Continued Fever . . . . .	...	'50	...	...	'17	...	'14	'10	'27
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	'25	'66	...	'88	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1'01	...	...	'44	'19	'77	'62	'53
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	16'19	20'16	19'74	15'65	15'39	7'37	8'71	8'35	31'56
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	'50	...	'31	'26	...	'14	'10	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	1'01	'66	'31	'70	...	'28	'21	...
Respiratory Diseases	3'60	5'29	3'29	2'50	4'02	2'14	7'79	6'29	2'94
Circulatory Diseases . . . . .	...	1'01	'66	'31	'52	'78	'56	'62	1'60
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1'80	2'52	2'63	1'88	2'54	1'17	1'97	1'75	1'07
Anæmia and Debility	3'60	1'26	1'97	'94	1'31	3'49	1'48	2'01	4'55
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	'66	...	'09	...	...	...	1'34
All other Causes	4'49	3'78	3'95	3'13	3'41	2'91	3'65	3'45	7'76
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR	34'17	42'83	38'16	26'90	33'32	22'70	29'49	27'68	67'93
	Died out of each hundred cases treated.								
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.									
Cholera . . . . .	...	75'00	25'00	33'33	47'22	46'81	44'12	45'22	67'95
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	100'00	40'00	50'00	100'00
Intermittent Fever . . . . .	...	'33	...	'09	'15	...	'23	'19	...
Remittent Fever	17'24	15'15	25'00	4'55	13'39	4'17	13'33	11'81	33'33
Continued Fever . . . . .	...	15'38	...	...	2'47	...	1'27	'95	5'00
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	4'55	100'00	...	2'86	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	100'00	...	...	83'33	25'00	52'38	48'00	33'33
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	2'90	3'05	6'06	4'82	3'71	9'64	2'81	8'98	11'69
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	50'00	...	50'00	33'33	...	50'00	40'00	...
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	9'30	6'25	5'26	6'56	...	3'15	2'98	...
Respiratory Diseases	8'51	17'36	7'94	8'51	8'80	9'82	15'48	14'72	9'40
Phthisis Pulmonalis	40'00	45'45	28'57	40'15	32'95	60'00	43'75	45'95	28'57
Anæmia and Debility	5'71	4'13	5'36	2'63	2'93	13'64	7'24	9'24	7'76
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	2'38	...	2'00	...	...	...	38'46

II.—STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL JAILS.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVI.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK in each Month.

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Presidency (Natives)	1,172	79'0	82'5	52'9	57'7	56'8	47'2	57'3	54'6	37'2	43'2	54'2	57'7	56'3	1548'6	...	15'36	15'36
Alipore	1,575	57'7	91'8	86'7	48'5	40'8	42'6	44'4	37'3	41'4	42'4	38'4	44'9	50'2	1588'6	1'27	29'84	31'11
Jessore	164	34'8	21'6	47'2	36'2	18'1	11'2	20'9	31'1	21'1	23'7	24'7	30'1	24'4	1298'8	...	12'20	12'20
Khoolna	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishnaghur	123	29'8	24'2	14'5	19'4	27'3	27'0	42'0	32'5	38'5	64'5	59'7	61'7	40'7	1235'8	...	24'39	24'39
Moorsheadabad	95	54'3	60'6	58'0	42'9	77'9	75'0	47'1	77'7	78'9	58'8	79'6	82'5	63'2	2484'2	...	10'53	10'53
Hooghly	181	34'6	25'4	35'2	59'7	85'7	62'5	61'0	47'1	41'5	51'9	47'6	71'9	49'7	1127'1	...	60'77	60'77
Burdwan	79	29'1	41'1	20'8	50'8	40'8	98'0	66'7	44'0	43'5	28'9	28'9	91'7	50'6	1670'9	...	12'66	12'66
Maldah	65	40'8	41'1	45'5	...	...	...	25'3	45'5	75'5	100'0	90'9	68'5	46'2	2600'0	...	76'92	76'92
Purneah	110	47'2	26'0	24'1	72'9	83'3	68'6	64'8	55'6	65'0	56'7	68'5	84'6	63'6	2009'1	...	63'64	63'64
Jalpaiguri	76	35'7	30'8	34'5	25'6	27'0	12'7	13'2	23'8	14'5	...	12'5	...	13'2	223'7	...	26'31	26'31
Darjeeling	90	48'1	75'0	46'2	36'1	69'0	104'2	106'8	108'9	98'0	85'1	81'4	113'9	77'8	2700'0	...	44'44	44'44
Dinagepore	142	64'5	41'3	28'3	32'8	51'1	41'7	36'5	42'3	48'8	29'1	24'8	29'2	42'3	2401'4	21'13	63'38	84'51
Rungpore	220	21'6	18'4	24'0	51'0	59'1	32'1	41'3	44'7	62'0	69'8	42'9	48'1	45'5	1709'1	27'27	72'73	100'00
Rajshahai	658	51'5	37'7	29'2	68'6	71'4	58'3	56'7	53'8	74'8	77'5	59'1	68'3	59'3	1448'3	...	44'07	44'07
Bogra	76	25'6	36'4	34'5	30'8	27'0	26'3	38'5	58'1	33'3	22'5	23'3	39'5	26'3	1605'3	...	39'47	39'47
Mymensingh	253	28'0	19'7	12'0	33'9	31'4	35'2	34'2	77'7	100'0	113'2	93'7	57'9	55'3	1762'8	...	39'53	39'53
Pubna	82	67'8	44'4	16'4	35'1	28'6	37'0	21'5	31'9	40'0	12'3	35'3	39'0	36'6	1536'6	...	12'20	12'20
Furreedpore	194	34'2	30'9	77'5	76'9	55'2	47'2	44'1	29'9	63'3	90'5	89'9	117'6	61'9	2422'7	...	25'77	25'77
Backergunge	269	29'2	41'0	38'0	56'3	39'9	42'0	65'1	45'8	47'6	45'3	50'5	47'8	44'6	1449'8	...	52'04	52'04
Noakholly	72	11'0	16'7	...	37'7	15'2	13'7	10'9	32'3	11'5	30'8	47'6	51'3	27'8	847'2	...	13'89	13'89
Chittagong	89	29'7	35'7	16'1	14'7	94'6	61'0	53'8	74'5	86'5	78'7	40'4	35'7	56'2	1516'9	...	44'94	44'94
Tipperah	98	39'7	20'4	34'5	64'9	45'9	68'4	57'4	67'3	65'2	93'3	95'2	81'4	61'2	2520'4	...	...	...
Dacca	802	35'8	23'5	32'1	38'5	46'3	41'8	47'3	46'3	36'0	40'1	45'7	33'8	38'7	1562'3	...	32'42	32'42
Sylhet	269	99'3	90'7	80'3	85'6	80'1	57'3	60'6	68'9	92'5	106'1	96'7	88'5	83'3	2484'4	...	20'83	20'83
Telikhal	114	56'5	46'1	51'3	56'3	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	46'5	97'0	61'4	2938'6	...	...	...
Shillong	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	113	90'0	97'8	80'5	90'0	118'3	100'0	96'2	75'6	25'5	50'0	49'3	55'6	70'8	1584'1	...	79'65	79'65
Gauhati	145	55'0	65'9	54'8	47'2	52'6	50'0	48'9	41'1	37'4	30'3	26'5	36'6	41'4	1648'3	...	27'59	27'59
Tezpur	141	39'1	45'9	40'0	30'8	52'2	41'7	40'3	52'3	42'8	43'0	25'8	34'5	42'6	2234'0	...	28'37	28'37
Sibsagor	68	15'2	13'0	...	19'6	47'6	50'0	73'5	58'8	61'7	78'7	92'1	130'4	58'8	750'0	...	132'35	132'35
Dibrugarh	53	46'2	63'8	...	27'0	21'7	30'3	58'8	48'4	48'4	50'0	38'5	81'1	37'7	1679'2	...	37'74	37'74
Lock-ups of Assam	174	27'9	22'9	13'5	21'4	32'1	34'7	80'0	77'8	81'4	116'3	44'0	21'9	34'5	1408'0	...	5'75	5'75
Cuttack	186	25'1	36'6	41'2	46'3	32'3	37'6	61'6	65'8	48'9	45'6	31'1	22'6	37'6	1403'2	5'38	26'88	32'26
Pooree	57	26'3	18'5	29'4	...	17'9	24'7	33'0	37'0	54'5	62'5	58'8	60'0	35'1	1473'7	...	17'54	17'54
Balasore	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	596	58'8	40'9	19'7	23'8	22'5	29'0	33'7	40'8	60'0	61'3	49'3	41'7	41'9	896'0	...	35'23	35'23
Bankoora	89	33'1	23'1	87'0	51'5	32'3	25'6	46'0	48'8	41'7	43'5	33'9	17'9	33'7	1247'2	...	33'71	33'71
Purulia	90	19'4	11'6	31'3	12'0	22'2	19'6	25'9	30'6	13'3	12'8	11'5	9'8	22'2	500'0	...	44'44	44'44
Soory	111	46'9	52'6	35'3	30'9	46'0	56'8	67'4	50'8	50'4	72'0	62'1	21'7	54'1	1991'0	...	36'04	36'04
Monghyr	214	30'9	12'5	7'5	15'6	27'9	26'5	33'5	30'2	29'0	37'6	47'2	36'0	28'0	705'6	...	28'04	28'04
Bhagalpar, Central	938	35'7	34'6	37'3	33'5	30'9	26'5	46'0	67'1	95'8	53'0	37'6	34'0	44'8	777'2	1'07	40'51	41'58
	10,157	48'0	49'9	44'5	45'1	45'8	42'9	49'0	51'5	54'8	54'3	49'6	50'1	49'0	1513'0	1'38	34'26	35'64
Chybassa	58	53'3	60'0	93'0	50'0	120'0	113'2	103'4	80'6	119'4	106'1	109'4	95'2	86'2	1534'5	...	34'48	34'48
Ranchee	141	18'4	18'3	...	28'0	32'8	35'4	64'3	79'5	66'3	75'1	82'1	38'9	49'6	1340'4	...	70'92	70'92
Hazaribagh	147	27'5	21'3	17'1	48'8	38'8	44'4	55'9	62'0	37'9	37'0	36'2	14'4	34'0	1108'8	...	27'21	27'21
Gya	254	11'3	22'3	25'0	19'2	11'4	19'5	52'9	67'7	47'2	59'0	40'9						

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Sambalpur	198	39'5	24'2	24'4	12'6	5'3	14'3	55'8	13'0	11'1	22'6	19'5	29'9	20'2	954'5	242'42	126'27	368'69
Raipur	697	52'6	76'6	50'7	39'1	25'9	29'5	33'7	35'2	31'2	29'4	27'4	30'2	37'3	756'1	...	34'43	34'43
Bilaspur	123	...	...	8'9	7'1	8'5	35'7	9'6	7'0	11'9	14'3	17'7	16'8	8'1	260'2	...	24'39	24'39
Mandla	61	19'6	69'8	47'6	35'1	35'1	29'9	40'5	12'5	13'3	28'2	...	...	32'8	1393'4	...	16'39	16'39
Seoni	60	13'0	32'8	...	24'4	18'9	...	16'7	14'1	14'1	13'3	14'9	17'2	16'7	633'3	16'67	33'33	50'00
Chhindwara	71	14'7	...	...	17'2	15'9	...	19'2	15'2	27'8	42'3	52'6	29'6	28'2	647'9	...	14'08	14'08
Betul	69	43'0	145'5	51'7	...	...	13'2	14'1	13'7	13'3	...	...	13'2	29'0	1188'4	...	304'35	304'35
Narsinghpur	118	37'4	33'0	22'5	27'5	8'3	...	9'9	7'5	...	15'3	15'5	6'8	16'9	330'5	...	16'95	16'95
Hoshangabad	141	17'1	21'7	...	8'1	7'0	12'0	6'2	19'9	22'2	44'1	28'6	13'7	14'2	496'5	...	28'37	28'37
Nimar	69	...	...	...	23'8	72'7	28'2	13'3	37'0	37'0	22'5	12'7	13'0	29'0	362'3	...	14'49	14'49
Nagpur	693	42'0	32'2	32'7	32'3	24'1	29'4	38'8	45'1	60'7	43'2	48'2	41'6	40'4	1203'5	...	62'05	62'05
Bhandara	74	13'2	15'9	...	...	...	23'5	11'5	...	...	...	29'4	...	13'5	202'7	...	27'03	27'03
Wardha	62	27'0	14'7	...	...	14'7	36'4	33'3	74'1	69'0	67'8	48'4	43'5	32'3	1451'6	...	32'26	32'26
Chanda	71	22'7	13'5	...	...	...	14'1	...	18'2	13'0	14'5	16'9	31'3	14'1	380'3	...	42'25	42'25
Sironcha	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,571	35'0	40'6	28'9	24'1	19'8	23'6	29'7	29'0	31'9	30'4	30'9	28'3	29'6	852'2	19'06	52'90	71'96
Jubbulpore	980	21'8	11'8	16'2	17'9	20'4	21'3	41'5	44'9	42'0	40'0	40'8	33'9	29'6	1278'6	4'08	63'27	67'35
Damoh	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'9	13'7	13'7	16'4	...	343'2	...	14'93	14'93
Saugor	121	19'5	34'5	30'9	41'2	29'7	42'1	61'9	78'3	58'8	43'8	55'2	49'1	41'3	1314'0	...	16'53	16'53
Lalitpur	108	10'8	11'4	...	9'9	17'1	7'6	8'4	42'0	32'8	28'6	44'6	37'7	18'5	629'6	...	37'04	37'04
Jhansi	114	8'1	9'8	10'0	18'3	8'0	7'8	17'7	18'5	35'7	27'5	26'8	7'8	17'5	587'7	...	8'77	8'77
Ajmere	349	24'3	20'6	28'0	27'6	24'9	28'6	28'0	32'2	24'2	23'9	14'3	13'8	22'9	661'9	20'06	5'73	25'79
Muttra	208	21'3	23'6	26'7	50'3	56'7	40'0	44'4	49'0	63'3	57'4	77'7	89'4	48'1	1187'5	...	14'42	14'42
Agra, Central, District	1,199	27'2	20'9	23'1	20'5	24'0	14'3	20'7	26'5	64'8	64'2	54'5	35'7	33'4	864'1	11'68	27'52	39'20
	318	24'6	32'1	36'0	29'6	30'8	34'0	15'8	21'6	18'4	37'7	26'5	29'8	28'3	386'8	...	31'45	31'45
	3,464	23'0	18'7	21'2	22'7	24'2	20'9	29'0	34'6	46'1	46'4	42'5	34'2	30'9	925'8	7'22	34'06	41'28
Etah	171	65'3	92'7	105'3	82'1	51'0	66'7	51'6	103'2	60'4	120'0	146'0	92'3	81'9	4052'6	17'54	81'88	99'42
Etawah	173	30'0	27'0	25'8	25'0	12'7	21'3	21'4	33'8	53'6	44'9	29'4	58'8	28'9	803'5	...	23'12	23'12
Mainpuri	301	23'3	13'2	29'9	17'4	16'6	12'8	14'4	17'4	23'1	39'9	33'1	13'7	19'9	578'1	...	19'93	19'93
Aligarh	290	60'2	65'5	45'5	61'1	64'0	43'5	29'0	36'6	52'5	48'3	101'9	72'1	55'2	1117'2	...	55'17	55'17
Bulandshahr	131	48'1	58'1	79'7	48'2	65'9	51'3	54'3	74'1	76'1	78'9	53'2	62'5	61'1	1122'1	...	61'07	61'07
Shahjahanpur	312	21'8	24'5	13'5	18'3	13'7	10'0	9'6	9'1	13'9	7'9	7'8	12'2	12'8	663'5	...	32'05	32'05
Bareilly, Central District	1,504	20'9	21'2	16'3	22'0	24'5	21'6	26'2	26'9	35'4	46'1	32'0	30'4	27'3	603'1	...	21'28	21'28
	520	21'3	30'8	14'7	17'3	11'7	25'1	17'2	17'8	22'6	36'6	36'6	23'3	23'1	548'1	...	28'85	28'85
Budaon	318	28'3	22'1	18'3	27'2	26'7	23'1	31'2	45'8	48'7	50'4	40'4	29'0	34'6	823'9	...	9'43	9'43
Saharanpur	206	63'1	33'3	15'5	29'9	45'7	38'7	36'1	45'0	43'0	65'1	71'2	79'5	48'5	1456'3	...	43'69	43'69
Bijnor	119	20'5	19'8	12'2	21'7	16'8	34'5	25'0	24'8	23'4	14'0	14'7	24'8	16'8	714'3	...	8'40	8'40
Dehra Dun	52	32'8	20'4	...	19'6	39'2	42'6	68'2	37'7	18'5	17'9	18'9	18'9	19'2	480'8	...	57'69	57'69
Almora	67	29'9	40'0	21'7	17'9	34'5	32'8	...	13'5	24'1	26'0	22'7	23'8	29'9	686'6	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	85	41'1	39'7	50'0	40'4	44'8	33'3	56'3	54'1	107'1	128'6	92'3	45'5	58'8	2152'9	...	35'29	35'29
Moradabad	327	55'0	48'2	74'9	79'3	76'2	53'2	55'0	66'3	56'8	59'9	65'3	56'3	61'2	1400'6	...	36'70	36'70
Meerut	523	36'5	18'3	32'3	25'0	23'6	30'4	31'8	22'8	22'2	14'7	21'7	40'6	26'8	870'0	...	61'19	61'19
	5,100	32'6	30'9	30'6	31'9	31'1	28'7	28'6	31'8	36'1	42'7	41'3	37'1	33'7	919'6	59	32'94	33'53
Delhi	505	36'4	15'7	20'6	23'5	15'7	16'8	10'4	14'1	40'3	96'8	72'8	41'4	35'6	1445'5	...	35'64	35'64
Gurgaon	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	158	8'5	17'9	25'6	14'9	19'4	21'6	5'3	15'5	46'9	55'2	35'5	32'3	25'3	1436'7	12'66	18'99	31'65
Hissar	278	3'7	...	10'8	9'4	4'0	6'8	15'8	25'6	15'5	18'2	45'5	33'4	18'0	658'3	...	43'17	43'17
Karnal	106	16'5	...	20'6	34'8	33'1	15'9	8'1	10'1	53'8	41'2	50'0	39'2	28'3	1349'1	...	...	...
Umballa	362	12'6	8'8	7'2	6'5	6'6	8'9	6'1	10'4	17'4	15'1	39'4	41'4	16'6	696'1	...	71'82	71'82
Simla	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	198	20'3	17'8	16'0	28'9	16'7	23'0	26'6	26'5	38'5	47'4	50'4	29'3	30'3	1459'6	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	213	12'3	10'9	22'7	30'7	27'6	35'0	29'4	26'4	37'2	44'9	7'6	18'7	23'5	605'6	...	4'69	4'69
Ferozepore	341	7'7	5'9	6'5	8'7	8'1	6'1	2'9	...	6'0	8'7	9'3	12'6	5'9	258'1	...	29'33	29'33
Amritsar	375	27'6	18'2	12'1	19'8	22'3	20'6	23'2	90'9	136'1	93'3	60'9	47'7	53'3	2840'0	...	45'33	45'33
Lahore, Central District	1,666	44'3	36'0	33'8	24'5	30'1	28'3	30'8	39'7	40'9	56'4	31'9	26'5	35'4	1152'5	35'41	90'64	126'05
" Female	508	25'1	24'7	32'6	36'4	38'4	28'9	31'1	33'8	58'5	51'4	36'8	34'7	37'4	1744'1	1'97	55'12	57'09
Sialkot	107	56'7	63'6	66'7	64'5	60'6	68'0	84'1	100'9	196'3	155'3	87'4	59'8	84'1	4028'0	46'73	9'34	56'07
Dharmasala	253	7'5	14'0	20'9	13'9	13'5	11'6	3'8	10'7	11'0	17'4	14'0	7'4	11'9	415'0	...	11'86	11'86
Gurdaspur	114	39'6	24'1	12'3	18'2	33'1	14'8	21'1	27'3	60'6	33'3	52'6	37'6	35'1	964'9	...	105'26	105'26
Gujranwala	170	11'7	...	8'3	...	6'5	5'9	5'2	14'0	9'6	16'4	5'6	11'3	5'9	370'6	...	23'53	23'53
Chinawan	280	36'9	35'6	37'4	24'0	28'1	18'9	45'5	26'8	32'1	42'4	32'1	27'9	32'1	782'1	...	21'43	21'43
Gujrat	1,260	20'7	29'8	24'8	33'9	37'9	38'0	51'8	59'4	68'1	55'7	33'4	37'1	38'9	1829'4	...	60'32	60'32
Shahpur	262	4'2	...	...	4'2	7'9	4'2	12'0	17'4	33'1	27'4	13'2	7'1	11'5	629'8	...	3'82	3'82
Jhelum	333	8'4	5'5	11'9	14'5	11'5	12'2	12'8	11'6	10'7	7'9	11'6	10'4	12'0	333'3	...	...	...
Montgomery	244	7'2	9'2	...	5'1	9'4	23'9	26'5	7'5	3'8	14'5	17'7	19'0	12'3	413'9	...	12'30	12'30
Jhang	317	12'5	16'9	12'6	14'7	16'1	14'5	10'1	9'6	18'9	15'1	27'7	18'5	15'8	836'0	...	18'93	18'93
Mooltan	299	7'8	10'0	11'5	24'9	21'6	20'5	22'9	21'0	16'4	24'4	22'1	11'0	20'1	742'5	...	6'69	6'69
Muzaffargarh	613	12'7	17'5	20'5	16'1	9'5	10'2	10'7	9'9	7'7	10'3	12'9	11'2	11'4	541'6	...	14'68	14'68
Dera Ghazi Khan	8																	

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVI—continued.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK in each MONTH.

B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. All Other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Aden	59	15'9	17'2	...	...	20'8	20'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67'8	...	...	...
Kurrachee	266	28'8	16'3	28'4	29'2	15'6	16'0	21'7	17'4	31'4	40'6	36'9	24'4	26'3	1026'3	...	18'80	18'80
Hyderabad	427	34'1	29'8	15'2	5'7	4'9	7'3	5'0	6'6	4'4	6'4	6'2	6'5	11'7	208'4	...	16'39	16'39
Umarkot	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nara	324	36'5	32'1	41'9	24'9	27'6	17'4	17'9	23'6	23'4	17'3	17'7	19'6	24'7	552'5	...	12'35	12'35
Shikarpur	500	54'5	48'0	39'8	39'1	48'7	41'3	44'6	41'7	47'8	52'1	52'4	44'4	46'0	708'0	...	42'00	42'00
Rajkot	71	...	...	...	18'2	...	14'9	29'9	24'4	41'7	58'1	36'1	21'7	28'2	718'3	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	400	18'5	8'5	10'4	9'0	5'4	7'2	9'4	8'9	6'5	19'1	16'3	16'7	12'5	277'5	2'50	7'50	10'00
Sadra	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot	71	10'8	...	...	...	...	...	12'8	14'3	11'1	11'6	10'9	...	14'1	366'2	...	...	...
Kaira	114	13'2	15'9	13'3	10'2	...	...	9'7	17'4	23'6	23'3	17'7	31'9	17'5	614'0	52'63	52'63	105'26
Godhra	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	135	50'0	44'2	28'3	23'8	14'6	14'2	7'4	6'9	6'2	13'5	29'0	30'8	22'2	363'0	...	...	...
Thana	459	21'8	24'9	32'5	30'7	45'5	37'3	31'6	42'0	30'2	24'3	26'4	22'1	30'5	723'3	...	28'32	28'32
Alibag	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Common	227	8'2	16'7	10'3	9'1	8'6	8'7	4'8	8'1	13'0	4'4	12'7	15'1	8'8	356'8	...	4'41	4'41
„ House of Correction	272	16'2	14'9	12'9	11'7	14'5	17'1	18'1	25'8	45'8	45'5	29'5	27'8	22'0	323'5	...	51'47	51'47
Dhulia	169	15'2	10'6	13'4	6'3	...	11'8	6'6	6'1	6'3	12'8	11'3	10'5	11'8	165'6	...	17'75	17'75
Yerrowda	979	40'7	34'8	35'9	34'3	42'6	43'0	40'6	31'0	34'0	31'2	32'1	33'3	35'8	743'6	...	4'09	4'09
Ahmednagar	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur	129	...	8'4	17'1	16'9	16'4	7'4	23'4	24'4	7'4	7'2	13'8	13'2	15'5	325'6	...	...	...
Belgaum	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savant Vadi	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	51	...	...	...	...	21'7	20'8	21'7	...	18'5	...	...	17'2	...	294'1	...	...	...
Dharwar	192	23'1	25'2	26'3	26'7	30'8	25'3	26'5	28'6	28'4	31'1	37'4	28'9	26'0	817'7	...	10'42	10'42
Bijapur, District	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Gang	554	17'4	15'2	16'1	9'8	14'0	7'6	8'8	10'5	11'0	19'6	18'9	29'0	14'4	445'8	...	18'05	18'05
Karwar	70	...	...	...	13'3	...	14'9	15'4	...	28'2	...	14'3	14'1	14'3	242'9	...	14'29	14'29
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	5,667	28'3	24'4	23'5	21'5	23'6	22'6	22'8	22'1	23'7	25'1	25'7	25'8	24'2	559'4	1'24	17'82	19'06
Amraoti	336	12'2	13'2	20'6	11'9	6'0	6'1	12'5	13'2	15'9	15'8	31'5	17'9	14'9	607'1	23'81	14'88	38'69
Akola	384	8'7	14'5	16'6	8'0	5'6	10'6	13'1	28'9	24'1	21'9	27'3	20'3	15'6	880'2	...	20'83	20'83
Ellichpur	55	30'3	...	...	...	...	17'9	19'6	18'9	17'2	...	...	13'9	18'2	527'3	...	...	...
Buldana	53	...	15'6	35'1	37'0	21'3	...	...	23'8	...	...	...	17'2	18'9	434'0	...	18'87	18'87
Basim	69	13'5	30'3	14'3	16'1	21'3	20'8	15'6	30'8	13'9	11'9	...	12'5	14'5	782'6	...	14'49	14'49
Yeotmahl	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR	936	11'5	15'1	17'9	13'0	7'9	9'0	13'5	22'7	19'0	15'6	21'2	17'9	15'0	717'9	8'55	18'16	26'71

C.—Jails of Madras, Lower Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Mangalore	66	26'7	32'3	17'9	31'3	18'9	70'2	64'5	70'4	69'4	51'9	28'2	56'3	45'5	1333'3	...	30'30	30'30
Cannanore	363	50'0	52'5	51'7	42'5	40'3	47'5	54'2	64'6	54'9	54'2	52'5	32'4	40'6	1107'4	...	38'57	38'57
Calicut	194	38'8	54'0	44'9	27'3	42'2	20'9	19'8	24'6	28'8	40'2	53'7	52'1	36'1	659'8	...	20'62	20'62
Ootacamund (Natives) .	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central	559	6'2	8'4	9'4	13'2	11'5	13'8	15'4	11'2	9'3	11'3	9'4	9'9	10'7	275'5	...	30'41	30'41
„ District	114	7'0	11'4	...	15'6	13'5	9'2	15'6	13'8	26'8	28'0	38'5	20'8	17'5	464'9	...	26'32	26'32
Palamcottah	237	14'7	8'5	11'5	9'8	18'6	12'4	6'9	10'8	16'1	8'1	18'6	26'2	12'7	607'6	...	8'44	8'44
Madura	186	22'7	35'2	36'8	38'5	43'2	11'6	12'1	20'3	21'5	33'3	18'8	13'3	26'9	489'2	...	5'38	5'38
Trichinopoly, Central	783	9'4	6'9	7'7	7'2	5'4	1'3	2'5	2'4	2'2	3'3	3'5	7'7	5'1	191'6	...	3'83	3'83
Tanjore	184	13'5	6'0	...	5'7	23'3	11'8	5'2	8'9	23'9	20'3	16'7	17'2	10'9	320'7	...	38'04	38'04
Salem	410	27'5	27'1	17'3	13'7	10'3	9'6	15'6	11'4	11'5	14'1	11'9	18'6	14'6	529'3	...	9'76	9'76
Cuddalore	167	29'0	24'1	24'6	19'1	12'8	16'9	16'9	21'6	17'5	12'1	13'1	18'3	18'0	461'1	...	...	...
Madras, Debtors	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Penitentiary	522	31'2	26'4	17'5	24'7	26'3	32'7	24'2	22'1	30'5	26'2	32'0	31'7	26'8	668'6	...	15'33	15'33
Vellore	710	24'8	33'9	24'4	21'9	15'2	11'8	16'1	17'8	18'9	21'9	20'6	23'0	21'1	450'7	...	16'90	16'90
Nellore	70	11'9	...	...	21'7	17'2	15'6	24'7	13'5	24'7	11'2	11'0	...	14'3	442'9	...	14'29	14'29
Cuddapah	94	9'7	12'3	17'2	54'1	48'8	50'5	50'5	38'5	18'2	9'7	19'0	26'8	31'9	851'1	...	53'19	53'19
Bellary	329	11'2	6'7	18'9	19'9	14'8	25'7	23'2	19'9	25'1	20'8	21'5	28'3	21'3	383'0	3'04	12'16	15'20
Kurnool	54	133'3	121'2	55'6	...	31'7	22'2	43'5	68'2	52'6	40'0	69'4	73'5	55'6	2037'0	...	18'52	18'52
Guntoor	100	55'6	63'5	18'9	65'8	22'5	39'6	29'1	24'6	42'7	39'1	40'3	38'8	40'0	890'0	...	10'00	10'00
Rajamundry, Central	539	137'7	128'2	92'4	33'5	15'5	18'5	27'2	28'0	30'9	40'4	48'5	67'1	55'7	1885'0	...	61'22	61'22
„ District	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	133	39'5	42'4	51'9	38'1	27'0	25'0	21'0	19'7	19'6	12'9	5'8	21'0	22'6	391'0	...	30'08	30'08
Berhampore	99	10'1	15'6	...	15'9	11'4	10'3	56'1	56'6	17'2	55'1	48'6	49'3	30'3	798'0	...	50'51	50'51
Russellkonda	99	41'7	33'0	15'2	53'3	36'6	32'3	54'3	54'3	36'7	17'7	23'3	24'2	30'3	878'8	...	...	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	6,057	31'7	34'2	27'4	22'4	19'4	19'1	21'0	21'0	21'8	22'6	24'4	27'8	24'4	653'6	16	21'96	22'12
Akyab	411	81'4	53'4	45'8	50'8	64'1	43'0	66'3	79'4	87'6	71'4	76'6	61'5	65'7	1914'8	36'50	53'52	90'02
Kyaukpyu	166	6'3	...	...	...	...	6'5	...	12'2	5'6	10'8	10'0	10'3	6'0	246'9	...	18'07	18'07
Sandoway	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin	128	34'5	39'6	42'1	58'8	36'0	37'4	43'5	36'8	46'2	44'6	19'4	12'7	39'1	1070'3	...	7'81	7'81
Toungoo	310	35'4	30'6	13'3	21'1	35'6	51'5	41'2	45'6	62'2	69'0	58'5	86'7	51'6	1287'1	...	35'48	35'48
Thayetmyo	1,105	26'3	24'3	19'8	14'2	16'2	16'3	25'6	22'5	20'8	18'9	17'9	15'0	19'9	305'9	...	10'86	10'86
Myanaung	72	76'9	76'9	58'8	48'2	87'0	43'0	29'0	31'2	56'3	31'7	22'7	75'0	55'6	750'0	...	13'89	13'89
Henzada	328	28'0	14'9	17'4	14'5	12'3	11'8	19'8	20'5	39'5	50'6	42'5	47'3	24'5	564'0	...	12'23	12'23
Bassein	756	14'9	16'4	16'4	14'5	14'9	18'4	31'8	29'4	15'9	17'7	22'4	18'4	19'8	464'3	1'32	35'72	37'04
Maubin	150	64'5	17'4	46'2	38'7	37'8	28'2	19'1	17'1	14'0	90'9	46'7	25'6	33'3	673'3	...	33'33	33'33
Rangoon	2,897	56'8	54'5	53'8	59'1	68'2	75'1	86'4	83'8	79'9	66'3	80'1	84'2	71'1	1195'7	69	48'33	49'02
Moulmein	1,175	30'9	32'1	28'9	38'1	31'9	34'9	53'4	47'7	48'6	111'7	96'7	80'1	53'6	981'3	77'38	94'39	171'77
Tavoy	86	32'6	22'5	12'3	13'3	13'2	36'1	39'5	11'9	56'8	42'6	50'0	43'0	34'9	697'6	...	58'14	58'14
Mergui	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA	7,649	44'3	37'8	35'2	37'8	42'3	45'0	55'8	54'1	53'7	59'4	60'7	58'8	49'3	933'2	14'25	45'10	59'35
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	11,854	56'6	59'6	59'5	62'6	73'7	71'4	71'7	62'3	52'5	50'5	51'4	53'5	60'4	1927'5	...	23'03	23'03
JAILS OF INDIA	79,468	35'1	34'8	33'2	34'1	35'8	34'1	37'3	37'7	39'2	40'7	38'4	37'1	36'6	1082'9	4'08	30'07	34'15

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVII.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Presidency (Natives)	1,172	1'7	765'4	28'1	15'4	175'8	...	3'4	30'7	15'4	139'0	...	373'7	1548'6
Alipore	1,575	1'3	440'6	18'4	194'3	238'7	1'3	25'4	132'7	13'3	36'8	1'3	484'5	1588'6
Jessore	164	...	487'8	54'9	...	603'6	...	...	12'2	...	18'3	...	122'0	1298'8
Khoolna	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishnaghur	123	...	674'8	...	...	308'9	...	8'1	16'3	...	65'1	8'1	154'5	1235'8
Moorshedabad	95	...	1273'7	10'5	42'1	463'2	...	94'7	42'1	21'0	42'1	...	494'8	2484'2
Hooghly	181	...	320'4	5'5	...	475'1	11'0	22'1	33'2	16'6	55'3	...	187'9	1127'1
Burdwan	79	...	835'4	...	...	443'0	...	...	12'7	12'7	126'6	12'7	227'8	1670'9
Maldah	65	...	1830'7	30'8	...	600'0	...	...	...	15'4	...	...	123'1	2600'0
Purneah	110	...	845'5	...	54'5	754'5	...	36'4	54'5	...	45'5	...	218'2	2009'1
Jalpaiguri	76	...	13'2	26'3	13'2	52'6	...	13'2	65'7	...	39'5	...	...	223'7
Darjeeling	90	...	455'6	22'2	11'1	533'3	...	22'2	177'8	11'1	100'0	...	1366'7	2700'0
Dinapore	142	21'1	992'9	35'2	...	852'1	...	...	7'1	14'1	35'2	...	443'7	2401'4
Rungpore	220	36'4	727'3	13'6	4'6	600'0	...	22'7	40'9	13'6	68'2	...	181'8	1709'1
Rajshahai	658	...	782'7	...	3'0	352'6	...	1'5	13'7	1'5	12'2	...	281'1	1448'3
Bogra	76	...	631'6	65'8	...	539'4	13'2	26'3	52'6	13'2	...	...	263'2	1605'3
Mymensingh	253	...	438'7	35'6	...	1004'0	...	7'9	23'7	3'9	11'9	7'9	229'2	1762'8
Pubna	82	...	500'0	...	...	402'4	...	36'6	36'6	...	122'0	...	439'0	1536'6
Furzedpore	194	...	762'9	10'3	25'8	1159'8	...	...	36'1	10'3	20'6	...	396'9	2422'7
Backergunge	269	...	334'6	...	...	780'7	...	7'4	26'0	...	11'2	...	289'9	1449'8
Noakholly	72	...	375'0	...	...	250'0	...	...	13'9	...	41'7	...	166'6	847'2
Chittagong	89	...	471'9	33'7	...	471'9	...	...	22'5	11'3	33'7	...	471'9	1516'9
Tipperah	98	...	765'3	10'2	10'2	1112'2	...	20'4	102'1	...	61'2	...	438'8	2520'4
Dacca	802	1'3	406'4	1'3	2'5	780'5	1'3	6'2	23'7	3'7	11'2	...	324'2	1562'3
Sylhet	269	...	619'8	268'2	5'2	651'1	2'6	57'3	10'4	...	99'0	5'2	765'6	2484'4
Telikhal	114	...	570'2	...	...	1087'7	...	17'6	35'1	...	78'9	...	1149'1	2938'6
Shillong	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	113	...	292'0	17'7	...	761'1	...	8'8	62'0	...	26'6	...	415'9	1584'1
Gauhati	145	...	924'1	27'6	...	317'2	6'9	6'9	62'1	6'9	20'7	...	275'9	1648'3
Tezpur	141	...	1184'4	...	...	617'0	...	14'2	49'6	14'2	42'6	...	312'0	2234'0
Sibsagar	68	...	73'5	14'7	...	352'9	...	...	14'7	14'7	103'0	...	176'5	750'0
Dibrugarh	53	...	339'6	...	...	547'2	...	...	75'4	...	169'8	...	547'2	1679'2
Lock-ups of Assam	174	...	511'5	51'8	...	275'9	5'7	17'2	63'2	5'7	23'0	17'2	436'8	1408'0
Cuttack	186	5'4	698'9	247'3	...	268'8	...	...	32'2	5'4	32'2	...	113'0	1403'2
Pooree	57	...	666'7	17'5	...	491'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	298'3	1473'7
Balasore	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	596	8'4	189'6	11'7	...	300'3	...	...	33'6	11'7	42'0	3'4	295'3	896'0
Bankoora	89	...	618'0	...	...	213'5	...	33'7	78'6	...	...	...	303'4	1247'2
Purulia	90	...	222'2	...	11'1	133'4	...	...	11'1	22'2	11'1	...	88'9	500'0
Soory	111	...	1099'1	...	...	657'6	...	108'1	54'1	18'0	...	...	54'1	1991'0
Monghyr	214	9'3	233'7	4'7	...	200'9	...	9'3	23'4	9'3	42'1	...	172'9	705'6
Bhagalpur, Central	938	3'2	168'4	7'5	1'1	329'4	...	2'1	28'8	7'5	46'9	...	182'3	777'2
	10,157	2'9	533'9	28'6	34'5	447'9	'9	14'8	47'9	8'6	49'2	1'3	342'5	1513'0
Chybassa	58	...	706'9	...	...	448'3	...	...	69'0	...	17'2	...	293'1	1534'5
Ranchee	141	...	205'7	14'2	...	475'1	...	7'1	85'1	14'2	70'9	283'7	184'4	1340'4
Hazaribagh	147	...	530'6	...	...	224'5	6'8	...	40'8	...	68'0	...	238'1	1108'8
Gya	254	...	370'1	...	7'9	645'7	7'9	...	3'9	...	27'5	...	192'9	1255'9
Patna	153	13'1	503'3	...	...	444'5	...	6'5	39'2	...	32'7	...	431'3	1470'6
Arrah	132	7'6	492'4	106'1	...	553'0	...	...	113'6	...	37'9	7'6	272'7	1590'9
Buxar	869	3'5	399'3	4'6	...	88'6	...	6'9	20'7	2'3	28'8	...	150'7	705'4
Chumpanun	136	7'4	1389'7	...	...	823'5	...	22'1	29'4	...	58'8	...	639'7	2970'6
Mozufferpore	190	...	726'3	10'5	...	315'8	...	10'5	57'9	5'3	21'0	...	247'4	1394'7
Durbhunga	126	...	182'6	...	...	333'3	...	7'9	15'9	...	15'9	...	111'1	666'7
Chupra	184	...	130'5	5'4	...	489'1	...	10'9	27'2	5'4	27'2	5'4	135'9	837'0
Ghazipur	383	...	114'9	5'2	...	133'1	...	2'6	47'0	5'2	18'3	...	159'3	485'6
Benares, Central	1,268	8'7	62'3	55'2	5'5	26'7	...	8	45'0	8	28'4	...	319'4	552'8
„ District	393	2'5	208'7	10'2	...	68'7	...	...	20'3	...	...	...	221'4	531'8
Mirzapur	178	5'6	354'0	...	...	134'8	5'6	5'6	22'5	...	5'6	...	213'5	747'2
Azamgarh	362	...	55'3	...	...	49'7	...	2'8	66'3	...	19'3	...	116'0	309'4
Jaunpur	146	...	123'3	6'9	...	61'6	...	...	13'7	6'9	20'5	...	143'8	376'7
Gorakhpur	317	12'6	372'2	3'2	3'2	776'0	...	12'6	22'1	...	25'2	...	230'3	1457'4
Basti	379	...	114'7	3'6	...	168'5	...	3'6	7'2	...	43'0	...	261'6	602'2
Gonda	384	...	158'9	13'0	2'6	177'1	...	2'6	13'0	5'2	31'3	...	80'7	484'4
Bahraich	208	...	110'6	4'8	...	72'1	...	...	14'4	...	14'4	...	278'9	495'2
Fyzabad	322	...	146'0	34'2	3'1	108'7	...	...	18'6	3'1	27'9	3'1	198'8	543'5
Sultanpur	107	...	74'8	28'0	...	18'7	9'3	...	37'4	...	9'3	...	140'2	317'7
Rae Bareli	327	...	192'7	...	3'0	27'6	...	...	15'3	...	12'2	...	373'1	623'9
Partabgarh	229	...	205'2	...	...	34'9	...	...	4'4	...	30'6	...	288'2	563'3
Hardoi	296	...	131'7	131'7	...	179'1	...	3'4	33'8	...	3'4	...	479'7	962'8
Kheri	142	...	260'6	14'1	...	119'7	...	28'2	28'2	...	7'0	...	309'8	767'6
Lucknow, Central	1,644	23'1	126'5	1'2	6	50'5	...	...	22'5	6	35'9	...	98'6	359'5
„ District	535	13'1	52'3	3'7	...	48'6	...	1'9	26'2	11'2	29'9	...	157'0	343'9
Sitapur	541	...	162'7	...	...	75'8	...	...	29'6	...	12'9	...	349'3	630'3
Barabanki	234	8'5	59'8	55'5	4'3	68'4	...	...	4'3	...	51'3	...	273'5	525'6
Unao	185	...	140'6	...	...	113'5	...	...	32'4	...	...	...	400'0	686'5
Hamirpur	167	...	95'8	12'0	...	137'7	...	...	41'9	...	41'9	...	221'6	550'9
Orai	121	...	487'6	...	...	124'0	...	140'5	66'1	8'3	16'5	...	471'0	1314'0
Fatehgarh, Central	938	...	238'8	5'3	1'1	49'1	...	9'6	21'3	2'1	50'1	...	179'1	556'5
„ District	272	...	136'0	3'7	...	165'4	...	22'1	58'8	11'0	66'2	...	319'9	783'1
Cawnpore	304	...	95'4	...	...	52'6	...	...	19'7	...	32'9	16'6	161'2	368'4
Fatehpur	274	...	408'8	7'3	...	160'6	...	32'8	65'7	...	7'3	3'6	412'4	1098'5
Banda	249	16'1	751'0	16'1	...	281'1	...	12'0	72'3	8'0	24'1	4'0	341'4	1526'1
Allahabad, Central	1,028	...	90'5	10'7	...	36'0	...	...	50'6	8'7	8'7	...	86'6	291'8
„ District	519	...	213'9	3'9	1'9	65'5	...	17'3	98'3	1'9	1'9	...	254'4	659'0
	14,739	5'1	211'5	14'1	1'1	135'1	3	5'8	34'9	2'6	26'5	3'2	221'5	661'7

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Sambalpur	198	358·6	80·8	...	...	348·5	...	...	15·1	...	25·3	5·0	121·2	954·5
Raipur	697	...	212·3	...	177·9	103·3	...	2·9	15·8	5·7	43·1	5·7	189·4	756·1
Bilaspur	123	...	65·1	...	...	121·9	...	...	8·1	...	...	...	65·1	260·2
Mandla	61	...	409·8	...	...	147·5	...	...	16·4	16·4	...	...	803·3	1393·4
Seoni	60	16·7	83·3	50·0	...	133·3	...	...	16·7	...	...	...	333·3	633·3
Chhindwara	71	...	140·8	14·1	...	253·5	...	...	42·3	...	28·2	...	169·0	647·9
Betul	69	...	405·8	58·0	...	260·9	...	...	...	...	43·5	...	420·2	1188·4
Narsinghpur	118	...	50·9	33·9	...	59·3	8·5	16·9	8·5	...	16·9	8·5	127·1	330·5
Hoshangabad	141	...	92·2	21·3	...	191·5	7·1	...	7·1	7·1	21·3	...	148·9	496·5
Nimar	69	...	29·0	14·5	...	58·0	...	...	14·5	14·5	29·0	...	202·8	362·3
Nagpur	693	...	470·4	8·7	...	311·7	...	5·8	34·6	4·3	46·2	10·1	311·7	1203·5
Bhandara	74	...	67·6	...	...	40·5	...	...	...	...	13·5	...	81·1	202·7
Wardha	62	...	548·4	...	16·1	322·6	...	...	48·4	16·1	32·3	...	467·7	1451·6
Chanda	71	...	98·6	...	...	140·8	...	...	14·1	...	14·1	...	112·7	380·3
Sironcha	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,571	28·0	255·9	11·7	48·6	196·8	·8	3·1	19·8	4·3	33·1	5·1	245·0	852·2
Jubbulpore	980	6·1	308·2	9·2	...	463·3	2·0	1·0	63·3	2·0	130·6	...	292·9	1278·6
Damoh	67	...	89·5	...	...	164·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	89·5	343·2
Saugor	121	...	471·1	16·5	16·5	314·1	...	33·0	33·0	8·3	49·6	...	371·9	1314·0
Lalitpur	108	...	203·7	18·5	...	296·3	...	...	37·0	9·3	...	...	64·8	629·6
Jhansi	114	...	166·7	26·3	...	78·9	...	8·8	17·5	...	...	...	289·5	587·7
Ajmere	349	37·2	83·1	28·6	...	51·6	2·9	...	2·9	2·9	5·7	...	447·0	661·9
Muttra	208	...	519·3	19·2	14·4	110·6	...	4·8	38·5	4·8	14·4	...	461·5	1187·5
Agra, Central	1,199	33·4	371·2	91·7	7·5	69·2	...	2·5	64·2	10·0	16·7	...	197·7	864·1
„ District	318	...	223·3	...	...	53·5	...	...	9·4	...	6·3	...	94·3	386·8
	3,464	17·0	305·7	40·4	4·1	197·7	·9	2·9	46·5	5·2	46·5	...	258·9	925·8
Etah	171	40·9	1935·7	5·8	...	549·7	...	117·0	181·3	23·4	35·1	...	1163·7	4052·6
Etawah	173	...	161·8	17·3	...	69·4	...	11·6	46·3	...	...	...	497·1	803·5
Mainpuri	301	...	76·4	...	...	49·9	...	13·3	19·9	...	19·9	3·3	395·4	578·1
Aligarh	290	...	365·5	...	...	158·6	...	17·3	206·9	6·9	10·3	...	351·7	1117·2
Bulandshahr	131	...	366·4	7·6	...	152·7	...	7·6	61·1	...	...	...	526·7	1122·1
Shahjahanpur	312	...	250·0	25·7	...	64·1	...	3·2	28·8	3·2	9·6	...	278·9	663·5
Bareilly, Central	1,504	...	224·7	1·3	·7	45·9	...	...	35·9	5·3	12·0	...	277·3	603·1
„ District	520	...	234·6	1·9	...	80·8	1·9	1·9	42·3	...	36·6	...	148·1	548·1
Budaon	318	...	411·9	3·2	...	138·4	3·2	9·4	37·7	...	9·4	...	210·7	823·9
Saharanpur	206	...	635·9	24·3	4·8	131·1	...	14·6	58·2	14·6	48·5	...	524·3	1456·3
Bijnor	119	...	462·2	50·4	...	33·6	...	25·2	42·0	...	8·4	...	92·5	714·3
Dehra Dun	52	...	57·7	134·6	...	57·7	19·2	...	...	...	57·7	...	153·9	480·8
Almora	67	...	283·6	14·9	...	29·9	...	...	119·4	...	...	...	238·8	686·6
Muzaffarnagar	85	...	835·3	117·5	11·8	282·4	...	94·1	82·4	...	47·0	11·8	670·6	2152·9
Moradabad	327	...	789·0	12·2	...	76·5	...	3·1	48·9	...	12·2	...	458·7	1400·6
Meerut	523	...	439·8	3·8	...	26·8	...	15·3	89·9	19·1	17·2	...	258·1	870·0
	5,100	1·4	386·7	10·2	·6	90·3	·6	11·8	59·8	5·5	17·4	·4	334·9	919·6
Delhi	505	...	1033·6	...	...	101·0	2·0	2·0	120·8	2·0	...	...	184·1	1445·5
Gurgaon	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	158	19·0	816·5	6·3	12·7	44·3	...	50·6	120·2	...	12·7	...	354·4	1436·7
Hissar	278	...	482·0	3·6	...	25·2	...	7·2	50·3	...	46·8	...	43·2	658·3
Karnal	106	...	698·1	9·4	...	122·7	...	9·4	113·2	...	9·4	...	386·9	1349·1
Umballa	362	2·8	306·6	8·3	...	132·6	...	13·8	11·1	5·5	5·5	...	209·9	696·1
Simla	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	198	...	656·6	5·0	...	207·1	...	20·2	40·4	5·0	...	...	525·3	1459·6
Hoshiarpur	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	213	...	178·4	4·7	4·7	108·0	...	4·7	37·5	4·7	28·2	9·4	225·3	605·6
Ferozepore	341	...	108·5	11·8	17·6	35·2	...	...	49·9	2·9	2·9	...	29·3	258·1
Amritsar	375	...	2362·7	8·0	...	194·7	2·7	29·3	53·3	2·7	13·3	...	173·3	2840·0
Lahore, Central	1,666	39·0	369·1	7·8	·6	240·1	...	54·6	65·4	7·3	148·9	2·4	217·3	1152·5
„ District	508	2·0	1116·1	3·9	2·0	240·2	...	13·8	59·0	5·9	15·7	2·0	283·5	1744·1
„ Female	107	56·1	3130·8	...	...	186·9	...	46·7	...	...	9·4	9·4	588·7	4028·0
Sialkot	253	...	197·6	...	4·0	75·1	...	...	...	4·0	19·7	...	114·6	415·0
Dharmasala	114	...	307·0	...	...	473·6	...	...	43·9	...	43·9	...	96·5	964·9
Gurdaspur	170	...	164·7	...	...	64·7	...	17·7	41·2	...	17·7	...	64·6	370·6
Gujranwala	280	...	385·7	...	7·1	164·3	...	7·1	35·7	...	67·9	...	114·3	782·1
Chinawan	1,260	...	885·7	60·3	2·4	291·3	...	1·6	148·4	3·2	23·0	...	413·5	1829·4
Gujrat	262	...	385·5	11·5	...	91·6	...	...	22·9	...	3·8	...	114·5	629·8
Shahpur	333	...	108·1	...	...	81·1	3·0	...	12·0	...	...	...	129·1	333·3
Jhelum	244	...	184·4	24·6	...	36·9	...	12·3	8·2	...	16·4	8·2	122·9	413·9
Montgomery	317	...	482·6	...	3·2	113·5	...	...	34·7	6·3	3·2	...	192·5	836·0
Jhang	299	...	314·4	43·4	...	143·8	...	3·4	13·4	6·7	16·7	3·4	197·3	742·5
Mooltan	613	...	244·7	17·9	16·3	63·6	...	8·2	70·2	4·9	...	...	115·8	541·6
Muzaffargarh	83	...	1180·7	24·1	60·3	168·6	...	12·1	337·3	12·1	...	...	228·9	2024·1
Dera Ghazi Khan	251	...	147·4	...	4·0	39·8	...	15·9	8·0	...	4·0	...	147·4	366·5
Dera Ismail Khan	311	...	1038·6	22·5	...	96·4	3·2	...	38·6	12·9	22·5	...	266·9	1501·6
Bannu	165	...	1139·4	18·2	...	533·3	...	6·1	54·5	...	...	...	557·6	2309·1
Kohat	167	6·0	856·3	17·9	6·0	47·9	...	12·0	35·9	...	6·0	...	197·6	1185·6
Rawal Pindi	650	3·1	349·2	406·1	1·6	132·3	...	1·6	15·3	4·6	1·6	...	240·0	1155·4
Abbottabad	88	...	340·9	...	11·4	363·6	...	11·4	45·4	...	22·7	...	534·1	1329·5
Peshawar	506	...	669·9	...	...	49·4	...	2·0	25·7	...	4·0	...	126·5	877·5
	11,275	7·0	614·8	37·1	3·3	159·2	·4	14·4	59·5	3·8	33·9	1·0	223·8	1158·2
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	47,306	6·8	405·1	24·1	11·5	211·1	·5	10·1	46·2	4·8	34·0	1·8	264·3	1020·3

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVII—continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength of the year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Aden	59	...	16'9	16'9	...	...	...	...	16'9	...	...	...	16'9	67'8
Kurrachee	266	...	124'1	7'5	3'7	233'1	...	3'7	105'3	...	11'3	...	537'6	1026'3
Hyderabad	427	...	37'5	2'3	...	18'8	...	...	39'8	...	2'3	...	107'7	208'4
Umarkot	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nara	324	...	222'2	9'3	...	46'3	3'1	...	40'1	...	21'6	...	209'9	552'5
Shikarpur	500	2'0	202'0	4'0	4'0	102'0	2'0	8'0	118'0	...	40'0	12'0	214'0	708'0
Rajkot	71	...	366'2	14'1	...	56'3	...	...	14'1	14'1	28'2	...	225'3	718'3
Ahmedabad	400	2'5	82'5	45'0	2'5	27'5	...	...	22'5	...	5'0	...	90'0	277'5
Sadra	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot	71	...	197'2	...	14'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154'9	366'2
Kaira	114	114'0	210'5	17'5	...	70'2	...	...	43'9	8'8	26'3	...	122'8	614'0
Godhra	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	135	...	44'5	...	...	74'1	...	...	14'8	...	...	...	229'6	363'0
Thana	459	...	148'1	45'7	...	141'6	2'2	...	39'2	...	15'3	4'4	326'8	723'3
Alibagh	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Common	227	...	114'5	17'6	...	44'1	13'2	...	26'4	4'4	8'8	...	127'8	356'8
„ House of Correction	272	...	106'6	...	...	62'5	...	...	22'0	3'7	22'0	7'4	99'3	323'5
Dhulia	169	...	17'7	...	...	17'7	5'9	...	...	...	17'7	...	106'6	165'6
Yerrowda	979	...	240'1	...	1'0	68'4	1'0	2'0	78'7	...	...	...	352'4	743'6
Ahmednagar	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur	129	...	15'5	...	15'5	77'5	...	...	15'5	15'5	...	...	186'1	325'6
Belgaum	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savant Vadi	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	51	...	...	...	19'6	58'8	...	...	19'6	...	...	...	196'1	294'1
Dharwar	192	...	197'9	...	...	140'6	...	...	46'9	...	26'0	...	406'3	817'7
Bijapur, District	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur, Gang	554	...	178'7	5'4	...	46'9	...	...	18'1	5'4	9'0	...	182'3	445'8
Karwar	70	...	28'6	71'4	...	28'6	...	14'3	...	...	...	...	100'0	242'9
Bombay Presidency	5,667	2'6	156'2	12'0	1'6	76'8	1'6	1'4	50'3	1'8	12'5	1'8	240'8	559'4
Amraoti	336	29'8	139'9	50'6	...	119'0	...	3'0	38'7	...	17'8	3'0	205'3	607'1
Akola	384	...	479'2	49'5	...	67'7	...	2'6	26'0	5'2	18'2	...	231'8	880'2
Ellichpur	55	...	163'6	...	...	54'6	...	...	18'2	...	...	...	290'9	527'3
Buldana	53	...	150'9	...	...	113'2	...	...	37'8	...	...	...	132'1	434'0
Basim	69	...	231'9	86'9	...	14'5	...	...	43'5	14'5	14'5	...	376'8	782'6
Yeotmahl	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR	936	10'7	290'6	44'9	...	85'5	...	2'1	36'3	3'2	14'9	1'1	228'6	717'9

C.—Jails of Madras, Lower Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Mangalore	66	...	...	515'1	15'2	90'9	...	...	151'5	...	15'2	...	545'4	1333'3
Cannanore	363	...	118'5	27'5	2'8	170'8	...	8'3	41'3	16'5	77'1	...	644'6	1107'4
Calicut	194	...	30'9	46'4	103'1	164'9	...	5'2	30'9	...	72'2	...	206'2	659'8
<hr/>														
Ootacamund (Natives) . .	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central . .	559	...	28'6	10'7	1'8	94'8	...	1'8	14'3	1'8	19'7	...	102'0	275'5
„ District	114	...	17'5	...	...	157'9	...	...	8'8	...	17'5	...	263'2	464'9
Palamcottah	237	...	135'0	...	12'7	240'5	...	...	25'3	...	4'2	...	189'9	607'6
Madura	186	...	43'0	64'5	...	59'1	...	5'4	5'4	5'4	...	...	306'4	489'2
Trichinopoly, Central . .	783	...	65'1	3'8	...	37'0	...	...	7'7	2'6	9'0	...	66'4	191'6
Tanjore	184	...	21'8	10'9	...	97'8	...	...	16'3	...	27'2	...	146'7	320'7
Salem	410	...	61'0	19'5	9'8	80'5	...	4'9	19'5	7'3	29'3	...	297'5	529'3
<hr/>														
Cuddalore	167	...	23'9	65'9	...	59'9	...	...	23'9	...	30'0	...	257'5	461'1
Madras, Debtors	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Penitentiary	522	...	26'8	107'3	9'6	80'4	...	3'8	34'5	11'5	46'0	...	348'7	668'6
Vellore	710	...	87'3	4'2	11'3	50'7	...	...	28'2	4'2	28'2	...	236'6	450'7
Nellore	70	...	14'3	14'3	...	14'3	...	...	...	...	28'6	...	371'4	442'9
<hr/>														
Cuddapah	94	...	308'5	...	...	127'7	...	10'6	21'3	31'9	31'9	...	319'2	851'1
Bellary	329	3'0	73'0	12'2	3'0	45'6	...	...	27'4	...	18'2	...	200'6	383'0
Kurnool	54	...	518'5	...	...	574'0	...	...	55'6	...	37'0	...	851'9	2037'0
<hr/>														
Guntoor	100	...	100'0	80'0	10'0	120'0	10'0	10'0	90'0	...	50'0	...	420'0	890'0
Rajamundry, Central . .	539	...	1,426'7	1'9	11'1	129'9	1'9	1'9	24'1	7'4	26'0	...	254'1	1885'0
„ District	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	133	...	90'3	...	...	105'3	...	...	15'0	...	15'0	...	165'4	391'0
Berhampore	99	...	181'8	10'1	131'3	101'0	...	...	10'1	30'3	10'1	...	323'3	798'0
Russellkonda	99	...	222'2	10'1	10'1	111'1	...	...	10'1	10'1	50'5	...	454'6	878'8
<hr/>														
MADRAS PRESIDENCY . .	6,057	'2	196'5	28'7	10'7	96'7	'3	2'1	24'9	5'6	28'4	...	259'5	653'6
<hr/>														
Akyab	411	73'0	613'1	2'4	2'4	615'6	2'4	4'9	2'4	...	99'8	4'9	493'9	1914'8
Kyaukpyu	166	...	6'0	36'1	...	84'3	...	...	18'1	...	6'0	...	96'4	246'9
Sandoway	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin	128	...	312'5	39'1	7'8	328'1	...	...	23'4	...	31'3	7'8	320'3	1070'3
Toungoo	310	...	390'3	...	6'5	348'4	...	9'7	38'7	...	96'8	3'2	393'5	1287'1
Thayetmyo	1,105	...	35'3	67'9	2'7	8'1	'9	...	11'8	...	36'2	...	143'0	305'9
Myanaung	72	...	180'5	13'9	...	41'7	...	...	...	...	27'8	...	486'1	750'0
Henzada	328	...	152'4	24'4	...	73'1	...	...	3'1	3'1	9'1	...	298'8	564'0
Bassein	756	1'3	9'3	55'6	11'9	168'0	...	...	2'6	...	13'2	...	202'4	464'3
Maubin	150	...	120'0	13'3	...	93'3	...	...	...	...	60'0	...	386'7	673'3
Rangoon	2,897	'7	20'0	278'3	10'7	133'9	1'4	'3	28'0	4'5	111'1	33'1	573'7	1195'7
Moulmein	1,175	114'0	158'3	4'3	...	269'8	'8	...	13'6	4'3	47'7	...	368'5	981'3
Tavoy	86	...	...	139'5	...	197'7	...	...	34'9	...	139'5	...	186'0	697'6
Mergui	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>														
BRITISH BURMA	7,649	21'8	104'2	126'3	6'2	173'6	1'0	'8	17'8	2'5	70'7	13'2	395'1	933'2
<hr/>														
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS . .	11,854	...	1,089'8	21'1	1'5	80'0	1'3	18'1	94'0	8'4	16'0	'4	596'9	1927'5
<hr/>														
JAILS OF INDIA	79,468	6'5	443'3	33'2	8'6	168'1	'8	9'1	49'2	4'9	32'6	2'5	324'1	1082'9

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

A.—In the Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Presidency (Natives)	1,172	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Alipore	1,575	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Jessore	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khoolna	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kishnaghur	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moorshedabad	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldah	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purneah	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinagapore	142	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Rungpore	220	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..
Rajshahai	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pubna	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furreedpore	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backergunge	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakholly	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperah	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	802	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sylhet	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telikhal	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shillong	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tezpur	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dibrugarh	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lock-ups of Assam	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pooree	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Midnapore	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..
Bankoora	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purulia	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soory	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	214	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bhagalpur, Central	938	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
	10,157	4	1	3	7	5	..	3	..	1	4	1	..	29	2'9	14	1'38
Chybassa	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ranchee	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gya	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Arrah	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Buxar	869	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Chumparun	136	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mozufferpore	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durbhunga	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chupra	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghazipur	383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares, Central	1,268	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	..
„ District	393	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mirzapur	178	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Azamgarh	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorakhpur	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Basti	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gondah	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahraich	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sultanpur	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Bareli	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Partabgarh	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardoi	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kheri	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucknow, Central	1,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	..	..	12	1	38	..	19	..
„ District	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	7	..	2	..
Sitapur	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barabanki	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Unao	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamirpur	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orai	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fatehgarh, Central	938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ District	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fatehpur	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banda	249	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
Allahabad, Central	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ District	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14,739	..	..	3	3	5	..	14	30	1	..	18	1	75	5'1	38	2'58

A.—Cholera in the Jails of the Bengal Presidency —continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Sambalpur	198	4	..	..	..	1	10	50	5	1	..	..	..	71	..	48	..
Raipur	697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandla	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seoni	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Chhindwara	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betul	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsinghpur	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandara	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chanda	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sironcha	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balaghat	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,571	4	..	..	..	1	10	50	6	1	..	..	..	72	28'0	49	19'06
Jubbulpore	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..
Damoh	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalitpur	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	7	..
Muttra	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra, Central	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	..	..	..	..	40	..	14	..
„ District	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	21	..	..	..	..	59	17'0	25	7'22
Etah	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..
Etawah	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aligarh	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulandshahr	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahjahanpur	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareilly, Central	1,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ District	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budaon	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharanpur	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijnor	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dehra Dun	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almora	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moradabad	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meerut, Central	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	1'4	3	'59
Delhi	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurgaon	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
Hissar	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnal	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umballa	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Simla	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ludhiana	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferozepore	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amritsar	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore, Central	1,666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	58	6	..	..	65	..	59	..
„ District	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
„ Female	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	5	..
Sialkot	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmasala	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurdaspur	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinawan	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhelum	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhang	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mooltan	613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ghazi Khan	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bannu	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohat	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rawal Pindi	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Abbottabad	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawar	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	70	6	..	..	79	7'0	70	6'21
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	47,306	8	1	6	10	11	10	105	67	73	10	19	1	321	6'8	199	4'21

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XVIII—continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASES by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

B.—In the Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Aden	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umarkot	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nara	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..
Rajkot	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	I	..
Sadra	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duliakot	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	I	13	..	6	..
Godhra	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibag	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay, Common	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ House of Correction	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolhapur	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Savant Vadi	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur, District	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur, Gang	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	5,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	12	..	I	15	2'6	7	1'24
Amraoti	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	..
Akola	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellichpur	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buldana	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basim	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BERAR	936	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	10	10'7	8	8'55

C.—Cholera in the Jails of Madras, Lower Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
Mangalore	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
Ootacamund (Natives) .	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore, Central .	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ District	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamcottah	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly, Central .	783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
Cuddalore	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras, Debtors . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Penitentiary . . .	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore, Central . . .	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
Cuddapah	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kurnool	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
Guntoor	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajamundry, Central .	539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ District	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russellkonda	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY .	6,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	16
<hr/>																	
Akyab	411	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	15	..
Kyaukpyu	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandoway	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shwegyin	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanaung	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henzada	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Maubin	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	2,897	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Moulmein	1,175	..	..	31	54	1	3	23	6	..	..	..	16	134	..	91	..
Tavoy	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mergui	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minbu	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
LOWER BURMA	7,649	30	..	31	56	1	3	24	6	..	..	..	16	167	21.8	109	14.25
<hr/>																	
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	11,854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>																	
JAILS OF INDIA . . .	79,468	38	1	37	66	12	13	134	80	74	22	19	18	514	6.5	324	4.08

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XIX.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.
A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.*	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Presidency (Natives)	1,172	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	18	...	15'36	15'36
Alipore	1,575	2	...	9	1	10	...	2	11	...	7	...	2	...	...	5	49	1'27	29'84	31'11
Jessore	164	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12'20	12'20
Khoolna	33	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...
Kishnaghur	123	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24'39	24'39
Moorshedabad	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10'53	10'53
Hooghly	181	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	60'77	60'77
Burdwan	79	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12'66	12'66
Maldah	65	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	76'92	76'92
Purneah	110	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	63'64	63'64
Jalpaiguri	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26'31	26'31
Darjeeling	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	44'44	44'44
Dinapore	142	3	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	21'13	63'38	84'51
Rungpore	220	6	...	...	...	8	1	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	27'27	72'73	100'00
Rajshahai	658	...	...	7	...	14	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	29	...	44'07	44'07
Bogra	76	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	39'47	39'47
Mymensingh	253	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	39'53	39'53
Pubna	82	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12'20	12'20
Furreedpore	194	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	25'77	25'77
Backergunge	269	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	52'04	52'04
Noakholly	72	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13'89	13'89
Chittagong	89	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	44'94	44'94
Tipperah	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	802	...	...	2	...	9	1	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	26	...	32'42	32'42
Sylhet	269	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	20'83	20'83
Telikhal	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cachar	113	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	9	...	79'65	79'65
Gauhati	145	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	27'59	27'59
Tezpur	141	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	28'37	28'37
Sibsagor	68	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	132'35	132'35
Dibrugarh	53	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37'74	37'74
Lock-ups of Assam	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5'75	5'75
Cuttack	186	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5'38	26'88	32'26
Pooree	57	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17'54	17'54
Balasore	45	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Midnapore	596	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	21	...	35'23	35'23
Bankoora	89	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33'71	33'71
Purulia	90	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	44'44	44'44
Soory	111	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	36'04	36'04
Monghyr	214	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	28'04	28'04
Bhagalpur, Central	938	1	...	2	...	20	...	1	4	...	3	...	2	1	1	4	39	1'07	40'51	41'58
	10,157	14	...	41	5	160	2	8	45	5	28	...	15	2	5	32	362	1'38	34'26	35'64
Chybassa	58	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	34'48	34'48
Ranchee	41	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	10	...	70'92	70'92
Hazaribagh	47	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	27'21	27'21
Gya	54	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'	...	39'37	39'37
Patna	53	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	32'68	32'68
Arrah	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	15'15	15'15
Buxar	869	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3'45	8'06	11'51
Chumparun	136	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	29'41	29'41
Mozufferpore	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	15'79	15'79
Durbhunga	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'94	7'94
Chupra	184	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	32'61	32'61
Ghazipur	383	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	20'89	20'89
Benares, Central	1,268	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	2	2	25	4'73	14'99	19'72
„ District	393	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'54	...	2'54
Mirzapur	178	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	5'62	28'09	33'71
Azamgarh	362	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	27'62	27'62
Jaunpur	146	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13'70	13'70
Gorakhpur	317	4	...	1	...	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	21	12'62	53'63	66'25
Basti	279	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	25'09	25'09
Gonda	384	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	15'62	15'62
Bahraich	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9'62	9'62
Fyzabad	322	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	34'16	34'16
Sultanpur	107	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	28'04	28'04
Rae Bareli	327	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	15'29	15'29
Partabgarh	229	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	13'10	13'10
Hardoi	296	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3'38	3'38
Kheri	142	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	42'25	42'25
Lucknow, Central	1,644	19	...	...	...	16	...	...	5	2	...	...	14	...	...	4	60	11'56	24'94	36'50
„ District	535	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	14	3'74	22'43	26'17
Sitapur	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3'70	3'70
Barabanki	234	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4'27	4'28	8'55
Unao	185	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	10'81	10'81
Hamirpur	167	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	41'02	41'02
Orai	121	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16'53	16'53
Fatehgarh, Central	938	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	8'53	8'53
„ District	272	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	25'74	25'74
Cawnpore	304	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	14	...	46'05	46'05
Fatehpur	274	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10'95	10'95
Banda	249	1	...	4	2	7	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	20	4'02	76'30	80'32
Allahabad, Central	1,028	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	4	23	...	22'37	22'37
„ District	519	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	38'54	38'54
	14,739	38	...	10	5	131	1	3	61	9	19	1	36	...	11	33	358	2'58	21'71	24'29

* Including Enteric, Malarial, Simple continued and other fevers.

A.—Mortality of Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.*	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anaemia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedaena.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Sambalpur	198	48	...	...	...	22	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	73	242'42	126'27	368'69
Raipur	697	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	24	...	34'43	34'43
Bilaspur	123	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24'39	24'39
Mandla	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16'39	16'39
Seoni	60	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16'67	33'33	50'00
Chhindwara	71	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14'08	14'08
Betul	69	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	21	...	304'35	304'35
Narsinghpur	118	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	16'95	16'95
Hoshangabad	141	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	28'37	28'37
Nimar	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14'49	14'49
Nagpur	693	...	...	3	...	25	...	...	2	1	1	3	5	...	1	2	43	...	62'05	62'05
Bhandara	74	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27'03	27'03
Wardha	62	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	32'26	32'26
Chanda	71	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	42'25	42'25
Sironcha	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	47	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	2,571	49	...	8	1	74	...	...	8	3	3	4	11	1	2	21	185	19'06	52'90	71'96
Jubbulpore	980	4	...	1	1	42	...	...	3	3	1	1	6	...	1	3	66	4'08	63'27	67'35
Damoh	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14'93	14'93
Saugor	121	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16'53	16'53
Lalitpur	108	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	37'04	37'04
Jhansi	114	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8'77	8'77
Ajmere	349	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20'06	5'73	25'79
Muttra	208	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14'42	14'42
Agra, Central	1,199	14	...	2	5	11	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	47	11'68	27'52	39'20
„ District	318	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	31'45	31'45
	3,464	25	...	5	6	69	...	...	11	3	10	1	7	...	2	4	143	7'22	34'06	41'28
Etah	171	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	17	17'54	81'88	99'42
Etawah	173	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	23'12	23'12
Mainpuri	301	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	...	19'93	19'93
Aligarh	290	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	16	...	55'17	55'17
Bulandshahr	131	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	61'07	61'07
Shajahanpur	312	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	32'05	32'05
Bareilly, Central	1,504	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	11	2	3	...	1	...	...	5	32	...	21'28	21'28
„ District	520	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	...	28'85	28'85
Budaon	318	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9'43	9'43
Saharanpur	206	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	43'69	43'69
Bijnor	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8'40	8'40
Dehra Dun	52	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	57'69	57'69
Almora	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	35'29	35'29
Moradabad	327	...	...	6	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	36'70	36'70
Meerut	523	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	18	2	2	...	3	...	...	2	32	...	61'19	61'19
	5,100	3	...	17	2	42	2	1	58	4	9	...	6	...	5	22	171	'59	32'94	33'53
Delhi	505	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	18	...	35'64	35'64
Gurgaon	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	158	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12'66	18'99	31'65
Hissar	278	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	43'17	43'17
Karnal	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	362	...	...	4	1	10	...	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	26	...	71'82	71'82
Simla	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	213	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4'69	4'69
Ferozepore	341	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	29'33	29'33
Amritsar	375	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	7	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	45'33	45'33
Lahore, Central	1,666	59	...	18	...	75	...	2	28	...	7	...	11	...	1	9	210	35'41	90'64	126'05
„ District	508	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	10	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	29	1'97	55'12	57'09
„ Female	107	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	46'73	9'34	56'07
Sialkot	253	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11'86	11'86
Dharmasala	114	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	105'26	105'26
Gurdaspur	170	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	23'53	23'53
Gujranwala	280	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	21'43	21'43
Chinawan	1,260	...	...	2	3	19	...	...	46	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	76	...	60'32	60'32
Gujrat	262	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3'82	3'82
Shahpur	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	244	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	12'30	12'30
Montgomery	317	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	18'93	18'93
Jhang	299	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6'69	6'69
Mooltan	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	14'68	14'68
Muzaffargarh	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	24'10	24'10
Dera Ghazi Khan	251	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11'95	11'95
Dera Ismail Khan	311	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	25'72	25'72
Bannu	165	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	...	54'55	54'55
Kohat	167	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5'99	29'94	35'93
Rawal Pindi	650	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	3'08	7'69	10'77
Abbottabad	88	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	45'45	45'45
Peshawar	506	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	11'86	11'86
	11,275	70	1	40	7	148	1	3	142	2	19	1	22	1	12	32	501	6'21	38'22	44'43
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	47,306	199	1	121	26	624	6	15	325	26	88	7	97	4	37	144	1,720	4'21	32'15	36'36

* Including Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued and other fevers.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XIX—continued.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength of the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.*	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Aden	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	266	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	18'80	18'80
Hyderabad	427	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	16'39	16'39
Umarkot	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nara	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	12'35	12'35
Shikarpur	500	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	21	..	42'00	42'00
Rajkot	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	400	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2'50	7'50	10'00
Sadra	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Duliakot	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	114	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	52'63	52'63	105'26
Godhra	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Surat	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	459	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	28'32	28'32
Alibag	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bombay, Common	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4'41	4'41
„ House of Correction	272	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	51'47	51'47
Dhulia	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	17'75	17'75
Yerrowda	979	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4'09	4'09
Ahmednagar	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Sholapur	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolhapur	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Savant Vadi	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	10'42	10'42
Bijapur, District	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bijapur, Gang	554	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	10	..	18'05	18'05
Karwar	70	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14'29	14'29
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	5,667	7	..	9	..	39	..	..	22	3	1	3	6	..	2	16	108	1'24	17'82	19'06
Amraoti	336	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	23'81	14'88	38'69
Akola	384	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	20'83	20'83
Ellichpur	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buldana	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	18'87	18'87
Basim	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14'49	14'49
Yeotmal	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52'63	52'63
BERAR	936	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	25	8'55	18'16	26'71

* Including Enteric, Malarial, Simple Continued and other fevers.

C.—Mortality of the Jails of Madras, Lower Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength of the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.*	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Mangalore	66	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	30'30	30'30
Cannanore	363	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	14	..	38'57	38'57
Calicut	194	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	20'62	20'62
Ootacamund (Natives) .	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coimbatore, Central	559	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	30'41	30'41
„ District,	114	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26'32	26'32
Palamcottah	237	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8'44	8'44
Madura	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5'38	5'38
Trichinopoly, Central	783	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	3'83	3'83
Tanjore	184	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	38'04	38'04
Salem	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	9'76	9'76
Cuddalore	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras, Debtors . . .	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Penitentiary . . .	522	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15'33	15'33
Vellore, Central . . .	710	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	16'90	16'90
Nellore	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	14'29	14'29
Cuddapah	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	53'19	53'19
Bellary	329	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	3'04	12'16	15'20
Kurnool	54	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18'52	18'52
Guntoor	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10'00	10'00
Rajamundry, Central	539	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	6	4	..	2	1	..	14	33	..	61'22	61'22
„ District	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	133	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	30'08	30'08
Berhampore	99	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	50'51	50'51
Russellkonda	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS PRESIDENCY .	6,057	1	2	4	1	36	1	1	11	16	15	..	6	2	..	38	134	*16	21'96	22'12
Akyab	411	15	..	2	..	14	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	37	36'50	53'52	90'02
Kyaukpyu	166	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18'07	18'07
Sadoway	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Shwegyin	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7'81	7'81
Toungoo	310	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	35'48	35'48
Thayetmyo	1,105	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	12	..	10'86	10'86
Myanaung	72	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13'89	13'89
Henzada	328	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	12'23	12'23
Bassein	756	1	..	..	1	12	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	5	3	28	1'32	35'72	37'04
Maubin	150	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	33'33	33'33
Rangoon	2,897	2	1	2	1	55	1	..	26	2	8	..	15	1	2	26	142	*69	48'33	49'02
Moulmein	1,175	91	..	4	1	54	4	..	8	..	10	..	5	..	1	24	202	77'38	94'39	171'77
Tavoy	86	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	58'14	58'14
Mergui	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minbu	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	285'71	285'71
LOWER BURMA	7,649	109	1	17	4	150	5	..	45	5	19	..	25	1	11	62	454	14'25	45'10	59'35
ANDAMANS & NICOBARS .	11,854	..	..	26	4	63	2	2	31	3	59	..	15	..	22	46	273	..	23'03	23'03
JAILS OF INDIA	79,468	324	4	181	35	916	14	18	437	54	184	10	149	7	72	309	2,714	4'08	30'7	34'15

* Including Enteric, Malarial, Simple continued and other fevers.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XX.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA-NAGPUR AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Strength	10,160	Strength	14,741	Strength	2,570	Strength	3,465	Strength	5,098	Strength	11,276
	Admissions	15,370	Admissions	9,755	Admissions	2,192	Admissions	3,206	Admissions	4,690	Admissions	13,056
	Deaths	362	Deaths	358	Deaths	185	Deaths	143	Deaths	171	Deaths	501
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
Smallpox	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1
Cowpox	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	308	...	12	...	124	...	6	...	...	...	13	...
Measles	14	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	7	...
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mumps	13	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	12	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Simple continued fever	166	2	164	1	11	...	67	1	16	1	335	2
Enteric fever . . . . .	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...
Cholera	29	14	75	38	72	49	59	25	7	3	79	70
Epidemic diarrhœa*	1	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2,727	115	1,067	89	327	42	375	57	272	34	829	72
Intermittent fever	5,422	9	3,094	1	659	...	1,062	1	1,972	7	6,934	8
Remittent fever	127	20	66	6	18	7	71	2	34	9	79	24
Phagedæna . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Erysipelas	13	1	9	1	...	...	4	...	13	1	32	5
Pyæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary	58	...	75	...	19	...	32	...	32	...	24	...
" Secondary	70	...	100	2	19	...	8	...	41	1	51	...
Gonorrhœa	22	...	24	...	9	...	9	...	4	...	16	...
Hydrophobia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tænia solium	9	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Tape worms (not specified)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	34	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Filaria medinensis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	69	...
Oxyuris vermicularis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Maggots in nose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scurvy	15	...	47	1	14	4	...	1	2	...	12	1
Debility and Old Age	391	15	277	36	60	11	150	7	76	6	354	22
Rheumatic fever	59	...	48	...	18	...	13	...	24	...	24	...
Rheumatism	169	1	74	...	22	...	55	...	17	...	63	...
Gout . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-malignant new growths—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumours (not specified) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pterygium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Polypus nasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Fibroma (not defined)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroma keloid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condyloma, ani	8	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...
" penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
" cutis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scrotal tumour (not specified)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant, new growths—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer (not specified)	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Carcinoma, scirrhus . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of stomach . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis pulmonalis	69	27	37	19	5	3	12	10	23	8	31	16
Tubercular meningitis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of mesenteric glands . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular peritonitis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	8	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Leprosy	8	...	34	6	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Purpura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anæmia	108	...	111	...	23	...	11	...	13	...	27	...
Dropsy	69	1	10	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...
Diabetes mellitus	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Congestion of the brain . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	7
" " brain . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Softening of brain	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Progressive muscular atrophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Apoplexy	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Paralysis (not specified)	12	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Hemiplegia	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...
Paraplegia	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Local paralysis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Local anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wry-neck	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyperæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia	41	...	27	...	4	...	8	...	13	...	26	...
Vertigo	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Megrism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus . . . . .	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Epilepsy	12	1	14	1	15	...	8	...	11	1	9	1
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Insanity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	21	...	19	...	4	...	3	1	6	...	2	...
Melancholia	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dementia	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecchymosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	146	...	125	...	26	...	46	...	53	...	103	...
" granular . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Keratitis	3	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	55	...

* Including choleric diarrhœa.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA-NAGPUR AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILKHAND.		PUNJAB.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Ulcer of the cornea	19	...	11	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	6	...
Opacity of the cornea	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...
Staphyloma . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Iritis	6	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Synechia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Glaucoma . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cataract	2	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Panophthalmitis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Night blindness	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Stye	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the eyelids . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trichiasis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Entropion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	35	...	24	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	29	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
Inflammation of membrana tympani	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Necrosis of the petrous bone . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Deafness	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epistaxis	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	11	...
Nasal catarrh	8	...	13	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Ozæna	1	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...
Pericarditis	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	...
Endocarditis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Valvular disease of the heart	10	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	...
Hypertrophy of the heart . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dilatation of the heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurysm of the heart . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina pectoris	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Palpitation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phlebitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Edema glottidis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis	4	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	306	4	268	10	19	1	84	1	94	2	180	4
Passive congestion of the lung	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hæmoptysis	16	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	5	1	7	...
Pulmonary apoplexy . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Pneumonia	98	34	147	45	15	5	41	9	179	53	451	134
Abscess of the lung . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lung	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Emphysema	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	41	...	69	3	12	1	22	...	16	...	13	2
Hydrothorax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	28	1	19	1	4	...	13	...	13	1	24	1
Empyema	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis	4	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcerative stomatitis	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vesicular stomatitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noma	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of dentine	6	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...
Abscess of the dental periosteum	17	...	22	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	14	...
Inflammation of the gums and alveoli	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the tongue . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sore-throat	20	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
Follicular tonsillitis	22	...	17	...	1	...	6	...	5	...	41	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the stomach	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulceration of the stomach . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	68	...	71	...	20	...	4	...	12	...	47	...
Gastrodynia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Vomiting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue including suppurative perityphlitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4
Intussusception . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Internal strangulation of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Hernia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Diarrhœa	1,819	45	926	42	177	32	290	12	189	8	965	76
Constipation	35	...	16	...	15	...	3	...	10	...	18	...
Colic	121	...	53	...	31	...	46	...	25	...	126	...
Hæmorrhage from the rectum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the rectum and anus	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Piles	76	...	43	...	7	...	9	...	11	...	24	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula in ano	10	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Fissure of the anus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	10	2	5	1	2	...	3	...	3	2	4	1
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jaundice	32	1	81	...	29	15	7	...	9	1	42	...
Gallstones	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites	8	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Peritonitis	7	6	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XX—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the FAMIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA-NAGPUR AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Abscess of the mesenteric glands . . .	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the spleen . . .	8	} 8	12	} 3	I	...	3	...	11	} I	17	} 3
Induration and enlargement of the spleen from ague . . .	141		73		6	8	50	147				
Inflammation of lymph vessels . . .	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflam. and sup. of lymph glands (not defined)	33	...	3	...	...	...	I	...	3	...	6	...
Inflam. and sup. of lymph glands, groin . .	41	...	45	...	3	...	8	...	17	...	8	...
Goitre . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Acute nephritis . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	I	...
Bright's disease . . .	3	...	3	3	2	I	6	...	...	...	6	2
Calculus . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
Diabetes insipidus . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmaturia . . .	7	...	I	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Chyluria . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuria . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the bladder . . .	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Irritability " " . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retention of urine . . .	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary abscess . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Stricture of the urethra . . .	18	2	6	...	I	...	2	...	I	...	I	...
Urinary fistula . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extravasation of urine . . .	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Abscess of the penis . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis . . .	8	...	18	...	I	...	9	...	13	...	3	...
Paraphimosis . . .	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele . . .	18	...	20	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicocele . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Hæmatocele . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis . . .	35	...	19	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	11	...
Epididymitis . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Abscess of the testicle . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spermatorrhœa . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the uterus . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of uterus . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abrasion of uterus . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Prolapsus of the uterus . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the labia . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhœa . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Metrorrhagia . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spurious pains and cramp . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	2	...
Abortion . . .	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature labour . . .	I	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Rupture of the perineum . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus . . .	3	...	3	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of bones . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periostitis (not defined) . . .	2	...	3	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Periostitis circumscribed . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteo myelitis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Chronic abscess of bones . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	I	...	2	I	...	...
Necrosis . . .	...	...	5	...	...	...	I	...	2	2	5	...
Synovitis . . .	21	...	8	...	7	...	9	...	13	...	15	...
Psoas, lumbar, &c., abscesses . . .	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the connective tissue . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation " " " " . . .	133	...	58	...	4	...	14	...	7	...	9	...
Abscess " " " " . . .	327	...	518	...	83	...	105	...	214	...	565	...
Slough . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Erythema . . .	I	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Urticaria . . .	I	...	4	...	I	...	2	...	2	...	12	...
Eczema . . .	24	...	29	...	2	...	7	...	21	...	9	...
Impetigo . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Ecthyma . . .	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Prurigo . . .	...	...	2	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Lichen . . .	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psoriasis . . .	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
Miliaria . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes . . .	5	...	35	...	5	...	4	...	16	...	8	...
Zona . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pemphigus . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ichthyosis . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ulcer . . .	273	...	435	I	35	...	99	...	363	...	395	...
Fissures . . .	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boil . . .	192	...	117	...	17	...	40	...	67	...	93	...
Carbuncle . . .	22	...	16	...	2	...	I	...	10	...	6	...
Gangrene . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Whitlow, including onychia . . .	49	...	43	...	4	...	12	...	28	...	23	...
Lupus . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Wen . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi boil . . .	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringworm . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Favus . . .	4	...	3	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	3	...
Itch . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	I	...
Irritation by nettles and other stinging plants . . .	136	...	141	...	22	...	52	...	137	...	25	...
Poison, arsenic . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
" copper . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	I
" mercury . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
" vegetable (not specified) . . .	I	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison, opium . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoned wound by snakes . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Burns and scalds . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Heat-strokes . . .	45	...	35	I	5	...	5	...	6	...	11	...
Multiple injury . . .	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	I	I	9	6
Suicide, by hanging . . .	11	...	8	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" by cut-throat . . .	...	I	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
" . . .	I	I	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XX—continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		LOWER BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Strength 47,310	Admissions 48,269	Strength 5,667	Admissions 3,170	Strength 936	Admissions 674	Strength 6,060	Admissions 3,957	Strength 7,644	Admissions 7,138	Strength 11,854	Admissions 22,848
	Deaths ... 1,720		Deaths ... 108		Deaths ... 25		Deaths ... 134		Deaths ... 454		Deaths ... 273	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Small-pox	11	1	2	...	...	...	21	2	2	1	...	...
Cow-pox	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	463	...	2	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	13	1
Measles	28	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	5	...
Typhus	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	48	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	58	...	11	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	23	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple continued fever	759	7	20	...	6	...	161	1	906	1	...	...
Enteric fever	7	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera	321	199	15	7	10	8	1	1	167	109	...	...
Epidemic diarrhœa*	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	5,597	409	184	22	29	...	258	14	769	125	486	34
Intermittent fever	19,143	26	885	2	272	2	1,180	...	798	...	12,918	...
Remittent "	395	68	48	4	36	2	22	2	59	...	250	25
Malarial cachexia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Beri-beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	14	104	5	...	...
Phagedæna	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Erysipelas	71	8	...	...	1	...	4	...	17	...	7	...
Pyæmia . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	1
Syphilis, Primary	240	...	38	...	8	...	34	...	45	...	19	...
" Secondary	289	3	31	1	5	...	47	...	35	1	118	1
Gonorrhœa	84	...	17	...	2	...	22	...	13	...	15	...
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilharzia hæmatobia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tænia solium	25	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Tape worms (not specified)	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	53	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Filaria medinensis	87	...	110	1	7	...	62	...	1	...	1	...
Oxyuris vermicularis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maggot in nose	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	90	7	10	3	1	...	...	...	101	...	5	...
Debility and old age	1,308	97	49	6	9	...	128	6	361	25	82	15
Rheumatic fever	186	...	23	1	7	...	4	...	50	...	2	...
Rheumatism	400	1	97	3	10	...	55	...	17	...	447	3
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Osteo-arthritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Non-malignant, new growths:—												
Tumour (not specified)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Pterygium	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polypus nasi	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fibroma (not defined)	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Epulis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Elephantiasis	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroma keloid	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lipoma	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angeioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warts	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Condyloma, ani	21	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	11	...
" penis	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" cutis	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrotal tumour (not specified)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant, new growths:—												
Cancer (not specified)	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Epithelioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Carcinoma, scirrhus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" colloid . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of stomach	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of intestines . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis pulmonalis	177	83	7	1	3	2	27	14	13	14	...	...
Tubercular meningitis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tubercle of lung	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
" of mesenteric glands	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tubercular peritonitis . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	25	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	2	1
Leprosy	50	7	1	...	1	1	12	2	8	6	27	3
Purpura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	293	...	22	...	5	...	44	...	180	...	107	...
Dropsy	88	2	1	...	3	...	23	4	89	10	1	4
Diabetes mellitus	7	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1
Congestion of brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Spinal hæmorrhage . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the cerebral mem- branes	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of the brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal meningitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Myelitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the brain . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Softening of brain	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Progressive muscular atrophy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Locomotor ataxy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cyst of the brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Apoplexy	15	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	4	4
Paralysis (not specified)	23	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	...
Hemiplegia	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Paraplegia	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local paralysis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæsthesia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Local anæsthesia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eclampsia (convulsion symptomatic) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wry-neck . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Paralysis agitans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hyperæsthesia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Including choleraic diarrhœa.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		LOWER BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Neuralgia	119	...	16	...	5	...	14	...	I	...	20	...
Vertigo	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Megrim	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Tetanus	3	5	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	I	I
Epilepsy	69	4	4	I	I	...	32	...	7	...	39	...
Chorea	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Mania	55	I	3	...	2	...	10	...	6	...	40	...
Melancholia	12	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	15	...	I	...	...	...	46	...	I	...	...	...
Idiocy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecchymosis	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	499	...	38	...	8	...	25	...	241	...	265	...
" granular	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Keratitis	77	...	5	...	...	...	I	...	3	...	2	...
Ulcer of the cornea	47	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	19	...
Opacity of the cornea	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Staphyloma	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iritis	18	...	I	...	I	...	5	...	I	...	...	...
Synechia	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glaucoma	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cataract	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Panophthalmitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Night blindness	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Amblyopia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Blepharitis	6	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	I	...	...	...
Stye	10	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the eyelids	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichiasis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entropion	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalazion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the external meatus	102	...	6	...	I	...	6	...	17	...	54	...
Abscess " "	11	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of membrana tympani	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Ulceration " "	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of the petrous bone	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deafness	4	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epistaxis	24	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nasal catarrh	26	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	I	...
Ozæna	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis	6	7	I	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Valvular disease of the heart	19	9	I	...	5	I	16	9	3	...	7	2
Hypertrophy of the heart	I	2	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
Fatty degeneration of the heart	4	4	...	3	...	...	3	3	I	2	I	...
Clots in the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Dilatation of the heart	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurysm of the heart	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...
Rupture of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Angina pectoris	3	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Palpitation	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
Phlebitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrombosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Œdema glottidis	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	12	I	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	951	22	174	I	27	...	86	...	33	4	555	10
Passive congestion of the lung	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	...	...
Hæmoptysis	42	I	3	...	...	...	5	I	I	...	13	4
Pulmonary apoplexy	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	931	280	64	18	4	3	29	11	70	33	50	15
Abscess of the lung	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
Gangrene of the lung	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	2
Cirrhosis of the lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	7	4	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	86	55
Emphysema	3	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Asthma	173	6	39	2	I	...	33	...	14	...	483	3
Hydrothorax	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	101	4	7	...	2	...	I	...	15	2	24	...
Empyema	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
Stomatitis	13	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	6	...
Ulcerative stomatitis	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vesicular stomatitis	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noma	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Ranula . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of dentine	19	...	3	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of the dental periosteum	68	...	7	...	I	...	7	...	3	...	71	...
Inflammation of gums and alveoli	4	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...
Ulceration of " "	36	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the tongue	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the tongue	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the tongue	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorethroat	39	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	I	...	30	...
Follicular tonsillitis	92	...	I	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	16	...
Ulceration of the fauces . . . . .	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	2	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Salivation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the œsophagus . . . . .	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach	6	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of " "	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of " " . . . . .	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XX—concluded.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		LOWER BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Dyspepsia	222	...	16	...	...	...	45	...	19	...	191	...
Gastrodynia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Vomiting	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines, including melæna	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Typhlitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue, including suppurative perityphlitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the intestines	9	7	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Intussusception	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Volvulus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Internal strangulation of the intestines	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Hernia	13	...	6	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	7	...
Diarrhœa	4,366	215	252	17	47	4	327	22	558	25	462	29
Constipation	97	...	28	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...
Colic	402	...	79	...	13	...	20	...	37	...	193	...
Hæmorrhage from the rectum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of " "	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Piles	170	...	20	...	2	...	37	...	8	...	52	...
Prolapsus of the rectum and anus	7	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	7	...
Fistula in ano	18	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	20	...
Fissure of the anus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	27	6	9	...	...	...	2	1	8	5	16	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	1	3
Jaundice	200	17	9	...	...	...	7	...	115	...	65	6
Gallstones	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites	18	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	30	2
Peritonitis	12	9	1	1	...	...	...	1	9	8	2	1
Abscess of the mesenteric glands	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy, of the spleen	52	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2
Induration and enlargement of the spleen from ague	425		7	...	2	...	13	1	6	...	88	
Inflammation of lymph-vessels	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation and suppuration of lymph-glands (not defined)	46	...	4	...	3	...	11	...	10	...	32	...
" " of head and neck . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " of axilla . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
" " of groin	122	...	9	...	2	...	19	...	24	...	...	...
Goitre	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute nephritis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
Bright's disease	20	6	4	2	3	...	11	3	6	3	28	7
Calculus	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Diabetes insipidus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmaturia	18	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
Chyluria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminuria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Lithuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the bladder	7	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...
Irritability of the bladder	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retention of urine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incontinence of urine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urethritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gleet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary abscess . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of urethra	29	2	1	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	5	...
Urinary fistula	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Extravasation of urine . . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of glans penis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of the penis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the penis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis	52	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	4	...
Paraphimosis	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Sloughing of the scrotum . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrocele	39	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	20	...
Varicocele	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatocele	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	78	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	39	...
Epididymitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the testicle	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spermatorrhœa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the ovary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from the uterus	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Inflammation of " "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abrasion of " "	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus of " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of the vagina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of the labia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhœa	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Metrorrhagia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spurious pains and cramp	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menstruation (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abortion	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Premature labour	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mechanical obstruction to the expulsion of the fœtus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malposition of the fœtus . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the perineum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk-fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinus	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		LOWER BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
Otitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periostitis (not defined)	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	3	...
" circumscribed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" diffuse . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Osteo-myelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic abscess of bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Necrosis	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...
Synovitis	73	...	10	...	1	...	12	...	9	...	15	...
Loose cartilage . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Psoas, lumbar, &c., abscesses	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edema of the connective tissue	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation " "	225	...	30	...	3	...	4	...	14	...	19	...
Abscess " "	1,812	...	239	...	30	...	156	...	245	1	198	...
Slough " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erythema	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urticaria	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Eczema	92	...	14	...	2	...	15	...	3	...	5	...
Impetigo	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Rupia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ecthyma	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prurigo	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lichen	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Psoriasis	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...
Miliaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes	73	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	11	...	18	...
Zona	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Acne . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ichthyosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucoderma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alopecia areata . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	1,600	1	89	...	5	...	86	...	627	1	760	...
Cicatrices . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Fissures	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boil	526	...	19	...	7	...	106	...	28	...	274	...
Carbuncle	57	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	46	...	1	...
Gangrene	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Whitlow, including onychia	159	...	6	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	14	...
Lupus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wen	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Delhi boil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pruritus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ring-worm	12	...	7	...	1	...	16	...	19	...	129	...
Favus	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Itch	513	...	59	...	31	...	76	...	366	...	247	...
Irritation by nettles and other stinging plants	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...
Poison, Arsenic	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Copper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mercury	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Irritation (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Vegetable (not defined)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Indian hemp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Opium	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
" Datura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Narcotic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog-bite . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Poisoned wound by snakes	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
" " stinging insects . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Burns and scalds	107	1	6	...	1	...	26	...	15	...	156	1
Heat-strokes	33	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multiple injury	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide, hanging	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" cut-throat	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cut-throat (not defined)	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abrasions	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Contusions	626	...	77	...	2	...	28	...	127	...	577	...
Wounds	756	6	47	...	14	...	79	...	330	1	2,273	...
" gun-shot	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	4	...	...
Strain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprains	155	...	16	...	3	...	16	...	22	...	44	...
Dislocations	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Fractures	324	7	16	1	...	...	8	...	39	3	27	...
Rupture of muscles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the brain	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of the brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia cerebri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Contusion of the eye with rupture of the sclerotic	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in the cornea	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Wound of the cornea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in the pharynx . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Wounds and injuries of the parts within the orbit . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Penetrating wound of the pleura and lung . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of cord without fracture	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Contusion of the abdomen with rupture of viscera	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of abdomen . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in the rectum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Punished	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Murdered . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Not yet diagnosed	37	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
No appreciable disease . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	9	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XXI.

FAILS of MYSORE and COORG.

(The Jail Statistics of these States are not incorporated in the General Return of the Jail Population of British India.)

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in MYSORE and COORG during the Year 1887, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Simple Continued.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
January . . .	1,077	26	24'1	4	3'71	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February . . .	943	19	20'1	2	2'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March . . .	806	18	22'3	1	1'24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April . . .	841	22	26'2	1	1'19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May . . .	893	19	21'3	2	2'24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June . . .	913	21	23'0	4	4'38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July . . .	911	26	28'5	2	2'20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
August . . .	908	19	20'9	1	1'10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September . . .	927	19	20'5	2	2'16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October . . .	910	18	19'8	3	3'30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
November . . .	911	18	19'8	2	2'20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December . . .	919	17	18'5	2	2'18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the year . .	913	20	21'9	26	28'48	..	..	..	3'28	..	1'10	16'43	..	..	5'47	..	..	..	1'10	..	..	..	1'10		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera								
Small-pox . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	34	26	25	35	28	8	26	12	15	22	24	16	271	296'8	37									
Fever, Remittent . . . . .	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5'5	20'00
Fever, Simple Continued	12	8	11	6	10	6	4	2	4	2	18	14	97	106'2	1'03									
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Heat-stroke . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	100'00
Dysentery	6	6	5	1	9	5	2	2	8	10	7	6	67	73'4	9'55									
Diarrhœa	6	2	9	11	6	5	9	7	11	10	7	7	90	98'6										
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'1	...
Respiratory Diseases	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	3	4	4	2	1	29	31'7	17'24									
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	8	8'8	...					
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3'3	...
Anæmia and Debility	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	11	12'0	9'09							
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Neuralgia	1	...	2	3	4	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	18	19'7	45									
Venereal Diseases	3	2	2	5	1	2	3	6	3	3	2	4	36	39'4										
Eye Diseases . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	8	8'8						
Abscess and Ulcer	7	2	3	3	...	4	2	6	4	6	8	1	46	50'4	...									
Guinea-worm . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds and Accidents	4	3	1	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	21	23'0	...									
All other Causes	9	6	8	7	9	7	10	11	8	6	6	7	94	103'0	...									
												808												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																								
												80'8	62'6	90'6	93'9	85'1	50'4	69'2	59'5	66'9	79'1	84'5	65'3	88'5'0

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1887.

XXII.

GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of MYSORE and COORG for the Year 1887.

I.—DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH OF THE PRINCIPAL JAILS.

JAILS.	Average Strength of the Year.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.												Average Daily Sick-rate of the Year.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bangalore . . .	465	13·6	17·0	16·5	20·5	12·9	21·0	17·6	13·2	13·0	8·6	10·5	14·4	15·1
Mysore . . .	239	29·7	26·0	26·8	39·3	29·5	26·0	33·1	30·6	26·1	34·9	34·9	18·2	29·3
Mercara . . .	83	59·4	38·0	45·5	46·2	54·8	54·1	48·8	42·6	51·0	58·8	57·5	44·0	48·2
Shimoga . . .	126	25·0	8·0	21·7	9·2	16·8	7·6	45·1	15·4	14·4	7·6	...	16·5	15·9
FOR THE PROVINCE .	913	24·1	20·1	22·3	26·2	21·3	23·0	28·5	20·9	20·5	19·8	19·8	18·5	21·9

II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR OF THE PRINCIPAL JAILS.

JAILS.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	Admission-rate of the Year.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anaemia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Rheumatism and Neuralgia.	Veneral Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	
Bangalore	217·2	...	73·1	...	...	36·6	2·1	4·3	...	15·1	25·8	6·4	55·9	28·0	58·1	522·6
Mysore	4·2	723·8	...	221·7	...	...	25·1	8·4	29·3	...	37·7	83·7	16·7	50·2	29·3	259·4	1,489·5
Mercara	698·7	...	710·8	...	...	12·1	...	24·1	...	...	24·1	12·1	72·3	12·1	48·2	1,614·5
Shimoga	325·4	7·9	87·3	7·9	7·9	39·7	...	...	...	15·9	15·9	...	15·9	...	71·4	595·2
FOR THE PROVINCE	1·1	408·5	1·1	172·0	1·1	1·1	31·7	3·3	12·0	...	19·7	39·4	8·8	50·4	23·0	111·8	885·0

III.—DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR AND THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

JAILS.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.				CAUSES OF DEATHS.													
	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy and Heat-stroke.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Circulatory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Anaemia and Debility.	Sloughing Ulcer and Phagedæna.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
Bangalore	21·51	21·51	10	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mysore	33·47	33·47	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara	60·24	60·24	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	23·81	23·81	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
FOR THE PROVINCE	...	28·48	28·48	26	...	...	3	1	15	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1

IV.—PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.

JAILS.	Admissions from Cholera in each Month.												Total Admissions.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bangalore
Mysore
Mercara
Shimoga
FOR THE PROVINCE

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.					
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Strength 40,921			Strength 11,758		Strength 11,245		Strength 63,924		Strength 140,086		Strength 79,471	
Admissions . 57,459			Admissions . 14,580		Admissions . 14,378		Admissions . 86,417		Admissions . 149,769		Admissions . 86,056	
Deaths . 602			Deaths . 152		Deaths . 148		Deaths . 902		Deaths . 2,545		Deaths . 2,714	
Small-pox	39	2	...	...	1	...	40	2	75	9	36	4
Cow-pox	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	49	...	15	...
Chicken-pox	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	309	...	554	1
Measles	15	...	1	...	3	...	19	...	356	4	44	1
Epidemic rose rash	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dengue	121	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Influenza	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Whooping cough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mumps	9	...	5	...	2	...	16	...	473	...	123	...
Diphtheria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	17
Simple continued fever	3,483	5	709	1	1,057	2	5,249	8	3,625	7	1,852	9
Enteric fever	538	166	144	35	127	38	809	239	33	17	10	6
Cholera	136	92	8	7	39	28	183	127	246	145	514	324
Epidemic diarrhœa	46	...	18	...	...	...	64	...	57	12	25	...
Dysentery	984	22	729	10	244	9	1,957	41	8,910	157	7,323	604
Intermittent fever	14,323	3	1,578	...	2,999	2	18,900	5	72,090	145	35,196	33
Remittent fever	209	21	52	5	77	6	338	32	1,800	226	810	113
Malarial cachexia	42	2	2	...	...	...	44	2	120	8	1	...
Beri-Beri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	21	170	19
Dropsy, General . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	205	20
Phagedæna	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	7	7
Erysipelas	69	...	6	1	9	1	84	2	44	1	100	8
Pyæmia	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	1	2
Septicæmia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Primary syphilis	2,979	...	918	...	933	...	4,830	...	1,024	1	384	...
Secondary „	1,114	...	385	1	376	...	1,875	1	647	7	525	6
Gonorrhœa	6,450	...	1,652	...	1,574	...	9,676	...	1,110	...	153	...
Hydrophobia	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	1
Splenic fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Animal parasites (not defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
Bilharzia hæmatobia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tænia solium	123	...	36	...	48	...	207	...	17	...	29	...
„ mediocanellata	22	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
„ acanthotrias	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tapeworm (not defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	3	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	11	...	60	...
Trichocephalus dispar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Filaria Medinensis . . . . .	...	...	12	...	4	...	16	...	603	...	268	1
„ labialis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Oxyuris vermicularis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Lucilia hominivora . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Culex anxifer	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Oidium albicans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Phthirus inguinalis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chionyphe Carteri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Maggots in nose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scurvy	44	...	2	...	10	...	56	...	394	12	207	10
Alcoholism and Delirium tremens	696	4	187	...	126	3	1,009	7	11	1	...	...
Malformation of other parts (toes)	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis, Congenital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Debility (including deaths from anæmia)	804	4	327	1	347	1	1,478	6	3,668	140	1,937	149
Rheumatic fever	95	1	12	1	26	...	133	2	70	4	272	1
Rheumatism	1,169	...	278	...	286	...	1,733	...	3,582	9	1,026	7
Gout	11	...	5	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	2	...
Osteo-arthritis	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	2
Non-malignant new growths—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ (not defined)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	9	...
Pterygium . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	2	...
Polypus nasi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
„ of the ear . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroma (not defined)	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	8	...
„ Elephantiasis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
„ Papillary	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ Polypoid	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tuberos	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Epulis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ Keloid . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lipoma	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	9	...
Chondroma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ecchondrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Osteoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Exostosis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Adenoma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mucous polypus	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Dermoid cyst	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Angeioma	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Papilloma (not defined)	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Warts	283	...	69	...	142	...	494	...	7	...	5	...
Mucous tubercle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Condyloma	7	...	2	...	3	...	12	...	10	...	66	...
Glioma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Scrotal tumour (not defined)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Granulation-tumours, Simple	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant new growths—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma (not defined)	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	9	4
Epithelioma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
Carcinoma, Scirrhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Carcinoma, Colloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer of stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ tongue	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	114
Tubercle of lung	150	30	39	7	28	8	217	45	143	45	7	5
„ „ mesenteric glands.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1
Tubercular meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	1
Tubercle of testicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scrofula	16	...	4	...	12	...	32	...	30	1	46	1
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	99	19
Purpura	4	...	2	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	...
Anæmia	241	...	18	...	88	...	347	...	634	...	651	...
Diabetes mellitus	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	13	1	13	2
Glycosuria	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the brain	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
„ duramater	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ cerebrum	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dropsy of the arachnoid and cerebral ventricles	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hydrorrhachis interna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Inflammation of the brain and its membranes	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Inflammation of the cerebral membranes	2	1	2	2	3	1	7	4	5	3	17	13
„ duramater	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ brain	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
Spinal meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	3	2
Pachymeningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Myelitis	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3
Softening of brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
„ „ Insular	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Diffuse	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Progressive muscular atrophy	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
Spastic spinal paralysis	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor ataxy	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	1	1	...
Cyst of the brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3
Apoplexy	5	5	...	...	1	1	6	6	12	10	24	19
Paralysis (not defined)	3	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	16	2	33	2
Hemiplegia	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	25	4	14	1
Paraplegia	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	17	4	5	4
Local paralysis	10	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	33	...	5	...
Glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute ascending paralysis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...
Paralysis after acute disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
Hemi-anæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Local anæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Eclampsia	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...
Spasm of muscle (not defined)	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tonic	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
„ Wry-neck	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	13	...
„ Stammering	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis agitans	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Aphasia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hyperæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Local hyperæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Neuralgia	266	...	74	...	58	...	398	...	602	...	175	...
Vertigo	20	...	3	...	4	...	27	...	27	...	3	...
Megrim	1	...	11	...	2	...	14	...	119	...	23	...
Tetanus	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	5	5	7
Epilepsy	62	1	12	...	10	...	84	1	70	...	152	5
Chorea	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
Hysteria	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	10	...
Syncope	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Insanity	5	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	11	...	2	...
Mania	11	...	1	...	6	...	18	...	41	1	116	1
Melancholia	33	...	4	...	22	...	59	...	16	...	14	2
Dementia	18	...	10	...	18	...	46	...	14	...	63	...
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
General paralysis of the insane	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hyperæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Ecchymosis	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	...
Edema of the conjunctiva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chemosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	385	...	106	...	165	...	656	...	2,684	...	1,076	...
„ Granular	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...
Keratitis	16	...	2	...	6	...	24	...	84	...	88	...
Ulcer of the cornea	22	...	2	...	2	...	26	...	131	...	86	...
Opacity of the cornea	2	...	4	...	3	...	9	...	18	...	26	...
Staphyloma	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Sclerotitis	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
Iritis	21	...	16	...	4	...	41	...	52	...	26	...
Synechia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Mydriasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from choroid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Choroiditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Glaucoma	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Atrophy of optic disc or papilla	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the FAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAILPOPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.					
	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Ad- mitted.	Died.
Congestion of optic disc or papilla . . .	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Œdema " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the optic nerve . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Neuro-retinitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Retinitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Cataract	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	19	...	21	...
Panophthalmitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Shrunken eye-ball	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ametropia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Myopia	16	...	6	...	2	...	24	...	6	...	...	...
Hypermetropia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Astigmatism . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Asthenopia	4	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
Night-blindness	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	38	...	3	...
Day-blindness . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Amblyopia	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Amaurosis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	10	...	...	...
Sympathetic irritation of the eye-ball . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Squint	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nystagmus	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Distension of excretory ducts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dacryocystitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess of lacrymal sac	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
Stricture of nasal duct . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Thickening of lining membrane . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hæmatoma of the eye-lid	11	...	1	...	7	...	19	...	1	...	...	...
Blepharitis	15	...	1	...	3	...	19	...	5	...	17	...
Stye	13	...	4	...	4	...	21	...	57	...	11	...
Abscess of the eye-lid	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...
Trichiasis	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
Entropion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ectropion	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chalazion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Cellulitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Idiopathic	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatoma of the auricle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the external meatus . .	357	...	123	...	136	...	616	...	521	1	186	...
Abscess of the " " " " " " " " " " " "	29	...	5	...	3	...	37	...	37	...	14	1
Accumulation of wax in external meatus .	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...
Inflammation of membrana tympani . . .	25	...	6	...	18	...	49	...	41	...	17	...
" within the mastoid cells	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of membrana tympani	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Perforation of " " " " " " " " " " " "	18	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	3	...	...	...
Necrosis of the petrous bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deafness	36	...	10	...	6	...	52	...	44	...	5	...
Hypertrophy of the nose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Epistaxis	15	...	4	...	3	...	22	...	20	...	28	...
Inflammation of the nose	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Nasal catarrh	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	35	...
Abscess of the nose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulceration " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Ozena	3	...	5	...	6	...	14	...	1	...	17	2
Necrosis of the nose (not defined) . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" of nasal bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hydropericardium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Peri and Endo-carditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Pericarditis	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	8	8
Endocarditis	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Adherent pericardium	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...
Valvular disease of the heart	90	6	28	1	29	2	147	9	73	14	51	21
Thrombus of the heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Hypertrophy of the heart	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	2
Atrophy of the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	7	5	9	12
Clots in the heart . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Excessive growth of fat in the heart . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dilatation of the heart	4	1	3	1	...	...	7	2	2	...	2	...
Aneurysm of the heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Rupture of " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Angina pectoris	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	1
Syncope	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	2
Palpitation	347	...	69	...	108	...	524	...	38	1	15	...
Arteritis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dilatation of the arteries	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurysm of abdominal aorta . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	1	3	1	...	...
Thrombosis of the arteries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
Varix	47	...	11	...	4	...	62	...	15	...	...	...
Obstruction of the veins	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Thrombosis " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1
Nævus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema glottidis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis	12	...	1	...	2	...	15	...	48	2	13	2
Aphonia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ulceration of the larynx . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh . . .	1,241	1	231	...	223	...	1,695	1	3,863	50	1,826	37
Dilatation of bronchi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Asthma	21	...	26	...	8	...	55	...	228	3	743	11
Passive congestion of the lungs	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	2	5	1	7	5
Hæmorrhage from the lung (not defined).	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis	18	...	8	1	6	...	32	1	41	2	64	6
Pulmonary apoplexy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Œdema of lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia	153	27	20	5	20	2	193	34	1,204	296	1,148	360
Abscess of the lung . . . . .	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Vomica . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.				
Gangrene of the lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
Cirrhosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Acute and Chronic pneumonic phthisis	23	5	9	...	8	2	40	7	106	32	94	59
Emphysema	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	9	...	3	1
Embolism . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hydrothorax . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pleurisy	58	...	22	1	13	...	93	1	248	12	150	6
Empyema	3	2	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
Ulcer of the lip	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Fissure . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stomatitis and Ulcerative stomatitis	7	...	4	...	4	...	15	...	56	...	50	...
Vesicular stomatitis . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Noma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4
Ranula	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
Abscess of antrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cyst of	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the dental pulp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulceration	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of dentine	3	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	71	...	27	...
Inflammation of the dental periosteum	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	8	...	...	...
Abscess of the dental periosteum	181	...	61	...	52	...	294	...	313	...	157	...
Atrophy of the gums . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the gums and alveoli	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...
Suppuration	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Induration . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ulceration	24	...	8	...	1	...	33	...	...	...	42	...
Caries of alveoli . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Necrosis of the gums and alveoli	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Toothache . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Malposition of teeth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation and ulcer of the tongue	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	2	...
Abscess of the tongue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of tonsils	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Elongated uvula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Relaxed throat	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...
Sore-throat	675	...	100	...	127	...	902	...	298	...	80	...
Quinsy	314	...	105	...	45	...	464	...	80	1	...	...
Follicular tonsillitis	192	...	35	...	69	...	296	...	73	...	120	...
Ulceration of the fauces	26	...	2	...	3	...	31	...	5	...	1	...
Sloughing sore-throat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the salivary glands	10	...	2	...	2	...	14	...	15	...	3	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Salivary fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Salivation . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Follicular inflammation of the pharynx	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...
Post-pharyngeal abscess	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Ulceration of the pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the œsophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysphagia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from the stomach . . . . .	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	5	1	14	...
Inflammation of the	11	...	5	...	4	...	20	...	11	...	10	...
Ulceration of the	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1
Dilatation of the . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	1,066	...	382	...	349	...	1,797	...	758	1	493	...
Gastrodynia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Pyrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vomiting . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
Hæmorrhage from the intestines including melæna	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	9	1	2	1
Inflammation of the intestines	6	1	...	...	2	1	8	2	6	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	4	2	...	2	...	8	4	9	3	7	9
Typhlitis	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	14	2	3	...
Colitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ulcer of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Abscess in the sub-peritoneal tissue including suppurative perityphlitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
Obstruction of the intestines	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	7	4	14	10
Intussusception	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	2
Volvulus	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Internal strangulation of the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	4
Hernia	65	1	31	...	17	1	113	2	57	1	37	1
Perforation of the intestines	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Concretions in the intestines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1,659	3	418	...	459	1	2,536	4	4,956	141	6,012	312
Constipation	41	...	12	...	17	...	70	...	140	...	134	...
Colic	332	...	77	...	67	...	476	...	949	2	744	...
Hæmorrhage from the rectum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess of the rectum and anus	6	...	7	...	3	...	16	...	17	...	4	...
Ulceration of the	6	...	1	...	5	...	12	...	8	...	7	...
Piles	252	...	95	...	74	...	421	...	252	...	289	...
Prolapsus of the rectum	5	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	11	...	22	...
Fistula in ano	26	...	15	...	5	...	46	...	57	...	45	...
Fissure of the anus	6	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	9	...	4	...
Atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute yellow atrophy of the liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertrophy and Congestion of the liver, Hepatitis, Perihepatitis, and Abscess of the liver	902	53	429	37	206	9	1,537	99	210	19	62	14
Cirrhosis of the liver	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4	2	2	9	10
Lardaceous liver . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jaundice	190	...	31	...	68	...	289	...	194	3	396	23
Inflammation of the hepatic ducts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gallstones	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	1	1
Biliary colic	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	11	3	53	6
Peritonitis	9	5	...	...	1	...	10	5	15	5	24	20

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Adhesions of the peritonæum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess of the mesenteric glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spleen diseases	115	...	16	...	23	...	154	...	909	12	721	18
Hypertrophy of lymph glands	2	...	5	...	3	...	10	...	6	...	...	...
" " of groin	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation and Suppuration of lymph vessels	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	12	...	6	...
Inflammation and Suppuration of lymph glands	37	...	9	...	17	...	63	...	255	...	108	...
Inflammation and Suppuration of lymph glands of groin	634	...	421	...	199	...	1,254	...	133	...	182	...
Lymphadenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Lymph-fistula	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the thyroid body . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Goitre	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	50	...	2	...
Acute nephritis	4	1	1	...	6	...	11	1	16	2	8	10
Bright's disease	16	5	5	3	5	1	26	9	28	10	72	21
Pyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cystic disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus	4	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	27	...	8	2
Nephralgia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diabetes insipidus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Suppression of urine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hæmaturia	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	13	...	33	...
Intermittent hæmaturia	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chyluria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Albuminuria	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Lithuria . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage from the bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of " (Cystitis)	13	...	7	...	6	1	26	1	16	4	17	1
Irritability " " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
Retention of urine . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...
Incontinence of urine	26	...	11	...	4	...	41	...	4	...	1	...
Urethritis	3	...	3	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
Gleet	6	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	1	...	1	...
Urinary abscess . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ulcer of the urethra . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the urethra	126	...	51	...	49	...	226	...	39	1	49	2
Urinary fistula	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	4	...
Extravasation of urine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Impacted calculus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the prostate gland	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation " "	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Œdema of the penis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Inflammation of glans penis	200	...	69	...	152	...	421	...	10	...	5	...
Abscess of the penis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer " "	2,737	...	1,159	...	359	...	4,255	...	307	1	1	...
Gangrene " " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	19	...	12	...	7	...	38	...	31	...	92	...
Œdema of the scrotum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the scrotum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Abscess " "	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Sloughing " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hydrocele	27	...	10	...	9	...	46	...	55	...	75	...
Inflammation of the spermatic cord	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Varicocele	23	...	5	...	3	...	31	...	5	...	1	...
Hæmatocele . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Atrophy of the testicle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	354	...	128	...	79	...	561	...	311	...	142	...
Epididymitis	6	...	3	...	3	...	12	...	5	...	4	...
Abscess of the testicle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Protrusion of tubuli . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Spermatorrhœa	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Impotence . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation of the ovary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmorrhage from the uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Inflammation of the uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abrasion " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Prolapsus " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of the vagina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abscess of the labia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysmenorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Menorrhagia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Metrorrhagia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Leucorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spurious pains and cramps . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Menstruation during pregnancy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abortion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Premature labour . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Mechanical obstacle to the expulsion of the fœtus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mechanical obstacle to the expulsion from the malposition of the fœtus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rupture of the perineum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Milk fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sinus of the female breast . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Hypertrophy of the male breast . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Inflammation " " "	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ostitis and Periostitis	22	1	9	...	10	...	41	1	75	...	22	1
Nodes	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	3	...
Osteo-myelitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic abscess of bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Caries	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	14	1	8	1

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.
	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Died.				
Necrosis	6	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	13	...	21	3
Cyst of bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Un-united fracture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dropsy of knee-joint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Synovitis	148	...	38	...	25	...	211	...	294	1	120	...
Abscess of joints	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Ulceration of cartilage	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ankylosis	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	...	...	...
Deformity from ankylosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Degeneration of cartilage	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Loose body . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Loose cartilage	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Dislocation of articular cartilage	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Relaxation of ligaments	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Psoas, lumbar, &c., abscesses	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	3	1
Lateral curvature of the spine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of the muscles	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...
Inflammation of the muscles . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Abscess " "	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	11	...	...	...
Gangrene " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Contracture " "	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation of tendons and fasciæ	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
Adhesion of tendons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Contraction of tendons and fasciæ	7	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	5	...	...	...
Talipes varus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Flat-foot	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Inflamed bursa	24	...	2	...	4	...	30	...	32	...	...	...
Bursal abscess	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Thecal " " . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Bunion	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Ganglion	8	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...
Bursal tumour	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...
Oedema of the connective tissue	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	17	...	5	...
Inflammation " "	203	...	62	...	41	...	306	...	340	1	295	...
Abscess " "	624	...	167	...	132	...	923	...	1,887	...	2,686	1
Slough " " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Undue formation of fat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erythema	21	...	8	...	1	...	30	...	11	...	5	...
Urticaria	19	...	20	...	8	...	47	...	96	...	26	...
Eczema	265	...	70	...	38	...	373	...	491	...	131	...
Psoriasis	53	...	7	...	10	...	70	...	44	...	23	...
Herpes	49	...	19	...	18	...	86	...	124	...	110	...
" preputialis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Zona	32	...	6	...	5	...	43	...	85	...	8	...
Chilblain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Ulcer	549	...	231	...	132	...	912	...	4,667	1	3,167	2
Cicatrices	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Fissures	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	41	...	6	...
Boil	1,091	...	304	...	265	...	1,660	...	4,029	...	960	...
Carbuncle	18	...	2	...	2	...	22	...	19	1	119	...
Gangrene . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	25	...
" of the scrotum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Whitlow including Onychia	368	...	68	...	68	...	504	...	351	...	195	...
Corn	21	...	5	...	4	...	30	...	10	...	...	...
Lupus	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Wen	22	...	3	...	6	...	31	...	9	...	5	...
Delhi boil	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	127	...	1	...
Ringworm	141	...	47	...	185	...	373	...	390	...	184	...
Itch	90	...	87	...	25	...	202	...	2,107	...	1,292	...
Other skin diseases	65	...	32	...	24	...	121	...	160	...	62	...
Irritation by nettles and other stinging plants . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	81	...
Poison, Arsenic	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	7	2
" Copper	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
" Lead . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Mercury	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1
" Mercurial inflammation of the dental periosteum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" Vegetable (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
" Jatropa curcas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Croton oil . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Indian hemp . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...
" Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	3
" Thorn apple . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
" Narcotic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Poisonous cheese	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Charcoal fumes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Irritants . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Poisoned wound (not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" " by Fish . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Dog . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
" " " Snakes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	30	1
" " " Scorpions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
" " " Centipedes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " " Dead animal matter	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Morbid secretions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" " " Vegetable substances	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Mineral " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Stings of insects	4	...	5	...	1	...	10	...	37	...	77	...
Burns and Scalds	51	...	23	...	13	...	87	...	377	...	311	2
Effects of cold . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Frost-bite . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Effects of irritants	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Heat-strokes	103	32	15	5	20	11	138	48	25	9	38	16
Multiple injury	7	4	2	1	...	...	9	5	8	4	22	2
Asphyxia from submersion . . . . .	...	16	...	6	1	4	1	26	1	13	...	2

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1887.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMY of INDIA and of the JAIL POPULATION—concluded.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Asphyxia from strangulation	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ plugging of air-passages . . . . .	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
„ „ Judicial hanging . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
Surfeit . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Starvation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Exhaustion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shock	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
Abrasions	350	...	75	...	69	...	494	...	2,531	...	8	...
Contusions	1,688	...	515	...	440	...	2,643	...	4,327	1	1,437	...
Wounds	1,253	...	398	...	312	...	1,963	...	2,500	...	3,500	9
„ Gunshot	43	4	15	1	11	...	69	5	141	21	29	8
„ In action . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	36	...	...
Sprains	1,176	...	327	...	311	...	1,814	...	1,265	...	256	...
Strains	33	...	8	...	1	...	42	...	52	...	1	...
Dislocations	66	...	15	...	15	...	96	...	79	...	28	...
Fractures	193	4	56	3	59	2	308	9	230	6	414	11
Compression of the nerves . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ „ brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
„ „ of cord without fracture . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Concussion of the brain	10	...	5	...	2	...	17	...	36	3	2	1
„ „ cord	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Laceration of the brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hernia cerebri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Contusion of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
„ „ eye with rupture of the sclerotic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
„ „ eye with hæmorrhage into the globe	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ abdomen with rupture of viscera	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	2
Penetrating wound of the pleura and lung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wound of the brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wounds and Injuries of the parts within the orbit	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Dislocation of spine without fracture . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Simple fracture with compression of cord	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Fracture and dislocation of the pelvis with rupture of the urethra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rupture of membrana tympani	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ from concussion	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the pulmonary artery . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ „ veins . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ bladder	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
„ „ urethra	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
„ „ muscles	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
„ „ tendons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Foreign bodies in the skin . . . . .	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	21	...	...	...
„ „ „ cornea or conjunctiva	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	8	...	7	...
„ „ „ cavity of the eye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ pharynx . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ „ „ rectum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Injuries of the alveoli and teeth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mutilation of genitals (penis) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suicide by Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
„ Drowning . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
„ Hanging . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	2	11
„ Cut-throat . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
„ Gunshot . . . . .	...	20	...	3	...	1	...	24	1	31	...	...
„ Cut-throat(not defined) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3
Railway accident . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gored by a buffalo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Murder and Homicide	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	4	1	17	...	6
Flogged . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
No appreciable disease	108	...	19	...	15	...	142	...	69	...	79	...
Cause unknown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Absent deaths . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	...

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Sanitary Commissioner with the
Government of India,
1887,

WITH
APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.



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